The

Official Year Book of New South Wales. 1938-39.



S. R. CARVER.

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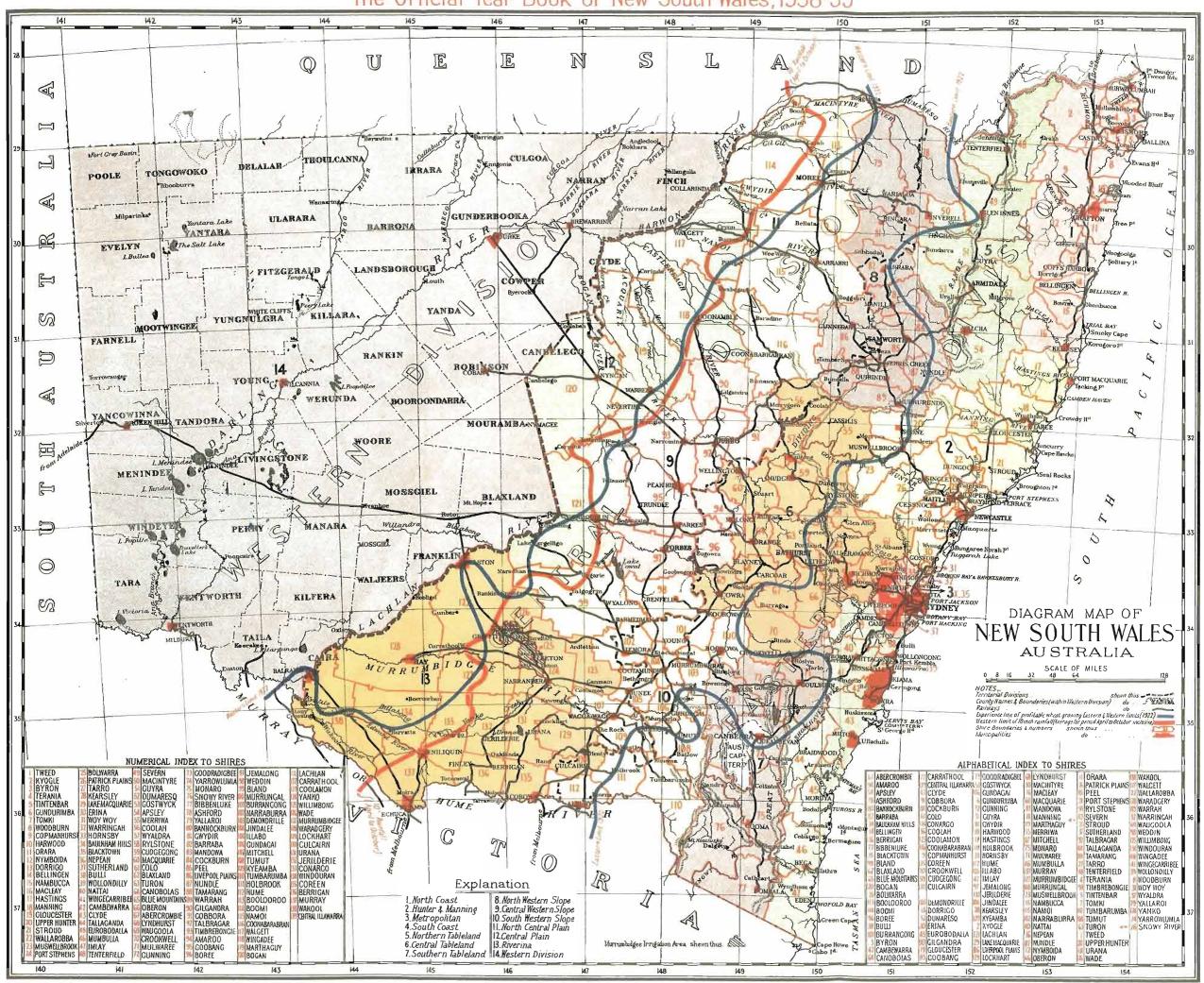
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The Official Year Book of New South Wales, 1938-39



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THE

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES. 1938-39.



S. R. CARVER,
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PREFACE.

 $T^{\rm HIS}$ is the forty-sixth issue of the Official Year Book of New South Wales, which from the first issue in 1886 to 1904 was known as the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales."

The Year Book contains an analysis of the statistics of the State for the year 1938-39 and, in relevant cases, for the calendar year 1938 or 1939. Descriptive matter in the text has been revised to the date of going to press.

In order to render as prompt service as possible, the contents of the volume were published in advance in eight parts, as they became available from the printer. Through the co-operation of the Government Printer this volume is issued at a considerably earlier date than was possible last year.

With the volume is published a diagram map of New South Wales showing railways, land and statistical divisions, shire boundaries, and limits of the wheat belt. The boundaries of the statistical divisions (as adopted in 1923) coincide with those of Shires because it is thought desirable that statistics generally should be compiled with the local governing area as the geographical unit. The text has been illustrated with a number of graphs and diagrams.

Every care has been taken to keep the work free from errors, but if any be observed by readers, notification regarding them would be appreciated.

The "Statistical Register of New South Wales," published annually from this Bureau, will prove serviceable to those who wish to obtain more details regarding the matters treated generally in this Year Book. The "Statistical Bulletin," issued quarterly, and the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics," published monthly, contain a summary of the latest available statistics of the State.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various State and Commonwealth Departments and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to express my appreciation of the services of Miss M. C. Ryan, Sub-Editor of the Official Year Book, and of other officers of the Bureau, upon whom the great bulk of work in preparing this volume has devolved.

Exigencies of war service may delay or necessitate abridgment of the Year Book for 1939-40. The usual information for that year will, however, be available to inquirers.

S. R. CARVER.
Government Statistician.

Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Sydney, 31st May, 1940.

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GEOGRAPHY.

N EW SOUTH WALES is situated entirely in the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere, and is on the opposite side of the world from the seat of the British Empire, of which it forms a part. It is distant from London 11,200 miles by the Suez Canal—the shortest shipping route. The length of the air route of the Empire Mail Services between Sydney and London via Darwin and Singapore is 12,847 miles.

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Table 1.—Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales Since 1788.

Date.	Nature of Territorial Adjustment.	Aren involved in adjustment.	Area of New South Wales after adjustment §	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of year.
1.788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	sq. miles.	sq. miles. 1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.).
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales.	26,215	1,558,174	33,500†
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales	518,134	2,076,308	33,300
1836	moved to longitude 129° east. South Australia founded as a separate	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	colony. New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
:4861-3		710,040	310,372	377, 712
1911	longitude 129° and 132° east separated. Australian Capital Territory ceded to Com-	912	309,460	1,701,736
1915	monwealth. Territory at Jervis Bay ceded to Commonwealth.	28	309,432	1,895,603

^{*}Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.
† Approximate.

§ Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, is approximate only.

BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follow:—On the east the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude, proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the

Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the river Indi, thence by a direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

AREA.

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,432 square miles, or 198,036,480 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:

Table 2.—Area of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory.		Area.	Per cent. of total Area.
	—- <u>-</u> -	sq. miles.	
New South Wales		309,432	10.40
Victoria		87,884	2.96
Queensland		670,500	22.54
South Australia		380,070	12.78
Western Australia		975,920	32.81
Tasmania		26,215	-88
Northern Territory		523,620	17.60
Australian Capital Territory		912	.03
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay		28	.00
Commonwealth		2,974,581	100.00

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.

The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of all countries of the world, the British Empire, and certain individual countries:—

TABLE 3.—Area of New South Wales and other Countries.

Country.	Aren.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
-	sq. miles.	i	i
New South Wales .	309,432	1.000	·104
Commonwealth	2,974,581	9.613	1.000
Great Britain	89,041	-288	.030
Canada	3,729,665	12.053	1.254
Argentina	1,153,119	3.729	•388
United States	9 006 700	9.782	1.018
Data tale 10	13,257,584	42.845	4.456
The World	50 OFF 070	168-231	17.500

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in King, one of the metropolitan electorates. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788. It is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable for the growth of subtropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is occupied rent free on sufferance, being utilised mainly for the production of Kentia palm seed. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. At the Census of 1933 the population numbered 161 persons.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

New South Wales is divided naturally into four main divisions, which are strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the coastal division; the tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the western slopes of the Dividing Range; and the western plains.

The coastal division is a narrow fertile plain. Its average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

There are two tablelands—the northern and the southern—forming an extensive plateau region varying in width from 30 to 100 miles. The average height of the northern tableland is 2,500 feet, and a large portion in the New England Range has a greater altitude than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though it contains the Kosciusko Plateau which is the most elevated part of the State. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the tablelands division.

To the westward the tablelands slope gradually to the great plain district which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western section. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located near the western boundary of New South Wales.

Size of Rivers.

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and where such information

was not available the length was measured on the standard parish map. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

Inland Ri	vers.		Length.	Coastal I	Rivers.		Length.	Coastal I	Rivers.		Length.
Murray		•••	miles. 1,609*	Tweed			miles 50	Wollomba			miles.
Darling			1,702†	Richmond		.,,	163	Hunter			287
Murrumbidg	gee		981	Clarence		٠	245	Hawkesbu	ryţ	•••	293
Lachlan			922	Bellingen			68	Shoalliave	n	,	206
Bogan			451	Nambucca		٠	69	Clyde		,	67
Macquarie	•••		590	Macleay			250	Moruya	•••		97
Castlereagh	•••		. 341	Hastings			108	Turess	•••		91
Namoi			526	Camden H	aven		33	Bega			53
Gwydir		,	415	Manning			139	Towamba			57

Table 4.—Length of Principal Rivers.

The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings.

The following comparison is based on the records of the period 1905-1937. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot:—

River,		Gauging Station	Distance from Source of River.	Drainage Area.	Average Annual Run: off of Water,		
Murray Murrumbidgee Darling Macquarie Lachlan Namoi		•••	Tocumwal Wagga Wagga Menindie Narromine Condoholin Narrabii	 miles. 435 396 1,383 318 380 302	sq. miles. 10,160 10,700 221,700 10,090 10,420 9,820	acre-feet. 5,021,200 2,901,566 1,487,832 639,060 455,663 499,764	

TABLE 5.—Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers.

In making the comparison, gauging stations have been selected with drainage areas of approximately equal extent, except in the case of the Darling. The range of choice has been limited by the number of stations with available records. In the case of the Lachlan River the average run-off at Forbes, 120 miles above Condobolin, is 612,115 acre-feet per annum. Similar particulars are not available in respect of coastal rivers, except the Hunter, which at Singleton has a draining area of 6,580 square miles and an average annual run-off of 615,682 acre-feet of water.

The operations of large dams has affected the natural run-off at Tocumwal since 1929, at Wagga Wagga since 1914, and at Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

^{• 1,203} miles within New South Wales. † 1,626 miles within New South Wales. ‡ And main tributary.

Tourist Resorts.

Throughout the tablelands and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, is famed for its shipping facilities, as well as for natural beauty. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is noted as one of the world's great engineering achievements.

Along the sea-board, scalloped coastline and sandy beaches contrast with the wooded and fern-strewn mountain-sides fringing the coast and from numerous points there are extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain and mountains. Near the city, the National Park and Kuring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian Bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, possesses a grandeur and natural beauty reminiscent of the Rhine.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts with scenery of rugged grandeur. Among the huge wooded valleys there are waterfalls, cascades and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. These caves contain dripstone formations, with stalactites and stalagmites of great delicacy and beauty. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, also in the tablelands.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the hills fringing the Monaro Plains. Further inland, at a distance of 150 to 250 miles from the coast are the fertile hills of the sheep and wheat districts and, beyond them, stretching westward for hundreds of miles are the great plains utilised mainly for slieep and cattle grazing.

The Government Tourist Bureau freely issues literature and detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State, and arranges itineraries and accommodation for tourists.

CLIMATE.

N EW South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone, and its climate is generally mild and equable, and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all its seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is not more than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine, and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at so high a level as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the bracing influence of frosts during five or more menths of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Perennial snow is found only on the highest peaks of the southern tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows:—Spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

Meteorological Observations.

Meteorological services are administered by a Burcau, a branch of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior. A Divisional Meteorologist in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and rainfall recording stations at most centres.

Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Meteorological Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts for the State, sections of the State and the metropolitan area are prepared daily, telegraphed to country centres and disseminated through the press and broadcasting stations. Forecasts of conditions over the occan and for aviation purposes are issued daily. On request, detailed forecasts of conditions likely to affect any particular area or function may be obtained from the Divisional Meteorologist and, if required, the advice will be telegraphed on payment of the cost of the message. When occasion warrants, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations and to public departments.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

Winds.

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anticyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general

surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

New South Wales is fairly free from cyclonic disturbances, although occasionally a cyclone may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months the prevailing winds on the coast of New South Wales blow from the north-east and extend to the highlands; in the western districts the winds are usually from the south. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in temperature, and are sometimes accompanied by thunderstorms.

During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

Rainfall.

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about 80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must be given also to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual falls, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to about 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient clevation to cause any great condensation; so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

Table 6.—Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall.

Annual Rainfall.		Area.	Proportion per eent. of	Annual		Proper-	
	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	total area.	Rainfall.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	cent. of total area.
inches. Over 70	365	233,600	-1	inches. 20 to 30	75,679	48,434,560	24.4
60 to 70	1,669	1,068,160	.5	15 to 20	55,762	35,687,680	.18:0
50 to 60	4,620	2,956,800	1.5	10 to 15	78,454	50,210,560	25.3
40 to 50	11,517	7,370,880	3.7	Under 10	48,749	31,199,360	15.7
30 to 40	33,557	21,476,480	10.8	Total	310,372	198,638,080	100.0
					}		

Approximately 41 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows: A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a direct line from Broken Hill to Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivisions, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastie. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

The chief agencies causing rainfall are southern depressions, tropical depressions, and anticyclonic systems. Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast, and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anticyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—the energy present in the atmospheric systems, the rate of movement of the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anticyclones are moving.

A map published on page 728 of the 1924 edition of this Year Book shows the distribution of rainfall in New South Wales.

Rainfall in Divisions.

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the last ten years is shown below in comparison with the normal annual rainfall calculated over a long period of years. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

Table 7.—Annual Rainfall (in inches).

	ਰਜ਼ੀ					Y	ear.				
Division,	Normal Rainfall.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933,	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938
Coast— North N	56.86	66-61	66.04	68·10	34.11	66.64	67:65	48.64	41.77	72.47	65.0
Hunter and Manning N	53.26	77.58 84.22	58.99 68.31	55.08 51.78 42.80	41·47 48·88	78·53 61·02	63.81	50.04 44.05	46.55 39.72	70·81 65·58	59.8 52:1
Metropolitan Area Balance of Cumberland South N	42.92	39·78 51·21 37·57 52·63 44·54	39·02 41·79 25·19 38·83 32·68	42.80 48.35 37.24 45.58 29.86	30·35 33·46 25·56 34·59 35·85	33.68 41.92 33.61 39.66 40.42	30·26 60·85 38·54 66·47 70·54	23.60 50.63 23.93 33.56 33.83	27·52 30 97 27·47 31·32 36·71	33.88 49.87 29.17 40.77 37.34	29.93 38.16 29.76 38.63 30.63
Tablelands								<u> </u>		<u></u>	-
North E		37.05	42.50	39.64	28.10	51.18	43.09	31.75	30.42	48.04	36-28
Central N		30.06 18.44 35.59	29.96 28.25 34.12	41·30 28·37 42·26	29.08 23.88 30.17	39·53 25·36 35·81	37·57 31·31 45·35	24·21 20·05 29·70	27·99 27·01 33·66	28·40 20·62 29·95	28·5 18·2 28·0
South S Kosciusko Plateau		26·51 32·17	20.69 32.86	27·21 37·64	24.08 39·20	22·60 33·66	41·33 49·89	26·94 34·39	28·24 37·15	24·88 30·08	22·2·
Western Slopes→			ļ					¦			
North N	26.69 25.78	24·94 19·76	28·72 24·58	35·28 30·81	22.09 22.03	30.94 32.31	30·61 28·55	18·35 18·77	21·89 25·87	23·27 23·31	22-9
Central N	24.36	17.61	26.87	30.73	20.70	27:32	28.78	17.51	24.97	21.55	17-4
South S	22.85 22.79 30.23	17.50 17.98 21.29	23·24 20·99 28·41	30·37 33·79 42·56	21·44 21·71 31·24	21·07 20·92 27·50	29.94 30·42 38·55	18.88 19.21 31.49	25.64 27.38 35.01	17.77 17.73 25.35	16 3 18 20 19 0
Plains—								<u> </u>			
North E		20.61	20.23	30.51	18-37	24.85	26.54	15.30	17:05	21.15	21.9
Central N	$egin{array}{c} 19.52 \ 18.13 \ 17.72 \end{array}$	12.58 9.35 12.63	18.83 20.66 18.78	20.08 25.92 24.63	14.67 14.90 16.79	21.59 17.57 16.13	23·32 24·19 22·92	11.38 10.98 13.06	16.66 21.40 23.41	16.87 11.29 11.97	17:00 14:1- 15:30
Riverina E	18·29 13·78	14.07 11.38	19·26 16·11	24·83 19·21	18·16 15·36	18 13 14 53	24·61 15·85	17.73 10.45	20·53 16·19	14·25 8·78	10.8 8.5
Western Division—			 -								
Eastern half N	13.54	5.69	14.14	18:37	9.96	15.33	12.90	6.86	18.94	7.40	9.6
Western half S	13.30 8.32 10.02	9·27 4·09 6·13	$14.69 \\ 12.13 \\ 9.45$	16·19 11·37 12·06	13.77 9.78 10.45	13·11 7·58 9·79	14.07 6.44 7.06	5·38 5·19	19·21 15·27 10·49	9·42 5·39 9·77	7.6 4.0 5.2

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required (1) to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place usually in May or June; (2) to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; (3) for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, in November or December. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures, Too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts respectively, are shown in the relevant chapters of this Year Book.

The normal monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations over a period of years:—

Table 8.—Normal Monthly Rainfall.

Div	ision.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coast — North Hunter and M Metropolitan Balance of Cu South	Area	N S S 	6·58 6·11 4·75 3·16 3·53 3·04 3·97 3·86	6.65 7.21 5.78 3.27 3.44 2.98 3.69 3.55	7:38 7:28 5:65 3:59 4:26 5:29 4:26 3:84	5.76 6.64 5.80 3.39 5.34 2.87 4.20 3.16	5:36 4:87 4:86 2:82 4:46 2:84 3:83 3:22	1.66 4.31 4.44 2.96 3.70 2.24 3.90 3.30	3·86 3·74 4·38 3·28 4·35 2·78 4·19 2·79	2:59 2:28 2:89 2:12 2:25 1:65 2:38 2:60	2.66 3.06 3.42 2.53 2.74 1.82 2.63 2.43	2:93 3:42 3:06 2:27 2:69 1:99 2:62 2:55	3'94 3'86 3'51 2'47 2'70 2'34 2'59 2'40	4·899 5·11 4·72 3·53 3·46 2·99 3·61 3·16
Tablelands— North Central South Kosciusko	 Plateau	E W N S	5·26 3·92 2·43 3·28 2·48 2·79	5·10 2·95 2·11 2·97 2·04 2·31	4·97 2·81 2·24 3·21 2·20 2·60	3·02 1·87 1·83 2·68 1·80 2·16	2·17 1·70 1·78 2·40 1·93 2·60	2·32 2·53 2·38 3·11 2·38 3·42	2:02 2:23 1:98 2:99 2:14 2:96	1·30 1·92 1·93 2·46 1·90 2·91	1·82 2·20 1·98 2·47 1·96 3·25	2:54 2:76 2:10 2:58 2:21 3:33	3·41 3·06 2·25 2·64 1·95 2·64	4·40 3·72 2·64 3·18 2·40 2·94
Central		N S N S N S	3:17 2:78 2:39 2:10 1:85 1:98	2:52 2:34 2:36 1:68 1:43 1:66	2:53 2:31 2:19 1:90 1:77 2:25	1.71 1.70 1.78 1.76 1.73 2.12	1.66 1.47 1.61 1.70 1.76 2.51	2.08 2.23 2.16 2.29 2.58 3.84	1.97 1.93 2.10 1.91 2.16 3.08	1:54 1:74 1:65 1:91 2:06 3:11	1.73 1.81 1.69 1.78 1.90 2.63	2:25 2:15 1:75 1:86 1:95 2:79	2·51 2·38 2·12 1·76 1·63 2·04	3:02 2:94 2:56 2:20 1:97 2:19
Plains — North Central Riverina	 	E W N S E W	2·51 2·28 1·81 1·62 1·30 1·04	2·28 2·07 1·63 1·44 1·19 0·89	2·20 1·91 1·63 1·40 1·36 1·00	1·49 1·25 1·49 1·45 1·37 1·01	1.60 1.37 1.31 1.37 1.55 1.30	2·03 1·78 1·72 1·88 2·20 1·63	1.79 1.42 1.44 1.48 1.67 1.18	1·33 1·03 1·25 1·43 1·76 1·23	1:45 1:11 1:19 1:30 1:57 1:13	1.65 1.32 1.25 1.33 1.70 1.19	2·09 1·77 1·53 1·27 1·26 1·02	2·52 2·21 1·88 1·75 1·36 1·16
Western Divisio Eastern half Western half		N S N S	1:46 1:09 0:79 0:70	1·42 1·02 0·89 0·77	1·22 1·01 0·74 0·67	0.88 0.91 0.56 0.68	1.02 1.19 0.72 1.04	1·23 1·44 0·83 1·14	0°89 1°06 0°56 0°74	0.77 1.15 0.52 0.90	0·79 1·07 0·52 0·83	0.95 1.10 0.72 0.88	1·19 0·99 0·65 0·81	1·52 1·27 1·02 0·86

EVAPORATION.

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation, measured by loss from exposed water over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation varies from under 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands to about 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from exaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 9.—Average Evaporation and Rainfall Over a Period of Years.

Station.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Wilcannia		ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Evaporation Rainfall	.,.	9·43 0·81	7·82 1·15	7·15 0·56	4·92 0·54	2.88 0.85	1.83 0.95	1.91 0.66	2.86 0.58	4·41 0·56	6.28 0.80	7.46 0.80	8·87 1·30	65.82 9.50
Walgett— Evaporation Rainfall		7·17 2·28	6.03 1.55	5·45 1·61	3·70 1·10	2·49 1·20	1·70 1·53	1:69 1:38	2·51 0·98	0.80 3.04	5·09 1·31	0·24 1·45	6·89 2·13	52:60 17:38
Coonamble— Evaporation Rainfall		11·31 2·17	9·40 1·40	8·85 1·71	6·10 1·14	4·19 1·08	2·43 1·34	2·36 1·15	3·15 0·84	5·03 1·13	8·25 0·71	10.06 2.23	11·27 2·27	82·46 17·17
Lecton— Evaporation Rainfall		8·64 1·35	6·82 0·86	5.66 0.92	3·19 1·33	2·01 1·28	1·26 1·88	1·16 1·44	1.48 1.62	2·58 1·46	4 20 1 48	6·41 1·33	7·86 1·40	51·27 16·35
Umberumberka— Evaporation Rainfall		12·80 0·42	10.82 0.64		5-98 0-40	4·07 0·84	2·80 0·81	2·87 0·57	4·10 0·52	5·93 0·67	8·63 0·59	10·23 0·96	12·64 0·65	89:58 7:59
Burrinjuck Dam— Evaporation Rainfall		5·90 1·98	4·89 1·84	4·11 2·20	2·33 2·45	1·13 2·85	0.66 4.24	0.65 4.03	1.03 3.89	1.89 2.84	2·97 2·98	4·23 2·16	5·22 2·34	35·01 33·80
Canberra— Evaporation Rainfall	• · · ·	7·37 2·23	5·70 1·70	4.44	2·67 1·74	1·72 1·34	1.62 2.06	1·15 2·08	1.67 2.22	2·78 1·65	4·04 2·63	5·53 1·93	6·62 2·12	44·71 23·04
Sydney— Evaporation Rainfall		5·39 3·55	4·26 3·36	3·c6 4·80	2·64 5·01	1·85 4·87	1·45 4·55	1·54 4·91	1.97 2.75	$\frac{2.75}{2.73}$	3·92 2·86	4 66 2:59	5·41 3·23	39·50 45·21

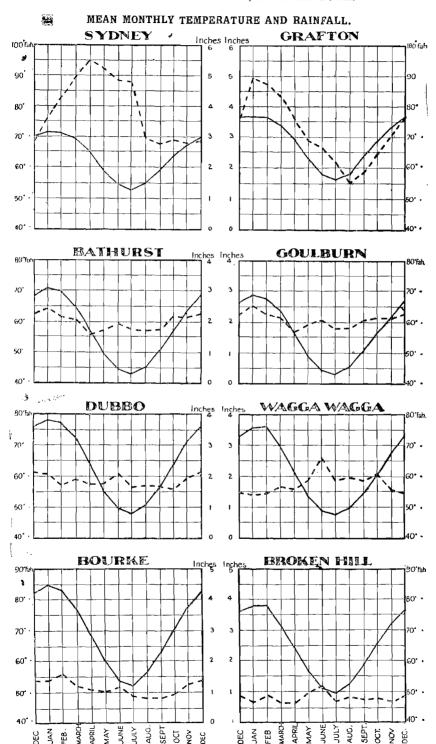
CLIMATIC DIVISIONS.

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic divisions, which correspond with the terrain—the coast, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Dividing Range, and the western plains."

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 54° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

Coastal Division.

In the coastal division, which lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.



The graph shows Mean Temperature in shade (Deg. Fah.) and the average Monthly Rainfall (inches) at each station over a series of years.

Temperature is shown by firm line, Rainfall by broken line.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the coastal division, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative of the whole division, and the figures are the averages of a large number of years:—

Table 10.—Temperature and Rainfall—Coastal Division.

LADIE	10	- rembe	zi a tui e	аци	TOULTILL	an—C	Oastai	DI 4 191	он.	
		ance st.	نه		Te	mperatu	re (in Sh	nde).		ontal,
Station.		Least Distance from East Coast,	Altitude.	Mean Ainual.	Mean Summer.	Meàn Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall— Mean Annual, 1919-1938
North Coast —		miles.	feet.	0	•	o	.0	۰		inch es
Lismore		13	52	66.6	74.9	56 · 9	22.8	113.0	23.0	57.66
Grafton		22	21	68.3	76.9	58.2	24.7	114.0	24.9	35.13
Hunter and Man	ing —								,	
Jerry's Plains	•••	53	367	64.4	75.5	52.2	28.7	11.8.0	19.0	24.79
West Maitland		18	40	6 t · 2	74.7	53.5	21.7	114.0	28.0	33.71
Newcastle		1	34	64.4	72.0	55.5	14.4	110.2	31.0	41.15
Sydney		5	138	63.2	71.0	54.3	14.0	108.5	35.7	44.20
South Coast—										
Wollongong		٥	54	63.0	70.0	55 0	16.6	110.0	33.6	48.63
Nowra	•	6	30	62.8	70.5	54.5	19.7	110.8	31.2	39-36
Moruya Heads	•••	0	50	60.7	67.6	53.0	17:3	114.8	22.6	37.06
Bega	•••	8	50	59.8	68.8	50.0	26.4	111.0	20.0	36.09

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is about 18° only.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77°, and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast, and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sca with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 17°, calculated over a period of eighty years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the winter temperature 54°.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, based on the experience of the eighty years ended 1938:—

	${ m Table}$	11.—Tempera	ture and	Rainfall—	Sydney.
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			Reading ometer, Fah.; ty and vel.	Temperature (in shade).				Rainf	ıfall.			
Month	•		Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fah; Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Mean Standard.	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer.	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer.	Average.	Greatest,	Least.	Average number of days Rain,		
			inches.	0	0	ú	inches.	inches.	inches.			
January	•••	•••	29.893	71.6	78.4	64.9	3.64	15.26	0.25	14		
February			29.943	71.3	77.7	65.0	4.22	18.56	0.23	13		
March			30.013	69.4	75.8	62.9	4.86	18.70	0.42	14		
April		,	30.068	64.7	71.3	57.9	5.42	24.49	0.06	14		
May			30.084	59.0	65.7	$52 \cdot 1$	5.01	23.03	0.18	14		
June			30.064	54.7	61.2	48.2	4.78	16:30	0.19	13		
July			30.071	52.9	59.9	46.0	4.76	13.21	0.12	12		
August			30.068	55.2	63.0	47.5	2.93	14.89	0.04	11		
September			30.010	59.2	67 1	51.4	2.85	14.05	0.08	12		
October			29'967	63.7	71.3	55.8	2.35	11.14	0.21	12		
November	• • • •		29.841	67.0	74.3	59.6	2.81	9.88	0.07	12		
December	•••		29.881	69.7	77.0	62.9	2.94	15.82	0.23	13		
Annual			30.000	63.2	70.2	56.2	47.07	82.76	23.01	154		

Tablelands.

On the northern tableland the rainfall is consistent, ranging from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72°, and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The southern tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°. In summer the mean ranges from 55° to 68°, and in winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,640 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.2°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, the snow is usually present throughout the year.

The statement below shows, for the tableland districts, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations ever a period of years:—

Table 12.—Temperature and Rainfall—Tablelands.

	ance	9		Те	mperatu	re (in Sh	ade).		S. S.
Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall— Mean Annual, 1919-1938.
Northern Tableland-	miles.	feet.	0		0	•	0	•	inches.
Tenterfield	0.3	2,827	58.3	68.5	46.9	24.0	101.0	18.0	31.50
Inverell	124	1,980	59.7	71.5	47.2	29.7	105.5	14.0	29.29
Glen Innes	90	3,518	56.1	66.4	44.6	24.5	101.4	16.0	32.39
Central Tableland \rightarrow									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	. 120	1,500	60.0	71.8	47.7	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.48
Mudgee	121	1,635	60.1	72.6	47.2	28.1	113.2	15.0	24.20
Bathurst	. 96	2,200	57.0	69.4	44.4	27.2	112.9	13.0	22.26
Katoomba	. 58	3,349	53.9	63.3	43.4	15.6	98.0	26.5	53.64
Crookwell	. 81	2,000	52.8	64.1	41.4	23.6	100.0	15.0	34.75
Southern Tableland-	1								•
Goulburn	. 54	2,129	56.4	67.8	44.5	23.3	111.0	13.0	24.61
Cauberra	68	1,837	55.7	67.8	43.9	23.6	104.2	14.0	*23.62
Kiandra	. 83	4,640	44.2	55.2	32.8	20.9	91.0	5 below	58.49
Bombala	37	3,000	52.6	62.6	41.9	24.4	101.2	15.2	27.76

CLIMATE.

Western Slopes.

On the western slopes the rainfall is distributed uniformly, varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the castern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from 67° in the north to 59° in the south; in the summer from 80° to 72°, and in the winter from 53° to 46°.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year.

In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next statement gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations on the western slopes over a period of years:-

Table 13.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Slopes.

	ance st.			Ten	nperatu	 re (in Sha	de\.	
Station.	st Dist from ast Cos	Altitud	ean nual.	ean ımer.	ean nter	ean aily nge.	rhest.	vest.

		stance in oast.	. ·		Ter	nperatui	e (in Sha	ıde\.		nfall— Annual, -1938.
Station.	Least Distance from East Coast,		Altitude.	Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Pange.	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall Mean Ann 1919-1933
North Western-		miles.	feet.	0	0	•	٥	0	0	i ches.
Moree		204	680	67.4	80.2	53.4	28·6	117:0	19.0	21 77
Narrabri		193	697	66.6	80.1	52.1	27.5	117:0	20.5	£4.91
Quirindi		115	1,278	61.7	74.1	48.5	29.4	109.0	13.0	16.26
·Central Western-			'				ļ			
Dubbo		177	863	63.7	77.2	49.7	27.3	115.4	16.9	21.06
"South Western—										i
Young		140	1,416	59.4	72.5	46.6	25.7	110.5	20.0	24.53
Wagga Wagga		158	615	61.5	74.8	48.6	24.8	116.8	22.0	21.33
Urana		213	400	63.1	74.9	48.9	25.7	114.0	25.0	17:06
Albury	•••	175	531	60.9	74.1	48.0	26.7	117:3	19.9	27.6

Western Plains.

The western district consists of a vast plain, its continuity being broken only by the Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the western plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; in the summer from 83° to 74°, and in the winter from 50° to 54°.

The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced eccasionally during the summer season.

The winter, with an average temperature of 52°, accompanied by clear skies, and an absence of snow, leaves little to be desired from the standpoint of health; and, owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of the highest quality.

The meteorological conditions of the western plains and the Riverina division will be seen from the following statement, corresponding to those given already for the other divisions of the State:—

	ADLE	14.	- x em	peratu.	re and	. main	1.811—	wester	II T IMII	15.	_
			oce			Tei	nperatu:	re (in Sha	ıđe).		, lî ,
Statio	on.		Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Mean Annual.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Mean Daily Rango.	Highest	Lowest.	Rainfall— Mean Annual, 1919-1938.
			miles.	feet.	•	•		U	o	0	inches.
Brewarrina	•••		345	430	67.8	81.5	53.5	27:7	120.0	22.0	14.33
Bourke	•••	• • •	386	350	69-1	83.2	54.1	27.7	125.0	25.0	12.04
Wilcannia			473	246	66.2	80.0	52.5	26.6	120.8	21.8	9.14
Broken Hill			555	1,000	64.2	77.2	51.4	23.2	115.9	27.0	8•45
Condobolin	•••	•••	227	700	64.9	78.5	51.0	26.8	120.0	20.0	15.91
Wentworth		•••	478	144	63.8	75.8	51.8	24.1	117.0	21.0	9.88
Нау			309	291	62.7	75.2	50.1	26.7	117:3	22.9	13.19
Deniliquin			287	268	61.8	74.1	49.7	24.2	116.5	22.0	14.93

Table 14.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Plains.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS DURING 1938 AND 1939.

At the beginning of the year 1938, rain was needed in nearly all divisions. There were useful rains in many districts in January and February, but the falls were generally inadequate, and unfavourable conditions were aggravated by dry warm weather in March. Consequently, drought prevailed in the greater part of the State, except the northern coastal areas where the summer and autumn rains had been heavy. The position was relieved in the central and northern inland districts during May, and the southern tablelands and south western slopes received normal rains in April and June. With the approach of spring, the rainfall in August—above normal in nearly all divisions—was highly beneficial for crops and pastures. At this time copious rains fell in the catchment areas for the metropolitan water supply and replenished the storages which had been heavily depleted during a protracted period of dry weather.

In October the greater part of the State including the wheat districts received valuable rains. Otherwise the spring and summer months were dry with high temperatures. Exceptionally hot weather was experienced in December and the earlier weeks of January, 1939. Temperatures in many localities were the highest yet recorded. In Sydney, for instance, the shade temperature reached 113.6 degrees (Fah.) on 14th January, exceeding by 5.1 degrees the highest previously recorded (in January, 1896). After the middle of January moderate to heavy rains fell in all divisions, except the Riverina and south-western slopes. These parts which had experienced a long period of deficient rainfall were relieved in February.

Autumn rains were above normal in nearly all parts of the State and excellent conditions, with an abundance of grass and herbage, prevailed in the rural districts during the winter and spring.

OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51′ 41.1″ south, long. 151° 12′ 17.8″ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the principal instruments are the transit circle, astrograph, equatorial, and seismograph. The principal scientific work is the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region allotted to Sydney (viz., 52° to 65° south declination) in the great international scheme. In addition, occasional observations, such as those of comets, are made with the equatorial, and systematic records of earth tremors are sent to the Earthquake Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the principal seismological stations throughout the world. Practical work embraces the determination and notification of the standard time of the State; correspondence of an educational nature on astronomical matters, and reception of visitors interested in astronomy.

STANDARD TIME.

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time in England. For general purposes, however, legal time in Great Britain is one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time during the summer months in that country.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz., $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of east longitude, or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is the 120° of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1867. The tidal datum adopted is low water, ordinary spring tide. Taking this as zero, the mean sea-level is 2.52 feet; ordinary low water, 0.78 feet; ordinary high water, 4.20 feet; and the mean daily range is 3 feet 5 inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the gauge fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet 6½ inches; in 1876 the gauge recorded 7 feet 4½ inches on 22nd June, and 7 feet 3 inches on 21st July. On 3rd August, 1921, the gauge registered 7 feet 2 inches, and on that day occurred the greatest tidal range on record—6 feet 9½ inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of ordinary tides is 3 feet 3 inches, and of spring tides 5 feet 4½ inches; the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 5 feet 6 inches approximately.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

THERE are in New South Wales three administrations, viz., the Federal, whose seat is in the Australian Capital Territory at Canberra, controls matters affecting the interests of Australia as a whole; the State, located in Sydney, deals with the more important questions of State and local interest; and the Local Government bodies, with headquarters at convenient centres within their respective areas, control matters of purely local concern in these areas which extend over nearly two-thirds of the State.

The State Government is the oldest, dating in its present form from 1856. The principal modifications in its constitution were in 1901, when the Federal Government was established; in 1906, when Local Government was extended over its present area; and in 1928 when the Federal Constitution was amended to constitute the Australian Loan Council and to sanction the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States.

The constitution of the Local Government bodies and certain corporate bodies under the Crown and the powers exercised by them are described in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

SYSTEM OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of New South Wales is not framed completely in the Constitution Act of 1902-1937, and is not entirely written. It is drawn from several diverse sources, viz., certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; some federal statutes, including amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, and it may exercise effective control over the affairs of the State by direct legislation. The Statute of Westminster, passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1931, made provision for the removal of certain restrictions on the legislative autonomy of the British Dominions. It provided also that laws of the Parliament of the United Kingdom would cease to have effect in the Dominions unless enacted on the request and by the consent of the Parliaments and Governments concerned. The provisions of the statute have not yet been adopted by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution, and the Imperial Parliament regulates all matters of Imperial concern in addition to controlling the extensive powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative. These include such important matters as foreign relations in peace and war, and control of the forces. The Commonwealth, however, is a member State of the League of Nations, whose representative attends the League Assembly under the sole authority of the Commonwealth Government without any intervention by the Imperial Government or powers from the King in his Imperial capacity. It also has distinct status in the Permanent Court of Arbitration and plenary powers to approve conventions, whilst treaties concluded by the Imperial Government affecting Australia are subject to ratification by the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Thus, the question

of dominion sovereignty has become one of great complexity. It is apparent that, in the determination of its international relationships, the powers of the Commonwealth have expanded.

Matters of Imperial concern are discussed at Imperial conferences, attended by representatives of the British Government and Governments of the Empire. Such conferences, though without constitutional powers, facilitate agreements which may subsequently be validated by the Parliaments of the political units affected, and provide media for the discussion of matters of common interest.

In local affairs the prerogatives of the Crown are generally exercised by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council, but when Imperial interests are involved the prerogative powers are exercised through the medium of the Privy Council, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, and the Governor.

The Governor.

In New South Wales the position of the Governor is primarily that of local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in matters of local concern are exercised. In addition he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and coremonial functions which attach to the Crown in its august capacity.

His constitutional functions are defined and regulated partly by various statutes, which from time to time cast new duties upon him, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. The Letters Patent and Instructions were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council." This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that if, in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to His Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Dominions without delay. The extent of the Governor's powers, however, tends to contract, though he possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g. in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and in this way he may exercise a general supervision over his officers, and use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside over its deliberations; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the King's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases, and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

With respect to responsibility for his actions the Governor does not occupy the same position as the King. He is amenable to the law; and, although the State accepts responsibility for his official acts, he is personally liable for his unofficial actions, civil and criminal. Politically he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary

of State for the Dominions, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice. However, in an extreme case if good reason existed the local Legislature might be justified in asking for his removal.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £5,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the

Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. For this purpose the Chief Justice is usually appointed. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Captain the Right Honourable John de Vere Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., assumed the office of Governor on 8th April, 1937. Sir Frederick Richard Jordan, K.C.M.G., is Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of New South

Wales.

The Executive.

All important acts of State are performed or sanctioned by the Governorin-Council, and, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, he is required, in matters of local concern, to act on the advice of the Executive Council or of a Minister of the Crown.

The Council is established by virtue of the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and it is composed of such persons as the Governor is pleased to appoint. Its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he resigns also from the Executive Council, otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside over its deliberations unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause." In his absence the Vice-President presides.

The Ministry or Cabinet.

In New South Wales the terms "Ministry" and "Cabinet" are synonymous, since both bodies by custom consist of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State, and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly with some minor modifications. Cabinet acts in a similar way to the English Cabinet under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Frequent meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers as each case requires.

Administrative matters of minor importance are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, and every Minister possesses considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Ministry in office in December, 1939, consists of the following

members:

Premier—The Hon. A. Mair, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. M. F. Bruxner, D.S.O., M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council— The Hon. Sir H. E. Manning, K.B.E., K.C., B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

Minister for Education.—The Hon. D. H. Drummond, M.L.A. Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests.—The Hon. R. S. Vincent, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government.— The Hon. L. O. Martin, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Services.—The Hon. G. C. Gollan, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands.—The Hon. C. A. Sinclair, B.A., LL.B, M.L.A. Minister for Agriculture.—Major the Hon. A. D. Reid, M.C., M.L.A. Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. A. Richardson, M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. H. P. FitzSimons, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. V. H. Treatt, M.M., M.A., B.C.L., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—The Hon. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A.

Assistant Ministers.—The Hou. H. L. Primrose, M.L.A.; the Hou. M. E. Manfred, M.L.C.

The salaries of Ministers as fixed by statute in 1925 were reduced by 15 per cent. as from 1st April, 1930, and further reductions were made in August, 1931, and December, 1932. The rates were restored to the former level on 1st July, 1938, as shown below:—

Table 15.—Salaries of State Ministers.

Ministers.	As from 1st July, 1925.	As from 1st April, 1930.	As from 7th Aug., 1931.	As from 1st Dec., 1932.	As from 1st July, 1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
The Premier	2,445	2,078	1,800	1,710	2,445
The Attorney-General	2,095	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095
The Vice-Preside t of the Executive]	(i '	
Council (and leader of the Govern-				ļ	
ment in the Legislative Council)	1,375	1,169	1,072	1,018	1,375
Other Ministers of the Crown	17,505	14,879	13,167	12,510	17,505
Total	23,420	19,907	17,603	16,724	23,420

These amounts include the annual allowances paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and all State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 24) are enacted "by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled." It exercises a general power of legislation, and possesses plenary and not delegated authority. The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that "the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South

Wales in all cases whatsoever." It can delegate its powers, and within its territory its actions are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament intended to apply to New South Wales, and by valid federal enactments.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House), and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). Their powers are nominally co-ordinate, but it is provided that bills appropriating money or imposing taxation and bills affecting itself must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is the chamber elected by general franchise, and controls taxation and expenditure. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision of the Constitution Act that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

By virtue of the Constitution Act it is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, but it is provided that both Houses shall meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874.

It is agreed tacitly that the procedure of each House shall be conducted according to its protoype in the Imperial Parliament, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made under the Constitution Act, 1902, as amended by the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933, to meet cases of disagreement arising between the two Houses, climinating the possibility of a deadlock. The procedure to be followed is described on page 24.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

Much interest and some controversy has centred around the powers of the Governor in granting a dissolution of Parliament. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. The main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factious, or will not form a stable administration.

The Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life without remuneration, until 1934 when it was reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, No. 2 of 1933.

Prior to the change, the Constitution Act was amended to prescribe that a bill for abolition of the Upper House or for the alteration of its constitution or powers may not be presented for Royal Assent until it has been approved by the electors at a referendum at least two months after the bill has been passed by Parliament.

Following the general elections in June, 1932, the new Government passed legislation to give the Council its present form, and the bill was approved by the electors at a referendum taken on 13th May, 1933. A measure to give effect to the decision of the electors was unsuccessfully contested in the Courts, and received Royal Assent on 25th September, 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of sixty elected members, whose services are rendered without remuneration. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the "electorate." They record their votes at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Voting is by secret ballot. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia, is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown, or of any pension from the Crown; but persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces, or office of profit in those services, together with holders of certain offices (including the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council) created by Act of Parliament as an office of the Executive Government, remain eligible for membership. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Candidature requires nomination with consent under the hand of two "electors", whilst each "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

In the election of the first House of sixty members, four separate ballots were taken, and in each fifteen members were elected, the term of service being twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six and three years respectively for each successive group. Thereafter one-fourth of the members are to be elected every three years at an election to take place during the period of six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire, and these members will serve for a term of twelve years. Members elected to fill casual vacancies will serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat. Elections to fill the fifteen seats becoming vacant on 22nd April, 1937, and 1940, respectively, were held on 8th December, 1936, and 1st November, 1939.

The presence of one-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum. The Legislative Council is required to choose a President from amongst their number. He ceases to hold office

if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Chamber, or he may resign his office. He receives a salary of £1,200 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees to whom a salary of £700 per annum is paid. Members of the Legislative Council are supplied with free passes on the State railways and tramways, covering the period of membership, and persons who were members of the Council prior to its re-constitution retain their passes for a period equivalent to the period of office as a Legislative Councillor.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the new constitutional provisions preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation may not become law.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation Bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly it is provided that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

The Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the most important factor in the government of the State. All bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax or impost, must originate in the Assembly, and by its power over Supply it ultimately controls the Executive. It consists of ninety members elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is enrolled as an elector of the State is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Federal Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the army or navy; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have since contested seats at the elections; one sat in the 28th Parliament, and there is one woman in the present Legislative Assembly. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole, and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown below:—

Table 16.—Payment to Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Date of Change.		Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	,	Amount per annum. £
September, 1889	 	300	April, 1930	 	744
September, 1912	 	500	August, 1931	 	706
November, 1920	 	870	December, 1932	 	670
July, 1922	 	600	July, 1938	 	875
July, 1925	 	875			

Each member receives an official postage stamp allowance of £30 per annum and a free pass on State railways and tramways. The salary of the Speaker is £1,675, and of the Chairman of Committees £1,115 per annum. The leader of the Opposition receives an annual allowance of £250 in addition to his allowance as member.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament are appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects a committee to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition there are the more important committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

The Public Works Act, 1912, and amendments provide for the constitution of a joint committee of members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to be elected by ballot in every Parliament. Three of the persons to be elected must be members of the Legislative Council and four must be members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Act prescribes that proposals submitted to Parliament for public works of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 (except necessary repairs and alteration of existing railway lines and works of water supply, sewerage and drainage) must be referred to the Committee for report.

The Committee has not been constituted since the commencement of the Parliament elected in 1930, and various public works have been excluded from this provision of the Public Works Act by the Acts authorising their construction.

Public Accounts Committee.

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts and upon all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

COMMISSIONS AND TRUSTS.

In addition to the Ministerial Departments, various public services are administered by Commissions, Boards, and Trusts; the more important are:—

Aborigines Protection Board.

Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.

Commissioner for Main Roads.

Commissioner for Railways.

Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways.

Commissioner of Police.

Electoral Commissioner.

Forestry Commission.

Homes for Unemployed Trust.

Hospitals Commission.

Housing Improvement Board.

Hunter District Water Board.

Industrial Commission.

Maritime Services Board.

Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner.

Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.

Milk Board.

Prickly-pear Destruction Commission.

Public Service Board.

State Superannuation Board.

Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Western Lands Commissioner.

Workers' Compensation Commission.

In each case the authority controls a specific service, and administers the statute law in relation to it, subject to a limited degree of supervision by a Minister.

Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour. In certain cases he may be suspended by the Governor, but he is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath that he will faithfully perform his duties, and he is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. He exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants must be countersigned by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

Agent-General in London.

The State of New South Wales is represented in London by the Agent-General. As official representative he works in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, keeps the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, seeks to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and generally acts as the agent of the State in London.

The office of the Agent-General is located at Wellington House, The Strand, London.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The electoral system is controlled by the Electoral Commissioner—who is charged with the administration of the Act and legal provisions relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for reappointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament or through performing some disqualifying action laid down in the law.

Franchise.

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment.

Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Empire by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force at the elections of 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Federal purposes.

Electorates and Electors.

The electoral law provides that electorates are to be redistributed whenever directed by the Governor. In the event of there being no direction by the Governor, a distribution must take place after the expiration of nine years from the date of the last redistribution. The redistribution is made by a special commission of three persons, viz., the Electoral Commissioner, the Government Statistician, and the Surveyor-General. The last redistribution was made in 1929 and a commission for redistribution of seats was appointed on 5th July, 1939.

For the purposes of the distribution it is prescribed by the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act of 1928 that the State must be divided into three parts, viz., the Sydney area, to which 43 seats are allotted, the Newcastle area 5 seats, and the country area 42 seats. Separate quotas of electors are determined for each area by dividing the total number of electors in the area by the number of electors. The number of electors in each electoral district at a redistribution must be within 1,200 of the quota.

The following table shows certain particulars as to parliamentary representation for each year in which elections have been held since 1913. Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book at page 26:—

Table 17.—Parliamentary	Representation	in	New	South	Wales,
3	1913 to 1938.				

Year of Elections.	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly.	Population per Member.	Proportion of persons enrolled to Total Population.	Total Number of Electors qualified to Vote.	Average number of Electors per Member,
	<u> </u>		per cent.		
1913	90	20,500	551	1,037,999	11,533
1917	90	21,000	185	1,109,830	12,331
1920	90	22,800	<i>i</i> 6·1	1,154,437	12,827
1922	90	23,950	58.0	1,251,023	13,900
1925	90	25,500	58:3	1,339,080	14,879
1927	90	26,700	58.6	1,409,493	15,661
1930	90	28,100	57.4	1,440,785	16,008
1932	90	28,700	56.8	1,465,008	16,278
1935	90	29,350	57.9	1,528,713	16,986
1938	90	30,200	59.2	1,607,833	17,865

Women voted for the first time in 1904, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each of the ninety electorates by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-alloting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1927 and later years. In the 1930-31 issue of the Year Book similar particulars are shown regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and

the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced. The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote:—

Table 18.—Voting at General Elections—Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Electors				Contested Electorates.						
Year of Election.			Enrolled (whole	Electors	Votes F	Recorded.	Informal Votes.			
			State).	Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage		
	(Men		714,886	706,316	*591,820	*83.8				
1927 .	Men Women Total	• • •	$\frac{694,607}{1,409,493}$	$\frac{687,938}{1,394,254}$	*558,957 1,150,777	$\frac{*81.2}{82.5}$	15,986	1.08		
1000	Men		724,471	717,999	682,747	95.1		<u> </u>		
1930	Men Women Total	•••	$\frac{716,314}{1,440,785}$	$\frac{710,649}{1,428,648}$	$\frac{673,676}{1,356,423}$	$\frac{94.8}{94.9}$	15,947	.1.17		
	Men Women	•••	739,009	715,661	690,094	96 4				
1932	Women Total	•••	$\frac{725,999}{1,465,008}$	$\frac{702,480}{1,418,141}$	$\frac{676,993}{1,367,087}$	96.4	30,260	2.21		
	(Men		769,220	679,388	654,383	96.1	00,200			
1935	Women Total	•••	$\frac{759,493}{1,528,713}$	$\frac{658,496}{1,347,884}$	$\frac{640,369}{1,294,752}$	$\frac{95.6}{95.8}$	39,333	2.92		
	(Men		803,517	633,079	608,727	96·L	00,000			
1938	Women Total	•••	804,316	635,901	$\frac{606,767}{2215,4024}$	95.4	20 007	2.65		
	TBFO 1	_••	1,607,833	1,268,980	1,215.494	95.8	32,237	2.00		

^{*} Estimated, only partly recorded.

Prior to the introduction of compulsory voting at the election of 1930, the proportion of electors who failed to record their votes was large, even if due allowance were made for obstacles to voting. The proportion of votes to enrolment under the voluntary system was highest in 1927, and the lowest 56.2 per cent. was recorded in 1920. Under the compulsory system about 96 per cent. of electors record their votes.

The number of women enrolled in 1938 exceeded the number of men, but the number of women who voted at the general elections was the smaller.

At general elections polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates. Polling-day is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.).

Electors absent from their districts are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes." Postal voting is provided for in the case of persons precluded from attendance at any polling-place by reason of illness or infirmity, being distant over 10 miles, or travelling.

Since the elections of 1930 an elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may in certain circumstances vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted. Votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes."

The appended table shows the extent to which the franchise has been exercised by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

Table 19.—General Elections—Legislative Assembly of N.S.W.—Absentee and Postal Votes.

Votes Record (Contested Elect		1927.	1930.	1932.	1935,	1938.	
Absent Votes Postal Votes "Section" Votes			64,871 9,289 	97,958 15,947 6,757	87,578 19,649 3,513	92,583 19,080 2,975	98,535 21,069 1,937
All Votes		•••	1,150,777	1,356,423	1,367,087	1,294,752	1,215,494

State Parliaments.

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to December, 1913, appeared in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1913 is appended:—

Table 20.—Parliaments of New South Wales Since 1913.

Number of Parliament.	Return of Writs.	Date of O	pening.	Date of Diss	solution,	D	uratio	n.	Number of Sessions.
23	23 and 29 Dec.,					vrs.	mths.	dvs.	
	1913*	23 Dec.	1913	21 Feb.	1917	3	1	29	5
24	10, 16, and 23								
	April, 1917*		1917		1920		10	8	4
25	21 April, 1920		1920	17 Feb.	1922	1	10	25	3
26	19 April, 1922		1922	18 April	1925+	3	0	0	5 5
27	20 June, 1925	24 June.	1925	7 Sept.,	1927	2	2	17	5
28	29 Oct., 1927	3 Nov.,	19271	18 Sept.,	1930	2	10	22	4
29	21 Nov., 1930		1930	13 May,	1932	1	5	23	1
30	30 June, 1932		1932		1935	2	9	20	4
31	10 June, 1935			24 Feb.	1938	2	8	12	4
32	26 April. 1938	12 April,	1938						

^{*}Under system of second ballot, where no candidate received an absolute majority of votes at first ballot. †Expired by effluxion of time.

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved Parliament expires by effluxion of time three years after the day prior to the original date of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916, was passed to provide for an extension of the term of the 23rd Parliament to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

State Ministries.

The various Ministries which have held office since 1913, together with the duration in office of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry is not co-terminous with the life of a Parliament. In eighty-three years under the present system there have been forty-nine Ministries, but only thirty-two Parliaments. Up to 29th June, 1913, thirty-four Ministries had held office.

Table 21.— Ministries of New South Wales Since 1913.

	Ministry.			In Office.					
Number.	Name of Premier a	nd Part	у.	From	ı—	То-			
35	Holman (Labour)		. ,	30 June	1913	15 Nov.	1916		
36	Holman (National)			15 Nov.	1916	13 April	1920		
37	Storey (Labour)			13 April	1920	10 Oct.	1921		
38	Dooley (Labour)			10 Oct.	1921	20 Dec.	192		
39	Fuller (National)			20 Dec.	1921	20 Dec.	192		
40	Dooley (Labour)			20 Dec.	1921	13 April	1925		
41	Fuller (National,*			13 April	1922	17 June	192		
42	Lang (Labour)			17 June	1925	26 May	192		
43	Lang (Labour)†			27 May	1927	18 Oct.	192		
44	Bavin (National)*			18 Oct	1927	3 Nov.	193		
45	Lang (Labour)			4 Nov.	1930	13 May	193		
46	Stevens (National)*			16 May	1932	11 Feb.	193		
47	Stevens (United Aust.)) * †		11 Feb.	1935	5 Aug.	193		
48	Mair (United Aust.)*			5 Aug.	1939	16 Aug.	193		
49	Mair (United Aust.)*†			16 Aug.	1939				

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement shows the cost of State Parliamentary Government in New South Wales during recent years. Expenses of Federal and local government are not included:—

Table 22.—Cost of State Parliamentary Government.

Head of Expenditure,	1 915-16,	1925-26.	1955-36.	1937-38.	1988-89.
	£	£	£	£	£
Governor—		- 000	2 1 250	= 000	- 000
Salary	5,000	5,000	§ 4,259	5,000	5,000
Salaries, etc., of Staff	3,549	4,028	2,720	2,977	3,306
Other expenses	1,547	1,945	3,554	19,539	5,825
Executive Council—	10,096	10,973	10,533	27,516	14,131
0-1		570	337	440	445
Other expenses	•••	333	38	51	47
		903	375	491	492
Ministry—			10.004	16 504	00.400
Salaries of Ministers	11,040	23,420	16,924	16,724	23,420
Other	5,244	1,078	6,365	1,616	1,457
n 1:	16,284	24,498	23,289	18,340	24,877
Parliament— Legislative Council—					
Salaries of President and Chair-					
man of Committees	1,220	1,900	1,511	1,592	2,050
Railway passes for Members	6,070	15,906	11,301	11,558	11,666
Legislative Assembly—	0,010	10,000	,	,	,
Salaries of Speaker and Chairman			l l		
of Committees	1,740	2,790	2,056	1,905	2,790
Allowances to Members*	40,335	67,417	52,392	52,402	68,668
Railway passes for Members	10,387	17,462	18,012	17,958	18,554
Postage for Members	1,770	2,700	2,699	2,688	2,685
Both Houses—Joint expenditure—	-,	, , ,			
Standing Committee on Public Works—					
Remuneration of Members	3,599	3,966		•••	•••
Salaries of Staff and contin-)	
gencies	2,626	2,145	592	682	697
Salaries of Reporting Staff	included	8,269	7,470	8,334	8,909
Library—Salaries of Staff (in	2,541	2,622	3,031	3,165
V	" other "	942	911	911	1,080
Other Salaries of Staff	below.	23,516	22,107	26,023	28,077
Printing—Hansard	6,689	6,189	4,741	2,744	4,976
Other	14,967	13,562	9,487	11,197	9,204
Other Expenses	24,490	5,478	7,413 ————	20,913	14,388
Elector 1	113,893	174,783	143,314	161,938	176,909
Electoral— Salaries	1,123	2,104	2,100	2,404	2,479
Contingencies	56,491‡	8,195	3,182	40,992	2,500
Contingencies	00,±014				
	57,614	10,299	5,282 	43,396	4,979
Royal Commissions and SelectCommittees	4,114	7,790	7,110	9,192	11,321
Grand Total £	202,001	229,246	189,903	260,873	232,709
Per head of population	2s. 2d.	ls. 11·7đ.	1s. 5·1d.	ls. 11·0d.	1s, 8·4d

[•] Excluding salaries of Ministers, Speaker, and Chairman of Committees. § Governor, £2,796; Lieut.-Governor, £1,463. ‡ Includes Liqour Referendum, £33,244.

In the case of some items of expenditure included above there is not a clear line of demarcation between costs incurred in respect of parliamentary government and the costs of ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. In the absence of any means of dissecting the expenditure of this nature these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand such factors as the costs of ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as appertaining mainly to administration.

The foregoing statement does not, however, represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales, because it excludes the cost of the Commonwealth Government. During the year 1937-38 this amounted to £564,096 for the whole Commonwealth. It included the cost of general elections, and was equivalent to 1s. 8d. per head of population.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The federation of the six Australian States was inaugurated formally on 1st January, 1901, for their mutual benefit in matters upon which it was agreed that joint action was desirable. A detailed account of the inauguration of Federation and the nature and functions of the Federal Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 at pages 38-40 and 625. The broad principles of federation were:-The transfer of limited and defined powers of legislation to a Federal Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former being a revisory chamber wherein the States are equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, consisting of members elected from the States in proportion to their population; complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Federal Parliament in the exercise of its assigned State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid federal enactments.

The Senate consists of 36 members, six being elected in each State.

It is prescribed by the Constitution Act that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators. The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner: A quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of the people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is provided also that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

The number of representatives elected from the various States to the House of Representatives in 1937 was as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. In addition, one representative of the Northern Territory was elected to attend and participate in debates without having the right to vote except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Northern Territory or on an amendment of any such motion.

For the purpose of electing representatives to the Senate of the Federal Parliament, each State is treated as one constituency, returning six members each for six years, three of whom retire triennially. The members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years from single-member constituencies. The system of voting is preferential, and the electoral system is similar to that of the State. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924.

The voting at elections of members of the House of Representatives from New South Wales since 1913 is shown below. Details relating to elections prior to 1913 appear in the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book at page 32:—

TABLE	23.—General Elections—Federal House of Representatives—
	Voting in New South Wales.

Year,	(Contested	Electors Enrolled (Contested Divisions only).		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes Re- corded to Electors Enrolled.			Informal Votes.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Number.	Proportica per cent.	
1913	554,028	482,159	405,152	312,703	73.13	64.85	69.28	22,262	3.10	
1914	491,086	429,906	351,172	257,581	71.51	59.92	66.10	14,816	2.43	
1917	484,854	447,437	370,618	292,925	76.44	65.47	71.17	19,874	2.98	
1919	527,779	508,129	385,614	308,183	73.06	60.65	66.97	26,517	3.82	
1922	517,388	498,209	330,362	239,980	63.85	48.17	56.16	25,823	4.53	
1925	640,533	627,214	581,678	563,215	90.81	89.80	90.31	21,389	1.87	
1928	584,545	576,857	547,095	534,817	93.59	92.71	93.16	52,229	4.83	
1929	624,068	614,550	591,438	583,007	94.77	94.87	94.82	33,158	2.82	
1931	722,480	710,672	689,905	671,786	95.49	94.53	95.01	48,824	3,28	
1934	771,456	759,973	739,222	728,090	95.82	95.80	95.81	48,801	3,33	
1937	744,004	742,827	720,032	717,384	96.78	96.57	96.68	33,052	2.22	

At the Senate elections of 1937, the total number of votes cast in New South Wales was 1,542,829 of which 136,841 or 8.87 per cent. were informal. Included in the votes cast were 1,392,516 ordinary votes, 25,867 postal, 121,740 absent, 2,502 under section 121 (persons whose names were not on roll by reason of error, etc.), and 204 other declaration votes. The proportion of votes recorded to electors enrolled was 96.65 per cent.

FEDERAL REFERENDA.

Analyses of the voting on federal questions submitted to referenda were shown in the 1921 edition of this Year Book at page 42, the 1926-27 edition at page 47, the 1931-32 edition at page 32, and the 1937-38 edition at page 33.

SEAT OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The seat of Federal Government is Canberra, for which a site was ceded to the Commonwealth by New South Wales, in terms of the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth, which prescribes that the Australian Capital City shall be located in this State. The Federal Parliament commenced its regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

DEFENCE.

PON the inauguration of the Commonwealth the duty of providing for the defence of Australia devolved upon the Federal Government, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth has paramount power to legislate for the naval and military defence of Australia, and for the control of the forces to execute and maintain the federal laws. The Constitution provides that the States may not raise nor maintain forces, but enjoins the Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the executive government of the State, against domestic violence. It is provided in the Defence Act that the citizen forces may not be called out nor utilised in connection with an industrial dispute.

In terms of the Defence Act male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are liable for service in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war. Male citizens are liable also to undergo military or naval training between the ages of 12 and 26 years

between the ages of 12 and 26 years.

The system of compulsory training was brought into operation on 1st January, 1911. The duration of the training in each year is prescribed by the Act, the trainees being liable for service in the following age groups:—Junior cadets, 12 to 14 years of age; senior cadets, 14 to 18 years; citizen forces, 18 to 26 years.

The duration of the training was curtailed during the war period (1914-1918) and in 1921 and in 1922 owing to the resolutions passed at the Washington Conference on limitation of armaments. In November, 1929, compulsory training was suspended, and the forces were reconstituted on the basis of voluntary enlistment until October, 1939. Then it was announced that compulsory training will be commenced again in January, 1940, the first draft of trainees to consist of men reaching the age of 21 years during the twelve months ending 1st July, 1940.

MILITARY FORCES.

Men at ages 18 to 40 years are enlisted in the militia forces for a period of three years subject to re-engagement for further periods of two or three years until they reach the retiring age, 48 years. Youths under 18 years are organised in the senior cadet corps as (a) detachments affiliated with militia units, for which the age for enrolment is 16 or 17 years, or (b) detachments consisting of pupils attending approved educational establishments in which they may be enrolled when they attain the age of 14 years.

A comparative statement of the training strength of the actual military forces is shown below; figures relate to the end of the year, except in 1901, 1913 and 1929:—

Table 24.—Military Forces in Training—Commonwealth and New South Wales.

Date.	1901. •1 Mar.	1913, 30 June.	1922. 31 Dec.	1929. 1 Feb.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Commonwealth	28,886	34,537	37,156	47,931	29,269	28,061	36,063	36,943
New South Wales	9,772	12,105	14,561	18,825	10,578	10,344	13,016	13,479

[•] Date of taking over the military forces from States by Commonwealth.

There was a marked increase in the number of trainees in 1936 as the result of the active campaign of recruitment in the latter half of that year.

The following table shows the strength of the land forces in the Commonwealth and New South Wales, classified according to the nature of service at the end of the years 1935 to 1937.

Table 25.—Military Forces—Commonwealth and New South Wales—Classification.

	Con	nmonweal	th.	New South Wales.			
Branch of Service.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.	
Permanent Forces	1,791	2,032	2,319	755	785	950	
Militia Forces	26,270	34,031	34,624	9,589	12,231	12,529	
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps	61	57	55	13	12	11	
Unattached List of Officers	213	188	161	75	67	55	
Reserve of Officers	6,210	5,389	5,358	2,149	1,884	1,862	
Chaplains	255	220	226	66	61	62	
A. A. M. C. Reserve	1,482	1,466	1,434	543	531	514°	
Total	36,282	43,383	44,177	13,190	15,571	15,980	

The strength of militia forces in New South Wales on 31st December, 1937, was 12,529, and the senior cadets consisted of 1,353 in regimental detachments and 1,505 in educational establishments.

Royal Military College.

This college was established in 1911 at Duntroon, in the Australian Capital Territory, for the purpose of providing trained officers for the permanent forces. In January, 1931, the college was transferred to Victoria Barracks, Sydney, but was transferred again to Duntroon in February, 1937. Normally, candidates for admission to the college must be under the age of 20 years and have passed the requisite subjects at the public examinations for intermediate or leaving certificates (or their equivalent) in the various States of the Commonwealth. Special provision is made, however, for the admission of members of the forces.

Rifle Clubs.

On the 30th June, 1938, there were 289 rifle clubs in New South Wales administered by the District Base Commandant, 2nd Military District, with a total membership of 12,783. In addition, there were 5 clubs administered by other Military Districts, and 15 miniature rifle clubs, having a membership of 420. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry of three different practices, but do not undergo drill.

For the purposes of administration, the Military Board controls the activities of rifle clubs. Government grants are made for the construction and maintenance of rifle ranges, prize meetings, efficiency, travelling, etc., and a quantity of ammunition is issued free to members.

Rifle clubs form part of the Australian Military Force Reserve, and are linked with the various militia infantry battalions.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

The naval defence of Australia was undertaken by the Imperial Navy under agreement between the Imperial and Australian Governments until 1913, when the Imperial squadron was replaced by Australian war vessels.

In December, 1937, the Australian squadron in commission consisted of 3 cruisers, one flotilla leader, 2 "V" class destroyers, and two sloops, with the sloop "Moresby" engaged on surveying duties; and in reserve, 1 cruiser, 1 seaplane carrier, 1 depot ship, 2 "V" class destroyers and 1 oiler.

At 31st December, 1937, the sea-going force consisted of 369 officers and 3,906 ratings and the auxiliary services of 36 officers and 153 ratings. Ninety-nine per cent. of the personnel were Australians, the remainder being on loan from the Royal Navy.

Reserves of officers and men for the Royal Australian Navy are provided from the following sources:—(a) Royal Australian Navy Emergency List, 158 officers; (b) Royal Australian Fleet Reserve, 390 men; (c) Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Seagoing), 65 officers; (d) Royal Australian Naval Reserve, 216 officers and 3,318 men; (e) Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve, 91 officers and 88 men.

Junior officers are trained at the Naval College, Flinders Naval Depot, where 56 cadet midshipmen were undergoing training in January, 1938. The general depot of the Navy is at Westernport, Victoria, where the more advanced training of petty officers and men and the training of the men on first entry are conducted.

AIR DEFENCE.

A Royal Australian Air Force for defence purposes was established as a separate branch of the defence system on 31st March, 1921, by proclamation under the Defence Act. It is entrusted with the air defence of Australia and the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces. The force includes the following units:—(a) Headquarters Royal Australian Air Force, with representation in London; (b) an Air Force station in Victoria comprising three landplane squadrons, an aircraft depot, a training depot; (c) a flying training school; (d) an Air Force station in New South Wales comprising three landplane squadrons, one amphibian squadron, an aircraft depot.

At 31st December, 1937, the approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force was 256 officers and 2,216 airmen, and of the Citizen Air Force 85 officers and 314 airmen.

MUNITIONS SUPPLY.

The Munitions Supply Board, consisting of a Controller-General, a consultative and two other members, is responsible, under the Minister for Defence, for the provision of armament, arms, ammunition, equipment and supplies and stores for the naval, military and air services of the Commonwealth.

In addition to factories in Victoria for the manufacture of ammunition, explosives, guns, etc., and clothing, the Board controls the small arms factory at Lithgow, New South Wales. The factory was opened on 1st June, 1912, and is engaged in the manufacture of rifles and machine guns for land and air services. To 30th June, 1938, capital amounting to £901,638 had been invested in the small arms factory. During the Great War the number of employees reached about 1,300. At 30th June, 1938, there were 385 hands employed.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A brief historical sketch of New South Wales was published in the Official Year Book for 1929-30, at pages 40 to 52, and a chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the Official Year Book for 1919, at pages 1 to 8. This table is repeated below in a revised form as from 1901 with a continuation from 1920 to 1939.

- 1901 Federation of Australian Colonies—Interstate free-trade established—
 Industrial Arbitration Act (State)—Sydney Harbour Trust formed—
 Closer Settlement Act—Western Lands Act—Introduction of Pacific Islanders prohibited.
- 1902 Mt. Kembla Colliery Explosion (ninety-five lives lost)—Women's Franchise
 —Pacific Cable completed—First sitting of New South Wales Arbitration Court—Parliamentary Select Committee re Greater Sydney—First Federal Tariff.
- 1903 High Court of Australia inaugurated.
- 1904 Reduction of number of members of (State) Parliament from 125 to 90— Educational Reforms commenced—Patents, Trade Marks, etc., transferred to Commonwealth—Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- 1905 Assisted Immigration reintroduced—Children's Courts instituted—Local Government (Shires) Act extending local government to whole State.
- 1906 Barren Jack (Burrinjuck) Dam authorised—Public School fees abolished —Sydney Central Railway Station opened.
- 1907 Invalidity and Accident Pensions—Telephone connected, Sydney-Melbourne
 —Opening of blast furnace for manufacture of iron and steel at
 Lithgow—Medical inspection of School Children initiated—"Harvester" Wage determined.
- 1908 Visit of United States (American) Fleet—Minimum Wage Act—Industrial Wages Boards constituted—Subventions to Friendly Societies Act—Yass-Canberra Federal Capital Site selected—Crown Lands Amendment Act (Conversions)—Cataract Dam completed—Private Hospitals Act.
- 1909 Fisher Library (Sydney University) opened—Old-age Pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth—Pure Food Act.
- 1910 Mitchell Library opened—Referenda favouring transfer of State Debts to Federal Government and rejecting proposed States finance agreement with Commonwealth—Australian Notes Act—Australian silver coinage issued—Saturday Half-holiday instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of N.S.W.—Workmen's Compensation Act—Federal Land Tax—Invalidity and Accident Pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth—Arrival of "Yarra" and "Parramatta," first vessels of Australian Navy—Australian Penny Postage.
- 1911 First Australian Notes issue—Federal Referenda relating to monopolies and industrial legislation; proposals rejected—Federal Capital Site at Yass-Canberra transferred to Commonwealth—Compulsory defence training initiated—Murrnmbidgee Irrigation Trust appointed—First wireless station (private) licensed for transaction of public business—Imperial Conference in London—Randwick wireless station transmitted messages over 2,000 miles—First section of North Coast Railway opened—Flight of first Australian Aviator (W. E. Hart) from Sydney to Penrith.
- 1912 Bursary Endowment, Secondary Education—Murray Waters Agreement— Murrumbidgee Irrigation Farms available, and irrigation commenced— Commonwealth Bank (Savings Bank Department) established—Commonwealth Maternity allowances—Sydney (Pennant Hills) Wireless Station opened.

- 1913 Federal Capital City named Canberra, and foundation stones laid—Visit of Dominions Royal Commission—British Trade Commissioners office established at Sydney—First elective Senate, University of Sydney—Arrival at Sydney (4th October) of Australian Fleet, including battle cruiser "Australia" and cruisers "Sydney" and "Melbourne"—Departure of (Imperial) Admiral King-Hall—First Cost of Living and Living Wage Inquiry in Industrial Arbitration Court—Appointment of Interstate Commission—Commonwealth Bank commenced ordinary banking business.
- 1914 Norfolk Island transferred to control of Commonwealth Government—
 First Aerial Mail, Melbourne to Sydney, carried by M. Guillaux—
 Direct telephone, Sydney to Adelaide, opened—Murray Waters Agreement (Premiers' Conference)—First Baby Clinic opened—State advances for homes initiated—European War—Expeditionary force of volunteers despatched to co-operate with Imperial forces—Australian Naval Unit transferred to direct Imperial control—Necessary Commodities Control and Wheat Acquisition Acts—War Precautions Act.
- Australian Expeditionary Forces in action at Dardanelles and in Egypt—
 Iron and steel works opened at Newcastle—Conservatorium of Music opened—War census—Commonwealth Powers (War) Act—Commonwealth Income Tax—Wheat harvest marketed by Australian Governments
- Australian Expeditionary Forces in action in France—Liquor Referendum resulted in closing hotels at 6 p.m.—Fair Rents Court established—Valuation of Land Act—Eight Hours Act (48-hours week)—Soldiers Repatriation Fund established—Military Service Referendum; proposal rejected—Registration of private schools initiated—Workmen's Compensation law extended to all workers—Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme initiated.
- 1917 Transcontinental Railway opened—River Murray Waters Act in operation
 —Daylight Saving initiated and abandoned—Second Military Service
 Referendum rejected—Extensive industrial dislocation—Interstate
 Commission Prices investigation—War-time Profits Tax imposed.
- 1918 European War Armistice declared—N.S.W. Board of Trade constituted—Women's Legal Status Act passed—Commonwealth Repatriation Department created—Poor Persons Legal Remedies Act—Introduction of proportional representation at State Parliamentary elections.
- 1919 Peace signed between European Powers—State Housing scheme initiated—Influenza epidemic—Wheat Silos scheme initiated—First aeroplane flight, England to Australia (twenty-eight days) by Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith—Commonwealth Royal Commission appointed to inquire into basic wage and cost of living—First Federal General Elections on preferential voting system—Federal Referenda; proposals to extend legislative powers and to provide for nationalisation of monopolies rejected.
- 1920 Proportional representation and multiple electorates (State Parliament)

 —Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Australian Note issue transferred to Board of Directors in Note Issue Department, Commonwealth Bank.
- 1921 Forty-four hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Sydney Harbour Bridge Act—Conference of employers and employees (Sydney)—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923 Agreement to extend certain Victorian Railways into New South Wales.
- 1924 Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Railway Agreement—Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 1925 Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced— Broadcasting stations established—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Visit of American Fleet,

- 1926 First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railway lines commenced—44-hour week re-introduced—Widows' pensions instituted—Workers' Compensation extended—Sydney Branch of Royal Mint ceased operations.
- First sitting of Federal Parliament at Canberra opened, 9th May—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family Endowment instituted—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—Forty-four hour week (federal award, engineers)—Western railway opened to Broken Hill.
- 1928 Financial Agreement signed between Australian States—Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal negatived at referendum—Aeroplane flight, United States to Australia, by Kingsford-Smith and Ulm—Aeroplane flight, England to Australia, in sixteen days (Hinkler)—Visit of British Economic Mission.
- 1929 Protracted disputes in timber and coal-mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Suspension of compulsory military training.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Transport Trusts appointed—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Aeroplane flight, England to Australia, in 10½ days (Kingsford-Smith)—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Prohibitive duties and embargoes placed on certain imports—Sales tax imposed—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931 Forty-four hour week re-introduced (1st January)—Government Savings
 Bank of New South Wales suspended payment (22nd April)—
 Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £556,000,000)—State Lottery
 initiated—New trade treaty, Australia and Canada—Government
 Savings Bank reopened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings
 Bank—Commonwealth wheat bounty—Flour "tax" levied—Legislation
 for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Court cut wages
 10 per cent.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—Transport commissioners appointed to control transport services and main roads—Conflict between Commonwealth and State Government in reference to State's failure to meet obligations resulted in dismissal of State Cabinet by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa—Clarence River bridge opened; final link Albury to Brisbane standard gauge railway—Farmers' Relief Act passed—Conversion Loan successfully completed in London—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933 Record wheat harvest—Recovery of wool prices—Economic depression passing into early stages of recovery—World Economic Conference in London—New Legislative Council elected—Further conversion loans placed in London—Census, 30th June, 1933—Railway fares and freights reduced—Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council re-constituted—Hume Reservoir completed—Recession in wool prices—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Boundaries Commission—Bread Inquiry—Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester—Further successful conversion loans (London)—Revival of building industry—Berriquin irrigation scheme launched—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—Loss of Sir Charles Kingsford Smith over Bay of Bengal—Partial recovery of wheat and wool prices—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Federal Banking Commission appointed.
- Death of H.M. King George V—Further conversion loan in London—Commonwealth imposed import quotas on certain commodities—Sharp rise in wheat prices—Construction of final section of City railway restarted—Abdication of H.M. King Edward VIII and accession of H.M. King George VI.

- 1937 Federal Aviation and Marketing Referenda, 6th March—Coronation of H.M. King George VI—Imperial Conference in London—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" (including prosperity loading) adopted for State awards—Scheme initiated to encourage home building by co-operative societies.
- 1938 150th Amiversary of foundation of Australia—British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference in Sydney—National Health and Pensions Insurance (Commonwealth) Act passed—Empire Air Mail Service (England-Australia) Scheme commenced—British Commonwealth Relations Conference—Imperial Trade Conference in London—City of Parramatta proclaimed; 150th Anniversary of Settlement—Flour "Tax" levied; proceeds for wheat farmers.
- Defence Measures.—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—National Insurance Scheme postponed—Aerial Survey flight over Indian Ocean (flying boat "Guba")—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency measures for control of exchange transactions, prevention of profitcering, etc.—Imperial purchase of wool, butter, cheese, meat, eggs, canned and dried fruits—Federal wheat pool.

POPULATION.

The Census.

The number and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by census enumerations for more than one hundred years past. Regular musters were held during the first forty years of the existence of the colony, and in 1828 the first actual census was held. This was followed by census enumerations in 1833 and 1836 and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. For reasons of economy, that due in 1931 was postponed until 30th June, 1933.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government, but upon establishment of the Commonwealth the census became a Federal function and the first Australian census to be taken under Commonwealth control was in 1911.

Intercensal Estimates.

In the periods between census enumerations the population is estimated at quarterly intervals. The factors causing variation in the population therefore require that a careful system of record be maintained whereby natural increase and net migration may be gauged accurately. The compulsory registration of births and deaths ensures reliable information as to the natural increase, and the records of arrivals and departures, although defective in some respects in the past, are now considered to be reliable.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

From 1788 to 1856.

The growth of the population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this Year Book.

From 1861 to 1938.

With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population

since that date as shown in the following table. The latest estimate made subsequent to the census is also shown.

		Index Number of	Increase 1	Number of		
Year.	Population.	Population. (Census 1861 = 100).	Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	Persons po Square Mile.
	<u> </u>	CE	NSUS RECORDS	<u>.</u> t]	'
				per cent.	per cent.	
1861	350,860	100	168,436*	92.55*	6.76	1.12
1871	502,998	143	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
1881	749,825	214	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
1891	1,127,137	321	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
1901	1.355.355	386	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
1911	1,646,734	469	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
1921	2,100,371	599	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
1933	2,600,847	741	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
•		•	ESTIMATE.	•		
31 Dec., 1938.	2,735,695	780	134,848‡	5.18‡	0.92	8.84

Table 26.—Population, 1861 to 1938.

Aboriginals are excluded from the population shown above, but the number of aboriginals enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 46 of this Year Book.

The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

A steady growth of population proceeded until 1891. This growth was especially marked between 1851 and 1861, when the gold discoveries were attracting eager fortune-hunters from other parts of the world, many of whom remained as settlers. After the gold rushes had ceased, the growth of population proceeded at a slower rate, but though neither the average annual rate of increase nor the proportionate increase of that period was attained again, the actual numerical expansion in later periods has been greater. Indeed, the lull which occurred in the growth of population during the sixtles developed gradually into a period of increasingly rapid expansion after 1871, and the next twenty years were, from a relative point of view, a time of unexcelled development. This expansion, however, came to an end when the trade boom ended in the commercial crisis of the early nineties.

The next twenty years was a period of little progress in the development of population, the reasons being the commercial and industrial stagnation which followed the crisis of 1893, and the heavy decline in the hirth-rate which lowered the rate of natural increase. State assisted immigration had been suspended in 1885, except for the families of those already assisted to immigrate, and was not resumed until 1905.

A new period of prosperity began early in the twentieth century, and the full weight of the trade revival was felt in the period 1911 to 1921, when the tide of population turned more definitely in favour of the growth of the State. Despite the effects of the war of 1914-1918 in diminishing the birthrate, in temporarily stopping immigration, and in causing an exodus of men of reproductive ages, many of whom did not return, and despite the losses occasioned by the influenza epidemic of 1919, the period showed a greater relative expansion than either of its two immediate predecessors, and by far

^{*}Since 1851.

[†] Census dates were between 31st March and 7th April, from 1861 to 1921 and on 30th June, 1933.

‡ Since Census of 1933.

the greatest average annual numerical increase on record. From 1921 to 1923 the volume of immigration was restricted, and the growth of population depended mainly upon natural increase. Immigration, however, was substantial in the five years 1924 to 1928, but in 1929 the decline which began in 1928 was continued, and with the advent of the severe depression there was an appreciable loss of population by emigration in 1930 and 1931. In subsequent years to 1938 the annual gain by migration was small. At the same time natural increase was diminished by a decline in the birth rate. (See tables 66 and 73.)

The average annual rate of increase in population has diminished from 2.46 per cent. (1911 to 1921) to 1.76 per cent. (1921 to 1933) and to 0.92 per cent. (1933 to 1938)

The estimated population at the end of each year and the mean population for each year since 1928 are shown in the following table. The figures for the years to 1932 have been adjusted in accordance with the final results of the census of 1933:—

		Estimated I	opulation at 31s	t December.	Mean Po	pulation.	
Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Year Ended 31st December.	Year Ended 30th June.	
1928		1,266,254	1,216,875	2,483,129	2,460,410	2,432,731	
1929		1,283,241	1,236,452	2,519,693	2,503,026	2,484,071	
1930		1,294,419	1,251,934	2,546,353	2,532,289	2,518,553	
1931		1,302,893	1,263,421	2,566,314	2,555,871	2,544,69	
1932		1,315,003	1,276,728	2,591,731	2,579,741	2,567,639	
1933		1,324,839	1,288,680	2,613,519	2,601,782	2,590,840	
1934		1,335,123	1,301,080	2,636,203	2,623,560	2,613,06	
1935		1,344,339	1,313,327	2,657,666	2,645,575	2,634,353	
1936		1,355,493	1,326,243	2,681,736	2,667,839	2,656,513	
l 9 37		1,368,505	1,342,233	2,710,738	2,694,679	2,680,730	
1938		1,379,962	1,355,733	2,735,695	2,721,196	2,708,83	
1939		` .	· '		''	2,733,93	

TABLE 27.—Population, Annual and Means, 1928 to 1939.

Sources of Increase Since 1861.

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration have contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 in comparison with the six years 1933 to 1939:—

	N	Iumerical Increas	e.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.				
Period.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.		
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		
1861–1871*	106,071	46,067	152,138	2.68	1.24	3.67		
1871-1881*	139,722	107,105	246,827	2.48	1.95	4.07		
1881-1891*	204,664	172,648	377,312	2.44	2.09	4.16		
1891-1901*	230,669	(—) 2,451	228,218	1.90	(—) 0·02	1.86		
1901-1911*	250,140	41,239	291,379	1.71	0.30	1.97		
1911-1921*	318,945	134,692	453,637	1.79	0.77	2.46		
1921-19338	377,321	123,155	500,476	1.36	0.47	1.76		
1933-1939†	126,047	19,977	146,024	0.79	0.13	0.91		
1861-1939 ⁻	1,753,579	642,432	2,396,011	2.32	1.34	2.66		

Table 28.—Natural Increase and Immigration, 1861 to 1939.

^{*}Period of 10 years.

[§] Period of 12‡ years.

[†] Six years ended June.

Natural increase has been by far the greater factor in the growth of population in New South Wales in this period. In spite of the persistent though fluctuating fall in the rate of natural increase the average annual addition from this source, as shown in the last table, increased up to 1921, but in the following period declined. This decline is strikingly apparent in the table shown in the following section covering the period 1921 to 1938. Further details of the natural increase will be found on page 95.

Immigration has intermittently provided considerable additions to the population, although over the period of seventy-two years, between the censuses of 1861 and 1933, the net immigration amounts to only 622,455 or about one-quarter of the total increase. Immigration proceeded rapidly until 1886 when it declined heavily, and did not revive until 1905, when the State re-introduced the policy of affording assistance to immigrants. Between 1892 and 1904 the State actually lost more than ten thousand inhabitants by net emigration. The rate of increase due tonet immigration has been very variable; considerable improvement was in evidence in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, and 1924 to 1928, since then the average annual inflow of migrants has been very small.

Sources of Increase, 1921-1938.

The sources of increase in population in New South Wales (exclusive of aboriginals of full blood) during each year since 1921 were as follows. The figures for the years up to 1932 are based upon the final results of the 1933 census:—

Table 29.—Natural	Increase.	and	Immigration,	1921	to	1938.

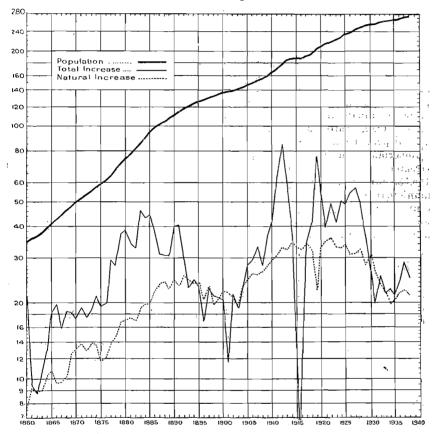
			N:	umerical Increase	e	Annu	al Rate of Inc	rease.
Yes 31st I	er End Decom		Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
 1921			34,610	5,358	39,968	per:cent. 1:65	per cent.	per cent.
1922	•		36,004	13,823	49,827	1.69	•65	2:34
1923			33,021	8,341	41,362	1:52	•38	1:90
1924	• • •		32,870	17,274	50,144	1.48	•78	2.26
1925		•	33,793	15,524	49,317	1.49	•68	2.17
1926	•••		30,957	23,381	54,338	1.33	1:01	2.34
1927	•••		31,090	25,887	56,977	1.31	1.09	2.40
1928		•…	32,134	17,340	49,474	1.32	.71	2.03
1929	• • •	•••	28,089	8,475	36,564	1.13	.34	1.47
1930		•••	30,893	() 4,233	26,660	1.23	() ·17	1.06
1931	, • •.•	•	26,451	() 6,490	19,961	1.04	() ·26	.78
1932		•	23,552	1,865	25,417	.92	.07	•99
1933	•••		21,873	·(~) 85	21,788	.84	() .00	-84
1934 .		•••	19,861	2,823	22,684	76	• 11	-87
1935		•	20,129	1,334	21,463	.76	•05	.81
1936.	4.4,4		21,817	2,253	24,070	•82.	.08	-90
1937	•••	•••	22,262	6,740	29,002	.83	•25	1.08
1938			21,214	3,743	24,957	-77	•14	·91

⁽⁻⁾ Denotes an excess of Departures over Arrivals.

From 1921 net immigration grew rapidly though irregularly until 1927, but in 1928 a decline set in which culminated in a loss by emigration in 1930 and 1931. This decline was arrested in 1932, but subsequent gains have been relatively small and little effort has been made to assist or encourage migration.

POPULATION AND ANNUAL INCREASE, 1860 TO 1933.





Note.—(i) The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10,000 of population, 1,000 Total Increase and 1,000 Natural Increase.

(ii) In 1916 there was a decrease of 8,711 in the population owing to the departure of troops and the curve fell below the limits of the graph.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual numbers are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The natural increase in 1922 was numerically the greatest on record, though proportionately it was considerably below that of former years. After 1922 the number began to decline rapidly, mainly as a result of the sharp drop in the number of births, although in several years, notably 1926 and 1929, an increase in the number of deaths contributed to an extremely

low natural increase. The natural increase in 1934 and the slightly higher figure in 1935 were the lowest recorded since 1885 with the exception of 1898 and 1903. The improvement in 1935, 1936 and 1937 was due to a greater increase in the number of births than in the number of deaths, but in 1938 the births declined whilst the deaths increased and the natural increase approached the record low figure of the last fifty years. The rate of natural increase which has been falling for over sixty years, was at a record low figure in each successive year from 1931 to 1934, it increased slightly in the next three years, but the rate in 1938 was the third lowest on record.

The total rate of increase in the population in 1931 was the lowest annual rate since New South Wales has been within its present boundaries, except in 1915 and 1916, when large numbers of troops were transferred overseas. Details of migration to and from the State will be found on later pages.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The population of New South Wales is distributed in a rather remarkable manner. At the 31st December, 1938, the city of Sydney contained 88,870 persons in a small area surrounded by an extensive group of suburbs with 1,199,850 inhabitants, making a total of 1,288,720 dwellers in the metropolis. Then scattered throughout the State are 111 municipalities, with a total population of 596,140; of these, 11 municipalities in the County of Cumberland contained 52,390 persons, and the large mining centres of Greater Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, Cessnock and Lithgow, 188,530 inhabitants; leaving 355,220 in the 95 rural towns incorporated as municipalities. Distributed over the remainder of the State—99.3 per cent. of its area—are 845,620 persons, of whom about one-third live in unincorporated towns of 500 persons or more. Only 19,400 live in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, which covers 40.5 per cent. of the area of the State.

The distribution of population at the 31st December, 1938, together with the proportion in each division and the average population per square mile, are shown in the following table:—

Table 30.—Distribution of Population in Areas, 1938.

D			Area (including	(exclud	Population (excluding full blood Aborigmals).				
Division.			Harbours, Rivers and Lakes).	Total.	Proportion in each Division	Average per sq. mile			
		1	sq. miles.		per cent.				
Sydney			^ 5	88,870	3.25	17,774.0			
Suburbs of Sydney	•••	•••	241	1,199,850	43.86	4,978.6			
Metropolis			246	1,288,720	47.11	5,238.7			
Greater Newcastle			36	115,660	4.23	3,226.2			
Other Municipalities				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,			
Population above 10,000			132	173,140	6.33	$1310 \cdot 2$			
5,000 to 9,999		•••	222	116,990	4.27	527.7			
,, below 5,000			1,506	190,350	6.96	126.3			
Country Shires			181,870	826,220	30.20	4.5			
Western Division (Part un	nincorp	or-							
ated)		•••	125,379	19,400	.71	· ·2			
Lord Howe Island			5	171	•01	$34 \cdot 2$			
Migratory*		• • •	•••	5,044	·18				
Harbours and Quarantine †	•••	•••	36	•••		•••			
Total, New South	Wales		309,432	2,735,695	100.00	8.8			

Shipping and railway travellers.

† Portions not included within Municipal or Shire boundaries.

If allowance be made for those deriving their livelihood from the city but residing in the extra-metropolitan area, the population of such extended metropolitan area would be approximately one-half of the total of the State. About one-fifth of the people reside in the larger towns including the industrial centres at Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla. Less than one-third of the population lives in the rural districts.

The density of population in the metropolitan area of Sydney is 5,239 persons per square mile, whilst in the similar, though smaller, area of Greater Newcastle the density per square mile is 3,226. Greater Newcastle is the northern coalfield over which the density is 63 per square mile. The balance of the coastal division in which the principal industry is dairying (but including the mining and industrial population of Wollongong-Port Kembla), supports an average of 12 persons per square mile; the most populous portion being the North Coast with an average of over 14. In the tablelands division where mixed farming, mining and industrial activities are carried on, the density averages 6 persons per square mile. This average is influenced by the average of almost 9 in the central tablelands where there are mining and industrial activities. The western slopes (mixed farming) has a density of nearly 6, but in the Plains division, the greater portion of which is beyond the western limit of commercial wheat growing, the density is only 2.3 persons per square mile. The whole of these areas (from coast to plains) constitute the Eastern and Central land divisions of the State and the average density therein is 14.5 persons per square mile.

The extensive Western Division, is likely to remain sparsely settled unless means are found to overcome the natural disability of a low average rainfall. At Broken Hill (near the far western border) rich silver lead deposits support the third largest town in the State. Apart from this the balance of the division is under sparse pastoral occupation, and has an average density of only 1 person to every 5 square miles.

The average density of population is 8.8 persons per square mile for the whole State.

Urban and Rural Population.

A comparison of the urban and rural population of the State at the last five censuses reveals that the population of New South Wales, in common with that of most other countries of the world, tends to congregate in metropolitan and urban centres. In the following table the population shown represents the total under each classification at each census, and no allowance has been made for changes in boundaries. The shipping and aboriginal elements have been omitted from the four main headings and

shown separately. The number of country municipalities increased considerably between 1891 and 1901, but has since declined. The growth shown is due in part to the inclusion of new settlements and in part to the growth of urban areas existing at earlier censuses.

Division.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933,
1. Metropolis (excluding shipping)	383,333	481,830	629,503	899,059	1,235,267
2. Municipalities outside the Metropolis	304,905	370,078	421,7.14	525,708	563,081
3. Quasi-urban localities with population exceeding 500	51,963	81,484	175,303	190,556	273,572
4. Remainder of State (Rural) ‡	379,776§	412,302	412,058	475,582	523,727
5. Total	1,119,977	1,345,694	1,638,578	2,090,905	2,595,647
6. Federal Capital Territory*	1,456	1,535	1,724	2,572	8,947
7. Shipping	5,649	8,026	8,051	9,855	5,039†
8. Lord Howe Island 9. Full Blood Aboriginals	55 5,097	$100 \\ 3,778$	$105 \\ 2,012$	111 1,597	$\begin{array}{c} 161 \\ 1.034 \end{array}$
<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
10. Total, New South Wales and Federal Capital Territory	1,132,234	1.359.133	1,650,470	2,104,540	2,610.828
Todora Capital Latinos					
Proportion per cent. to total (5), of-	ner cent	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. Metropolis	34.3	35.7	38.4	43.0	47.6
2. Municipalities outside Metro-			001	100	1.0
polis	27.3	27.5	25.7	25.1	21.7
3. Quasi-urban	4.6	6.1	10.7	9.1	10.5
4. Rural	33.8	30.7	25.2	22.8	20.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Į.				

TABLE 31.—Urban and Rural Population, 1891 to 1933.

Over the period of forty-two years the total population shown as item 5 in the above table increased by 131.8 per cent. The population of the metropolitan area developed more rapidly than that of any other division—growing by 222.2 per cent.; the municipalities by 84.7 per cent., and rural areas by 86 per cent.

Since most of the larger towns of the State are incorporated as municipalities, the populations of the municipalities, and of the shires with the unincorporated areas, may be considered to indicate respectively, with approximate accuracy, the division of the population into its urban and rural elements. An analysis made on these lines at each of the last two censuses shows the relative development in the past twelve and one quarter years of urban and rural portions of the State in the various territorial

Coded to Commonwealth 1st January, 1911. † Including 1,020 railway travellers. ‡ Includes persons living in portions of municipal towns outside boundaries of municipality (numbering over 40,000 in 1921 and 1933).
 § Includes/3,133 half-caste aboriginals resident in various divisions.

divisions shown on the map in the frontispiece. In the following table the same municipalities and the same shire areas are grouped in every division for both years.

Table 32.—Urban and Rural Population, 1921 to 1933.

		Populat Municipa	tion.of alities.	Popula Shir		Iı	ncrease in 1921 t	Populatic o 1933.	n[[
Division.						Num	erical.	Propo	rtional.
		1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.	Munici- palities.	Shires.	Munici- palities.	Shires.
Cumberland		1,038,139*	1,334,217*	14,731†	25,359†.	206,078	10,628	Per cent. 28.5	Per cent. 72·1
North		33,674	43,527	89,478	102,980	9,853	13,502	29.3	15.1
Hunter and Ma	nning	114,087	154,668	128,785	147,344	40,581	18,559	35.6	14.4
South		42,567	53,781	46,183	52,036	11,214	5, 853	26.3	12.7
Tableland— North		19,969	22,653	31,371	31,428	2,684	57	13.4	•2
Central	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	55,540	58,521	74,455	82,722	2,981	8,267	5.4	11.1
South		19,854	24,634	26,315	25,322		(-) 993	24.1	(-) 3·8
Western Slopes-	••••	10,001		'			()	-	
North	• • •	17,865	21,906	33,654	41,064	4,131	7,410	23.1	22.0
Central	• • • •	17,329	23,917	34,870	39,804	6,588	4,934	38.0	14.1
South	• • •	37,479	47,364	58,514	68,754	9,885	10,240	26.4	17.5
Central Plains—									
North	•••	6,302	8,301	17,049	21,380	1,999	4,331	31.7	25.4
Central	•••	6,197	8,401	13,444	19,324	2,204	5,880	35.6	43.7
Riverina	****	11,863	15,140	51,629	69,177	3,277	17,548	27.6	34.0
Western Division	•••	32,541	33,403	14,772‡	18,591‡	862	3,819	2.6	25.9
Whole State		1,453,406	1,850,523	635,250	745,285	397,117	110,035	27.3	17.3

^{*}Includes Shires in the Extra-Metropolitan Area. † Non-metropolitan Shires and Lord Howe Island. † Unincorporated. | Exclusive of Shipping and Railway travellers.

The incorporated urban districts now contain slightly more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the State, having increased in population by 397,117 or 27.32 per cent. in the last twelve and one-quarter years, as compared with an increase of 110,035, or 17.32 per cent. in the shires and unincorporated areas. Of the total increase, 58.37 per cent. occurred in the municipal areas of the division of Cumberland, principally in those which compose the metropolitan area; and considerable growth is evident in the municipalities of the Hunter and Manning division, principally in Newcastle and suburbs, in which the growth was 23.84 per cent. In the South Coast, due to progress of the mining and industrial centre about Wollongong, there was also substantial increase in municipal population, whilst agricultural development has tended to build up the towns of the Southern Tableland, all the divisions of the Western Slopes, and the Central Plains.

A feature of the table is an improvement in the growth of shire population throughout the period. Whereas, in the previous intercensal period of ten years the population of the shires and other unincorporated areas increased by only 10.4 per cent., the growth of these in the twelve and one-quarter years between 1921 and 1933 was 17.3 per cent. In the Riverina, due to the development of irrigation farming and closer settlement, shire population increased by 17,548, or about one-third, while in the Hunter and Manning and North Coast divisions the increase in shire population has been substantial—18,559 and 13,502 respectively—though not as great proportionately. Growth was most rapid in the Central Plains, where the shires gained 5,880 inhabitants or about 44 per cent. Nevertheless, the table clearly demonstrates the very definite tendency of population to

congregate in the metropolis. Population has increased appreciably in some country divisions, but the increase has been concentrated in a small number of the larger towns.

Although in no case was there an actual loss of population in the country divisions of the State during the latest intercensal period, it is apparent that the growth of population in these divisions has been disproportionate to the growth of metropolitan population.

With the mechanisation and increasing efficiency of the rural industries a tendency for fewer persons to be employed in those industries, and therefore, for rural population to be diverted to centres where secondary industries are concentrated, may be regarded as a natural phenomenon. The redistribution of the population of New South Wales which has occurred in recent decades is probably, in large part, attributable to such causes as these, and to the extent that this is so, it is a consequence of the economic development of the State.

The extent of net emigration from country districts is seen clearly when the actual increase in each division is dissected to show natural increase separately from migration. The analysis made below shows that considerable emigration has occurred from most of the country districts for a lengthy period.

The tables below are compiled on the basis of local government areas, and separate account is taken in each division of migration and of natural increase as factors affecting the growth of population. The boundaries of each of the divisions are shown on the map in the frontispiece of this Year Book.

		Popu	lation at Cen	SU a. *	Total Incre	ase in Popula	tion.
Division.		1911.	1921.	1933.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1911 to 1933.
Cumberland†		713,857	1,052,870	1,359,576	339,013	306,706	645,719
Coast—						•	_
North		101,656	123,152	146,507	21,496	23,355	44,851
Hunter and		•	,	,	1 1	·	,
Manning		183,810	242,872	302,012	59,062	59,140	118,202
South		79,412	88,750	105,817	9,338	17,067	26,405
Tableland—		,	'		, , ,	•	,
North		51,769	51,340	54,081	(-) 429	2,741	2,312
Central		119,143	129,995	141,243	10.852	11,248	22,100
South		44,201	46,169	49,956	1,968	3,787	5,755
Western Slopes-		,		, , ,	1 ' 1	,	,
North		55,543	51.519	63,060	(-) 4,024	11,541	7,517
Central		49,235	52,199	63,721	2,964	11,522	14,486
South		88,940	95,993	116,118	7,053	20,125	27,178
Central Plains-		,	'	į - <i>'</i>	'	•	',
North		22,994	23,351	29,681	357	6,330	6,687
Central		20,073	19,641	27,725	(-) 432	8,084	7,652
Kiverina	•••	48,885	63,492	84,317	14,607	20,825	35,432
Western Division	•••	59,165	47,313	51,994	(-) 11,852	4,681	(-) 7,171
Whole State	•••	1,638,683	2,088,656	2,595,808	449,973	507,152	957,125

Table 33.—Population in Divisions of State 1911 to 1933.

^{*} Excluding full blood Aboriginals and Migratory Population.

(-) Denotes decrease,

[†] Embracing the Metropolis.

Table 34.—Natural Increase and Immigration in Divisions, 1911 to 1933.

Divisio	n]	Natural I	ncrease.‡	!	Net Imn	nigra	tion.	'Fo	otal Net I 1911 to		
D/(E)01	- -		1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.		911 to 1921.		921 to 1933.	Nı	ımerical.	cent Pop	per- age of ulation 1911.
Cumberland†			124,488	149,729	2	214,525	J	56,977		371,502	Per	cent. 52.04
Coast— North Hunter	 and		26,400	31,542	(-)	4,904	(-)	8,187	(-)	13,091	(–)	12.88
Manning			42,799 14,260	53,408 14,636	(-)	16,263 4,922		5,732 2,431	(-)	21,995 2,491	(-)	11·97 3·14
Central .	•••		12,413 20,655 7,864	11,592 23,402 9,242	(-) (-)	12,842 9,803 5,896	(-) (-)	8,851 12,154 5,455	(~) (-) (-)	21,693 21,957 11,351	(-) (-) (-)	41·90 18·43 25·68
Central .	es		10, 6 63 10,479 17,942	12,292 13,358 23,810	(-) (-)	14,687 7,515 10,889	(-) (-)	751 1,836 3,685	(-) (-) (-)	15,438 9,351 14,574	(-) (-)	27·79 18·99 16·39
Central	 		5,569 4,268 11,851 8,879	6,344 4,913 15,734 7,319	(-) (-)	5,212 4,700 2,756 20,731	(-)	14 3,171 5,091 2,638	(-) (-)	$1,529 \\ 7,847$	(-) (-)	22·73 7·62 16·05 39·50·
Whole S	tate*		318,530	377,321]	131,443]	129,831	2	261,274		15.94

Excluding full blood Aboriginals and Migratory Population.
 † Embracing the Metropolis,
 † Includes Aboriginals the numbers of which are not sufficiently great to vitiate the comparisons.
 (-) Denotes decrease.

A similar comparison for the years 1891 to 1921 was given on page 2365 of the Official Year Book of 1922. Since then the statistical boundaries of divisions have been altered from a county basis to conform to the boundaries of local government areas. It is, consequently, impracticable to continue the comparison on that basis, whilst the present tables cannot be extended to an earlier census than 1911.

The table reveals that over the period 1911 to 1933 an excess of emigration occurred from all divisions of the State, with the exception of the Cumberland, Hunter and Manning and Riverina divisions. The movement toward concentration of population in the metropolis slackened between 1921 and 1933, but, nevertheless, the net loss of population by emigration from all divisions of the State, exclusive of Cumberland, reached a total of 110,074 over that period representing the equivalent of 11.9 per cent. of the population of those divisions in 1911. All the Tableland divisions lost a large proportion of their natural increase, ranging from 49.8 per cent. in the Central to 90.3 per cent. in the Northern, whilst the North Western Plain failed to retain 66.8 per cent. of its natural increase.

Between 1911 and 1933 the Cumberland division gained 371,502 inhabitants by migration, but to only two country divisions was there an excess of immigration; these were the Hunter and Manning division, which gained 21,995, and the Riverina, 7,847. Migrants moved freely from nearly every part of the State to the metropolis, but only the new industrial developments at Newcastle and the development of coalfields in the Hunter Valley, and the establishment of settlers on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, attracted effective migrants to ex-metropolitan districts. No less than eleven divisions of the State, covering about 268,210 square miles, lost population by migration between 1911 and 1933.

In the period from 1891 to 1933 the Riverina was the only country division in which immigration exceeded emigration in each intercensal period. In only two other divisions—Hunter and Manning and Central Western Plains—did the aggregate growth in population exceed the total natural increase. During that period every Tableland Division as well as the South Western Slopes and the Western Division experienced an excess of emigration in every intercensal period. The net immigration to the County of Cumberland reached a total of 490,443 over the four intercensal periods during which all other divisions sustained a net emigration of 188,659 inhabitants.

During the period 1911 to 1933 the State population as a whole gained 261,274 by migration. But while the County of Cumberland gained 371,502 in this way only two other divisions showed any net immigration—Hunter and Manning (21,995) and Riverina (7,847). The remainder of the State lost 140,070 by migration.

THE POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

Until 31st December, 1928, the metropolis (for statistical purposes) included the City of Sydney, forty municipalities, the Ku-ring-gai Shire (proclaimed a municipality 1st November, 1928), and the islands of Port Jackson, embracing an area of 181 square miles. From 1st January, 1929, the municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe, and Parramatta were added, and the area embraced by the metropolis was 233 square miles. From the 1st January, 1933, the boundaries of the metropolis were further extended to include the municipalities of Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere, and the Pitt and Merrylands wards of Holroyd municipality, so that the metropolitan area now embraces all of the municipalities shown in the following table. This is the area to which the population and vital statistics of the metropolis refer, and it contains 246 square miles and 1,288,720 inhabitants as at 31st December, 1938.

An extended metropolitan area was defined in Schedule Four of the Local Government Act, 1919. Apart from some minor variations in boundary it coincides with the metropolis already described except that part of Holroyd municipality is excluded and the shires of Sutherland and Warringah and portion of Hornsby Shire are included. These shires contain centres of population more or less suburban in character, and a large proportion of their inhabitants gain their livelihood in the city. The shires of Hornsby, Sutherland and Warringah contain approximately 443 square miles and had 57,280 inhabitants as at 31st December, 1938.

The following statement shows the population of each municipality within the present boundaries of the metropolis, together with the extrametropolitan shires, at the censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1933, and at 31st December, 1938, excluding shipping and full blood aboriginals.

Table 35.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities, 1911 to 1938.

	Рорі	ılation at Cens	sus—	Proport-	31st Decemi	oer, 1938.
Municipality.	1911.	1921.	1983.	ional Increase 1911 to 1933.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Person per acre
City of Sydney	112,921	104,153	88,308	per cent.	88,870	27.60
Inner Industrial:—						
Paddington	24,317	26,364	24,674	.1	24,200	57.48
Redfers	24,427	23,978	18,834	(-) 23	17,800	44.06
Waterloo	10.072	11,199	11,659	16	11,420	13.81
Alexandria	10,123	9,793	9,018	(-) 11	8,600	8.18
	5.836	10,929	14,363	146	15,480	6.96
30 4	4,409	6,214	S,287	88	8,780	4.05
St. Peters	8,410	12,700	12,554	49	12,560	13.92
Erskineville	7,299	7,553	6,645	1	6,360	34.19
*AT	26,498		25,280	(-) 9	24,650	51.35
		28,168		1 \ /		52.78
Darlington	3,816 $21,948$	$3,651 \\ 22,754$	3,053	(-) 20	2,850 19,150	36.97
Glebe			19,874	$\frac{9}{9}$		
Annandale	11,240	12,648	12,205	.9	11,860	34.28
Leichbardt	24,254	29,356	30,209	25	30,110	26.07
Balmain	32,038	32,104	28,272	.(-) 12	27,560	28.21
Total	214,682	237,411	221,937	.22	221,380	18.90
Illawarra-Bankstown-						1
Marrickville	30,653	42,240	45,385	48	46,040	24.37
Rockdale	14,095	25,189	39,123	178	41,730	8:18
Bexley	6,517	14,746	20,539	215	21,890	11.46
Kogarah	6,953	18,226	30,646	341	33,100	6.89
Hurstville	6,533	13,394	22,663	247	24,760	4.05
Canterbury	11,335	37,639	79,050	597	83,270	10.08
Enfield	3,444	8,530	14,782	329	15,140	9.04
Bankstown	2,039	10,670	25,384	1,145	27,760	1.45
Total	81,569	170,634	277,572	240	293,690	6.00
Inner Western-						
Petersham	21,712	26,236	26,941	24	27,480	32.33
Ashfield	20,431	33,636	39,356	93	40,750	19.96
Drummoyne	8,678	18,761	29,215	237	30,700	15.70
Burwood	9,380	15,709	19,373	107	20,080	18:16
Strathfield	4,046	7,594	12,147	200	12,970	7.06
Homebush	676	1,622	3,189	372	3,230	5.05
Concord	4,076	11,013	23,213	470	24,230	9.06
Total	68,999	114,571	153,434	122	159,440	14.36
Outer Western-	17 -					
Lidcombe	5,418	10,522	17,379	221	17,750	3.40
Auburn	5,559	13,563	20,114	262	20,510	7.92
Granville	7,231	13,328	19,718	173	20,620	5.11
Parramatta	12,465	14,594	18,076	45	19,250	8.46
Holroyd*	†2,082	†4,626	8,426	305	9,050	4.11
Total	32,755	56,633	83,713	156	87,180	5.34

^{*} Pitt and Merrylands Wards only.

Table 35.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities—continued.

			Pop	ulation at Ce	ensus	Proport- ional		cember,
Municipality	··		1911.	1921.	1933.	Increase 1911 to 1933.	Estimated Population	Average Number of Persons per acre.
•						per	}	
Northern-						cent.		
Manly			10,465	18,507	23,259	122	25,160	8.12
Mosman		•	13,243	20,056	23,665	79	24,950	11.59
North Sydney			34,646	48,438	49,752	44	51,700	20.45
Willoughby			13,036	28,067	42,511	226	45,280	8.21
Ku-ring-gai		•••	9,458	19,209	27,931	195	31,760	1.53
Lane Cove		• • • •	3,306	7,592	15,138	358	16,130	6.28
Hunter's Hill.			5,013	7,300	8,989	79	9,600	6.78
Ryde			5,281	14,854	27,861	428	30,350	4.36
Eastwood		• • • •	968	2,133	3,025	212	3,230	1.09
Dundas		`•••	1,136	3,523	6,017	431	6,570	2.41
Ermington an	d Rv	dal-	,	'	i ´		'	
mere		•••	1,716	1,981	2,364	38	2,440	1.20
Total	•••	• • • •	98,268	171,660	230,512	135	247,170	4.68
Eastern—								
Vaucluse			1,672	3,727	7,205	331	7,910	9.94
Woollahra			16,989	25,439	34,727	104	38,020	20.17
Waverley			19,831	36,797	55,902	182	60,990	27.91
Randwick		•••	19,463	50,841	78,957	306	84,070	9.86
Total			57,955	116,804	176,791	205	190,990	14.26
Total, Metropo	lis Pro	per‡	667,149	971,866	1,235,267	85	1,288,720	8.18
Hornsby Shire	•••		8,901	15,287	22,596	154	24,010	•19
Sutherland Shire		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,896	7,705	13,525	367	15,480	•17
Warringah Shire		•••	2,823	9,643	16,054	469	17,790	•27
Total, Metroj Extra—M				1,004,501	1,287,442	89	1,346,000	3.05

1933 Boundaries-for previous changes see text, page 52.

The population of the metropolis is not distributed evenly. At the 31st December, 1938, the City of Sydney and the inner industrial suburbs although occupying only 9.5 per cent. of the area of the metropolis, nevertheless contained 24.1 per cent. of the inhabitants. Over two-fifths of this area the density of population ranged from 26 to 58 persons per acre. On the other hand, in some of the outlying suburbs the density is little more than one or two persons to the acre, but considerable development is taking place in these areas.

The population of most of the suburbs in the inner industrial area is either stationary or diminishing as dwellings are being replaced by industrial and commercial establishments. Improved transport facilities have also tended to a movement of population from the more congested areas to the less thickly-populated suburbs. Whereas the population in the City of Sydney and the inner industrial suburbs decreased by 9 per cent. from 1921 to 1938 the percentage increases in the other groups of suburbs were:—Inner western 39, northern 44, outer western 54, eastern 64, Illawarra-Bankstown 72, and extra metropolitan 76. Between the

years 1911 and 1921 there was a decrease in population of over 5,000 iu the city and eight of the nearest suburbs,† and in the period from 1921 to 1933 the decrease of population in the same area was over 33,000 persons, representing a decrease of nearly 16 per cent. over the twenty-two and one quarter years. On the other hand, the aggregate population of the outlying suburbs of Bankstown, Canterbury, Concord, Dundas, Ryde, Homebush, Lane Cove, Kogarah, Vaucluse, Enfield, Randwick, increased from 59,381 in 1911 to 168,237 in 1921 and to 311,442 in 1933 or by 424 per cent. in the twenty-two and one quarter years. Despite this marked growth the density of population in these suburbs in 1938 was but 5.6 persons per acre compared with 28.7 persons per acre in the city and eight adjacent suburbs referred to previously. There is ample room for a very great increase in the metropolitan population within the present boundaries without creating undue congestion. Assuming that the average of about 6 dwellings to the acre existing in the inlying suburbs; were reached throughout the area comprised in the metropolitan municipalities and the existing average of about 4.2 persons per dwelling were maintained, a population of about 4,000,000 persons might be attained within the present metropolitan boundaries.

The population of the metropolis proper, excluding aboriginals and shipping, at each census since 1861, is shown in the following table, together with the proportion which the metropolitan population bears to that of the whole State. The latest estimate made subsequent to the census is also shown:—

Table 36.—Population of Metropolis, 1861 to 1938.

		Population.		Increase Inter		Proportion of Males	Proportion of
Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numerical.	Proport- ional	to Total Population.	Population of State.
	·	CE	NSUS REC	ORDS.			
					per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	77.64*	48·60	27.3
2nd ,, 1871		70,879	137,586		43.63	48.50	27.4
3rd ,, 1881		112,176	224,939		63.49	50.13	30.0
5th , 1891		189,580	383,333		70.42	50.54	34.0
Blst March, 1901		245,812	481,830		25.69	48.98	35.6
Brd April, 1911		323,775	629,503		30.65	48.57	38.2
1001		465,567	899,059		42.82	48.22	42.8
30th June,	100,102	200,001	0,0,000			10 2	
1933 (a)	531,902	585,982	1,117,884	218,825	24:34	47.58	43.0
(b)	591,104		1,235,267		37.41	47.85	47.5
(5)	, 001,102	. 011,100	' '	. ,			
			ESTIMA	TE.		1	
31st December,							1
1938 (b)	616,410	672,310	1,288,720	53,4539	4·33¶	47.83	47 1.

^{*}Since 1851. (a) Same area as in 1921. (b) Area as extended on 1st January, 1933.
¶ Since Census of 1933. For details of changes in boundaries, see text, page 52.

To permit of more accurate comparison with previous censuses the figures for the 1933 census have been shown on the basis of the past and present boundaries.

The tendency for population to concentrate in the metropolis was very marked in the period from 1871 to 1921, but between 1921 and 1933 it slackened appreciably.

Since 1891 the proportion of females in the metropolis has increased, so that at the census of 1933 there was an excess of four females in every hundred of the population.

[†] Annandale, Balmain, Glebe, Erskineville, Newtown, Redfern, Darlington and Alexandria. ‡ Leichhardt, Ashfield, Marrickville, Petersham, Balmain and Paddington.

The following comparison of the metropolis, as now constituted, at the census of 1933 and at the 31st December, 1938, with the density of population in the large cities of England as determined at the census of 27th April, 1931, is interesting:—

Table 37.—Population of Sydney and Principal Cities of England.

City.	Date.	Area.	Population.	Average Number of Persons per Acre
London (Registration Area) Birmingham Liverpool Manchester Sydney Metropolitan Area	27 April, 1931 "," 30 June, 1933 31 December, 1938	Acres. 74,850 51,147 24,795 27,257 156,149 157,508	4,397,003 1,002,603 855,539 766,378 1,235,267 1,288,720	58·7 19·6 34·5 28·1 7·9 8·2

The population of the capital cities (including suburbs) of the States of the Commonwealth is shown below:—

Table 38.—Population of Capital Cities of Each State, 1911 to 1933.

		Population.*								
Area Metropolis. at 1933		Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	(Census, 193	3	Estimated Population			
Con	Census,	Total.		Total.	Proportion to Popula- tion of Whole State.	Average Number of Persons per Acre.	31st December, 1938.			
Sydney Melbourne Adelaide Brisbane Perth Hobart	acres. 156,149 125,926 102,987 246,400 119,520 54,890	665,067† 588,971 189,646 139,480 106,792 39,937	209,946 154,873	991,934 312,619	54·5 53·8 31·6 47·3	7·91 7·88 3·04 1·22 1·74 1·10	1,288,720 1,035,600 321,410 325,890 220,330 63,150			

^{*}Excluding aboriginals and Shipping. † Population within the area embraced by the 1933 boundaries.

THE TOWNS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The largest town outside the metropolis is Greater Newcastle with a population of 115,660 dependent mainly on coal-mining and the iron and steel industries. A similar though smaller industrial centre is developing in the Wollongong-Port Kembla district where the population is now 37,670 (Municipalities of Wollongong and North Illawarra and Shire of Central Illawarra). The only other town with a population exceeding 25,000 is the silver-lead mining town of Broken Hill with a population of 28,100. Goulburn, with a population of 15,360 is the fourth largest town in the centre of thriving farming districts. Cessnock, the fifth and Lithgow the sixth largest towns outside the Division of Cumberland, are dependent on coal-mining. Apart from the centres in the County of Cumberland dependent upon the city, but including those already mentioned, there were at the census of 1933, only eleven country towns with a population exceeding 10,000; thirteen, including one in a shire, between 5,000 and 10,000; and twenty-eight, including seven in shires, between 3,000 and 5,000.

The following table affords a comparison of the populations at the last five censuses of the towns which at the end of 1938 had more than 3,000 inhabitants, excluding aboriginals and shipping, in the order of numerical importance at that date.

TABLE 39.—Population, Principal Towns of N.S.W., 1891 to 1938.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Popi	ılation.		
Municipalit	·y.	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	Estimated Dec., 1938
Sydney and Subu	rbs*	383,333	481,830	629,503†	899,059	1,235,267†	1,288,720
Greater Newcastl	e‡	49,910	53,741	54,603	84,372	104,485	115,660
Broken Hill		19,789	27,500	30,972	26,337	26,925	28,100
Wollongong		3,041	3,545	4,660	6,708	11,403	16,800
Goulburn		10,916	10,612	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,360
α 1.0		203	165	5,102	9,340	14,385	14,460
77 1 1 7		3,865	5,268	8,196	13,275	13,444	13,510
т, ~		2,925	4,378	7,381	8,700	11,762	13,010
Maitland (East a		10.214	10,073	11,313	12,008	12,329	12,680
177 577	•••	4,596	5,108	6,419	7,679	11,631	12,630
4-17	•••	5,447	5,821	6,309	7,751	10,543	11,500
70 47 1	•••	9,162	9,223	8,575	9,440	10,543	11,050
D		4.602	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,913	10,840
0	··· ···	5,064	6,331	6,721	7,398	9,634	10,310
Grafton & Grafton		4,445	5,147	5,888	6,077	8,551	10,510
T 11		3,551	3,409	4,452	5,032	8,344	
A 111	•••	3,826	4,249				8,680
TZ 1	•••	1,592	$\frac{4,249}{2,270}$	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,150
TO 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		, ,	4,923	9,055	6,445	6,990
~ .	•••	2,449	3,181	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,240
	•••	1,486	1,926	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,080
T3 1	•••	2,534	3,293	4,549	4,360	5,305	6,000
	•••	3,011	4,294	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,700
	•••	2,532	2,918	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,480
	•••	1,546	1,811	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,450
1 0	•••	2,194	2,329	2,862	3,613	4,824	5,320
	•••	716	8.71	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,090
	•••	2,026	2,424	2,967	3,531	4,683	4,870
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,143	2,298	2,931	3,020	4,355	4,810
Murwillumbah¶	•••	492	772	2,206	2,861	3,895	4,540
Wellington	•••	1,545	2,984	3,958	3,924	4,320	4,520
Junee	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,682	2,190	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,350
Young	•••	2,746	2,755	3,139	3,283	4,011	4,310
Narrandera	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,815	2,255	2,374	2,985	4,119	4,290
Temora	•••	915	1,603	2,784	3,048	3,823	4.280
Queanbeyan		1,262	1,219	1,273	1,825	4,019	4,220
Mudgee	··· ···	2,410	2,789	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,160
Th	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,099	3,539	3,682	3,604	3,911	4.100
a 11	•••	1,362	1,910	3,005	2,664	3,591	4.100
CI: January	•••	2,595	2,872	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,830
C1 C 13:34	•••	685	751	††	††	††	3,700
75 134 1	•••	2,273	2,644	2,494	2,660	3,192	3,470
TTT 1 4		2,033	2,039	3,466	3,808	3,247	3,460
3.c 111 . 3		1,298	1,710	1,861	2,152	3,247	3,430
~~	•••	2,741	3,012	2,461	2,132 $2,572$	3,156	3,310
'	•••			2,514	2,372 $2,358$		
N.T.	•••	1,977	2,286			2,911	3,270
70 111	•••	1,705	1,904	1,884	2,202	2,978	3,220
T) 1	•••	1,084	1,819	2,061	2,768	3,042	3,190
	•••	2,258	1,752	1,751	2,620	3,005	3,140
		1,171	2,046	2,063	2,387	2,757	3,060
\mathbf{Y} ass $oldsymbol{}$.		1,770	2,220	2,136	2,502	2,866	3,020

^{*} In County Cumberland. † Area extended since previous census. † Area slightly extended in 1938. ¶ Incorporated 1902. ** Incorporated 1936. Previously a municipality from 1886 to 1908. § Incorporated 1926 and district entarged; † Grafton South incorporated 1896. †† Population of area within present municipal boundary is not available. §§ Incorporated 1903.

In addition to the municipalities shown above, there are a number of relatively large towns not incorporated as municipalities. A number of these situated in the extra-metropolitan shires of Hornsby, Sutherland and Warringah have populations more or less dependent upon the city. At the census of 30th June, 1933, they were:—Hornsby, 5,068; Cronulla, 3,156; Sutherland, 3,143; Deewhy, 3,030. Those situated in the country were—Kurri Kurri, 6,341; Cardiff, 3,432; Weston, 3,346; Thirroul, 3,151; Portland, 3,082; and Corrinal, 3,042. The foregoing list excludes municipalities with extensive areas or whose boundaries embrace more than one distinct locality.

The population of these larger towns has grown at a fairly uniform rate during the whole of the period covered and some towns have shown rapid increase. Newcastle, after twenty years of slow progress, has made rapid headway since 1911, largely on account of the growth of its manufacturing industries. The growth of the rural towns of Lismore, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Dubbo, Taree and Queanbeyan, and the mining and industrial town of Wollongong in the last intercensal period has been The other rural towns, on the whole, have maintained a steady growth throughout, but fluctuations in the silver-lead mining industry -due largely to derangement of the markets of the world-has arrested the growth of Broken Hill, where the population at the census of 1933 was 4,000 less than in 1911. Lithgow, a coal-mining and partly a manufacturing town, continued to grow rapidly until 1927, when the population became stationary owing to slackness in the coal-mining industry and the gradual removal of the ironworks to Port Kembla. This movement has been reflected in a considerable increase in the population of Wollongong. By 1921 Goulburn had developed, after twenty years of stagnation, into the leading town of the interior not dependent on mining, and still occupies that place. Katoomba, a tourist centre 60 miles from Sydney, grew rapidly between 1901 and 1921. The population shown above for 1921 and previous years includes tourists. That for 1933 and 1938 represents substantially resident population.

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

As is the case in most of the younger countries, the population of New South Wales contains a surplus of males over females, although in older countries females are usually the more numerous.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1871 to 1933 was as follows:—

	Distribution of				
Census.	Num	ber.	Prop	ortion.	Males per
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Females.
	1		per cent.	per cent.	
1871	274,842	228,156	54.64	45.36	121
1881	410,211	339,614	54.71	45 29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54.09	45·91	118
1901	710, 264	645,091	52.40	47.60	110
1911	857,698	789.036	52.08	47.92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51.01	48.99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50.69	49.31	103

Table 40.—Sexes of Population, 1871 to 1933.

The disparity in New South Wales is brought about by the operation of several factors. The development of the colony was first stimulated by the "gold rushes" and later depended on the pastoral and mining industries. This, combined with its remoteness from the Old World, led to

far greater immigration of men than of women. In later years the predominance of males among immigrants tended to increase the disparity between the sexes. On the other hand, the higher rate of mortality among males renders the natural increase of females the greater, despite the excess of male over female births. As a consequence the excess of males diminished, and the diminution was hastened by the war of 1914-1918.

The effects of these forces are clearly seen in the following table, which shows the excess of males at each quinquennial age group at each census from 1891 to 1933:—

Table 41.—Masculinity of Population at Various Ages, 1891 to 1933.

Age Group.		Exe	cess of Ma	les.			Males	per 100	Female	ðs.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Years.		}								
0-4	2,285	1,755	3,140	3,718	4,757	103	102	103	103	104
5-9	1,535	2,243	2,017	3,144	3,759	102	103	102	103	103
10-14	975	1,485	1,138	2,732	3,255	102	102	102	103	103
15-19	(-) 224	(-) 313	1,966	1,774	2,913	100	100	102	102	102
20-24	4,408	(-)2,370	4,464	(-)5,420		108	96	105	94	103
2 5–29	12,910	230	4,040	(-)3,794	5,094	128	100	106	96	105
30-34	15,356	5,899	4,332	4,058	1,903	142	112	107	105	102
35-39	13,010	10,742	4,413	3,851	(-)5,467	148	126	109	105	94
40-44	9,132	11,494	7,485	4,510	1,867	142	134	117	107	102
45-49] 8,293	9,337	9,055	3,996	5,025	145	139	124	108	106
50-54	7,858	6,288	9,381	6,648	4,586	154	133	131	116	107
55-59	5,876	4,258	6,639	6,843	1,549	155	128	132	120	103
60-64	4,793	4,541	3,671	5,283	1,054	163	137	122	119	103
65-69	2,060	3,768	2,356	3,606	1,659	142	141	118	120	105
70-74	1,339	2,570	2,026	1,013		137	149	124	108	105
75-79	934	734	1,416	268	83	149	126	127	104	101
80-84	415	309	496	35	(~) 41 2	147	120	122	101	93
85 and over .	199	122	(-) 60		(-) 604	150	118	94	97	80
N.S	898			418	368		•••	•••		•••
Total	92,052*	65,164*	68,662	42,631	36,095	120	110	109	104	103

^{*} Full blood aboriginals are excluded throughout, but in 1891 and 1901 helf-caste aboriginals in a nomadic state are also excluded.

The censuses of 1861 to 1881 disclosed excess masculinity at ages from This was maintained by the greater net the early twenties onwards. immigration of males than of females, especially in the period up to 1891. At the census of 1891 the excess masculinity was apparent from age 25, but more especially from age 30, and the higher ages reflected the cumulative effects of earlier migration. After 1891 migration had no appreciable effect on the population for twenty years and when it again became prominent it was on a relatively lower scale than before. As a result the excess masculinity at age 25 onwards in 1891 is noticeable at the progressively later ages in each succeeding census, while the greater male mortality at higher ages was beginning to assert its influence. By 1921 the masculinity in each age group was assuming a more natural and stable order. The excess of females at ages 20 to 29, in that year, was the result mainly of the loss of men at the war and the excess of male deaths in the influenza epidemic of 1919; a further factor being the immigration of war brides. This disturbance was still apparent in the age group 30-44 at the 1933 census. By 1933 the equalising effect of the greater male mortality after middle age was more apparent.

The numerical increase at the earlier ages is due principally to an increasing annual number of births until about 1928, but the masculinity reflects the average masculinity of births which varies between 105 and 106 males per 100 females. At these early ages migration has little effect and a natural order is observable in ages under 20 throughout the whole period shown in the table.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

As in many other countries, the average age of the population of New South Wales is increasing. Although variations in the age constitution have been due, in part, to immigration and the loss occasioned by war and epidemics, the greatest factors in this State are the steadily decreasing birth rate and an increase in the average duration of life.

The following table shows the number of persons in quinquennial age groups as recorded at each of the last two censuses, exclusive of full-blood aboriginals.

TABLE 42.—Age Constitution of Population, 1921 and 193	Тавье 42.—.	Age Cor	nstitution	of	Population.	1921	and	1933
--	-------------	---------	------------	----	-------------	------	-----	------

			4	th April, 19	21.	30t	h June, 195	33.	Increase* 1921-1933.
Age	Group.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
	Years.						}		
0-4	•••		121,529	117,811	.239,340	117,281	112,524	229,805	(-) 9,535
5- 9	•••		118,284	115,140	233,424	127, 800	124,041	251,841	18,417
10-14		•••	104,166	101,434	205.600	126,664	123,409	250,073	44,473
15-19	•••		88,476	86,702	: 175,178	123,438	120,525	243,963	68,785
20-24			83,333	88,753	172,086	116,312	112,751	229,063	56,977
25-29	•••	•••	87,361	91,155	178,516	105,279	100,185	205,464	26,948
30-34	•••	•••	92,215	88,157	180,372	93,247	91,344	184,591	4,219
35-39		•••	79,737	75,886	155,623	87,139	92,606	179,745	24,122
40-44			66,785	62,275	129,030	91,077	89,210	180,287	51,227
45-49		•••	54,723	50,727	105,450	85,401	80,376	165,777	60,327
50-54	•••	•••	49,235	42,587	91,822	69,000	64,414	133,414	41,592
55-59		•	41,877	35,034	76,911	50,674	49,125	99,799	22,888
60-64			33,694	28,411	62,105	42,643	41,589	84,232	22,127
65-69		•••	21,737	18,131	39,868	33,452	31,793	65,245	25,377
70-74		•••	13,030	12,017	25,047	23,996	22,851	46,847	21,800
75-79			7,698	7,430	15,128	13,351	13,268	26,619	11,491
80-84			3,402	3,367	6,769	5,511	5,923	11,434	4,665
85 and	over	•••	1,580	1,632	3,212	2,389	2,993	5,382	2,170
Age no	ot stated	•••	2,639	2,221	4,860	3,817	3,449	7,266	2,406
	\mathbf{Total}		1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	500,476

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

To eliminate a tendency to mis-statement at certain ages, and to distribute the unstated ages, the recorded figures have been subjected to a process of graduation or smoothing. The resultant graduated number of persons at each age at the censuses of 1921 and 1933 is shown on pages 371 and 372 of the "Statistical Register" for 1935-36.

An analysis of the sex distribution at various ages is reviewed on page 59.

The changing age constitution of the population is evident from the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census since 1861:—

TABLE 43.—Age Distribution of Population, 1861 to 1933.

		Propor	tion per c	ent, of To	tal Popula	tion at Ce	nsus.	
Age Group.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933
Years.	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	i i	i	1
0-4	16.22	16.30	14 84	14:66	11.75	12.26	11.40	8:8
5-9	12.10	14.02	13.22	12.76	12.29	10.27	11.11	9.7
10-14	10.38	.11.47	11.81	10.92	11.95	9.59	9.79	9.6
15-19	9.77	8.48	10.11	9.62	10.44	10.01	8.37.	9.4
20-24	9.69	8.41	9.95	9.85	9.41	10.38	8.22	8.8
25-29	10.00	8:67	8.08	9.45	8:31	9:08	8.53	7.9
30-34	7.80	7.55	6.76	7.86	7.34	7.58	8.62	7.1
35-39	5.82	6.56	6.19	5.99	6.95	6.46	7.43	6.9
40-44	5.74	5.15	5.28	4.75	5.80	5.76	6.17	6.9
45-49	4.17	3.61	4.18	4.04	4.24	5.14	5.04	6.3
50 ± 54	3.39	3.54	3.27	3.33	3.33	4.23	4.39	5.
55-59	1.81	2.26	2.00	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.
60-64	1.71	1.85	1.85	1.81	2.14	2.22	2.97	3.
65-69	.64	.97	1.11	1.06	1.65	1.73	1.90	2.
70-74	.43	.72	.74	•77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.
75-79	·18 ·	.25	•35	•42	•48	.73	.72	1.0
80-84	} .15	-19	·26	f ·19	•26	•30	•32	•.
85~ m and~over	5 15			∫ .09	•11	13	•15	-:
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.
Under 15	38.70	41.79	39.87	38.34	35.99	32.12	32 30	28.
15-64	59.90	56.08	57.67	$59 \cdot 13$	60.55	63.82	63.41	65.
65 and over	1.40	2:13	2.46	2.53	3.46	4.06	4.29	6.0
21 and over	†	48.06	48.02	49.93	51-62	55:77	57.57	60.

+ Not available.

1861-1911 calculated from total population including aboriginals. 1921 and 1933 excluding aboriginals.

The age constitution of the population in 1861 was rendered abnormal by the large influx of persons in early manhood during the gold rushes of the preceding decade and by the large number of births in the preceding quinquennium, but, thereafter, as the result of a more steady growth of the population, it became more uniform. The birth rate commenced to decline steadily in 1864, and although the effect of this influence was complicated by the arrival of immigrants, its extent is clearly shown in the proportion to the population of children born in the decennium preceding each census and surviving or remaining in the State at the date of the census. These were:—In 1871, 30.32 per cent.; 1881, 28.06 per cent.; 1891, 27.42 per cent.; 1901, 24.04 per cent.; 1911, 22.53 per cent.; 1921, 22.51 per cent.; and in 1933, 18.57 per cent. This decline in the birth rate, accentuated as it was in the years immediately preceding the census of 1933, has culminated in an actual loss of numbers in the age group 0-4 years as shown in Table 42. The loss was actually confined to ages under two years, the figure being 12,994, and entirely due to the difference in the number of births in the two years preceding the censuses of 1921 and 1933. The other three single ages in the group show only slight rises, but sufficient to reduce the loss on the whole group to 9,535.

During this period of sixty-two years the proportion of children under 15 years of age to the total population fell from 41.8 per cent. to 28.2 per cent. As a consequence of this development, the proportions both of aged persons (over 65 years of age) and of persons at what may be called the productive ages (15 to 64 years) increased considerably. However, the combined proportions of persons of dependent age (under 15 and 65 years and over) decreased from 43.92 per cent. in 1871 to 34.21 per cent. in 1933.

The proportion per cent. of adults in the population has grown very considerably throughout the period.

Conjugal Condition of the Population.

The proportion of married persons living in New South Wales at the census of 1933 was considerably more than one-third of the population, being 39.58 per cent., which represents an increase from 37.4 per cent. in 1921 and 33.5 per cent. in 1911. The actual numbers and proportions of the population (exclusive of aboriginals), arranged in groups according to conjugal condition, at the census of 1933 were as shown in the following table:—

Table 44.—Conjugal Condition of Population, 1933.

		Number,	i		Proportion.	
Conjugal condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never married— Under age 15	371,745	250.074	791 710	per cent. 28:29	per cent. 28:13	per cent.
Age 15 and over		359,974 311,619 513,786	$\begin{array}{c} 731,719 \\ 698,538 \\ 1,026,672 \end{array}$	29·44 39·03	24·36 40·16	26·93 39·58
Widowed Divorced	37,488 5,179	88,171 5,895	125,659 11,074	2·85 0·39	6·89 0·46	4·85 0·43
Not stated	$\frac{4,254}{1,318,471}$	$\frac{2,931}{1,282,376}$	$\frac{7,185}{2,600,847}$	100:00	100.00	100.00

The persons never married constituted 55.14 per cent. of the total population, but of these 731,719 (or 28.21 per cent. of the population) were under the age of 15 years. The number of males over the age of 15 years who had never been married was 386,919, and of females 311,619. The proportion of married to the number of persons over the age of 15 years rose from 49.2 per cent. in 1911 to 55.1 per cent. in 1921, but declined to 54.9 per cent. in 1933.

The following table affords a comparison of the proportions of each of the principal groups to the total population where the necessary particulars were stated at each census from 1861 to 1933:—

Table 45.—Proportionate Conjugal Condition of Population, 1861 to 1933.

		Ma	les.	_		Fen	ales.	
Census	Never married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Never married.	Married,	Widowed,	Divorced.
1861 1871 1881 1891 1901 1911 1921 1933	per cent. 69:34 69:96 70:64 69:78 68:46 65:00 60:51 57:73	per cent. 28·23 27·59 26·94 27·41 28·69 32·18 36·68 39·03	per cent. 2·43 2·45 2·42 2·78 2·75 2·67 2·60 2·85	per cent. * * '03 '10 '15 '21 '39	per cent. 61:09 62:89 63:52 62:87 62:43 59:30 55:70 52:49	per cent. 35·14 32·82 31·75 32·11 32·00 35·03 38·16 46·16	per cent. 3.77 4.29 4.73 5.00 5.46 5.52 5.91 6.89	per cent. * * 02 11 15 23 46

[·] Divorce proceedings were first permitted under Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873.

POPULATION.

There has been a steady decline since 1881 in the proportions of both sexes never married, and a corresponding increase in the proportions married. This has been due in a large measure to the altered age-constitution of the population consequent on the declining birth-rate. The proportion of widowers has shown no appreciable increase during the period, although the proportion of widows has increased constantly, attaining the high proportion of nearly 7 per cent. of the total female population in 1933. The increase in the proportion of divorced persons of both sexes has been relatively very rapid. The numbers and proportions of widowed and divorced persons shown are exclusive of those who had re-married.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION.

Broadly speaking, nationality is determined in New South Wales by the common law principle of locality of birth, although it is also provided that, irrespective of place of birth, any child whose father was a British subject, or a child born on a British vessel, shall be deemed a British subject.

The nationality of the population of the State at the census of 1933 was preponderatingly British, no less than 99.3 per cent. of the inhabitants being of British allegiance. The proportion born in Australia was 86.2 per cent.

ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not accurately known, but it is certain that they have never been numerous.

At the censuses of 1871 and 1881 aboriginals living in a wild or semi-wild state were not enumerated. The first careful enumeration was made in 1891, when it was found that only 5,097 aboriginals of full blood were in existence. Since that date the numbers recorded at successive censuses have declined rapidly. The number of aboriginals of full blood enumerated at censuses since 1871 was as follows:—

<u> </u>	(ensus.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1871				 709	274	983*
1881	•••	•••	•••	 938	705	1,643*
1891		•••	•••	 2,896	2,201	5,097
1901	•••	•••	•••	 2,192	1,586	3,778
1911	244	•••		 1,152	860	2,012
1921		•••	•••	 923	674	1,597
1933		•••	•••	 617	417	1,034

Table 46.—Aboriginals, 1871 to 1933.

Since 1924 endeavour has been made to obtain an annual census of aboriginals with the assistance of the Aborigines' Protection Board and the police. But owing to the difficulty of tracing individuals, it is not considered that a precise enumeration is obtained by this means, but the figures may be regarded as reliable estimates. The number recorded at the annual collection of 30th June, 1933, was 195 greater than the

^{*} Excluding aboriginals in wild or semi-wild state.

decennial census enumeration. At 30th June, 1938, the number of aboriginals of full blood recorded in this way was 809, of whom 498 were males and 311 were females. Of the total 44 were nomadic, 222 were in regular employment, and there were 543 others. The number living in supervised camps was 497.

The numbers of half-castes enumerated at successive censuses were as follow:—In 1891, 3,183; in 1901, 3,147; in 1911, 4,512; and in 1921, 4,588, of whom 2,367 were males and 2,221 females. There were 8,309 enumerated at the census of 1933, of whom 4,358 were males, and 3,951 females. The number recorded at the annual collection of 30th June, 1938, was 9,611, of whom 5,161 were males and 4,450 females. However, it is considered probable that this number is considerably overstated through the inclusion of full-bloods, for various reasons, and possibly through the inclusion of quadroons and persons of lesser caste.

Of the half-castes recorded in 1938, 485 were nomadic, 2,467 were in regular employment, and there were 6,659 others. The number living in supervised camps was 3,859.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following table shows the population of each State of the Commonwealth at the last two censuses, together with the latest estimate, and the proportion of population in each State. Aboriginals of full blood are excluded from account.

	Population,	Population,	Estimated Population		rtion in eac or Territory	
State or Territory.	Census 1921.	Census 1933.	31st Dec., 1938.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	31st Dec. 1938.
New South Wales	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,735,695	per cent.	per cent. 39·23	per cent
Victoria	1 591 000	1,820,261	1,873,760	28.19	27.46	27.04
Queensland	755,972	947,534	1,004,150	13.92	14.29	14.49
South Australia	495,160	580,949	595,109	9.13	8.76	8.59
Western Australia	332,732	438,852	462,461	6.06	6.62	6.67
Tasmania	213,780	227,599	241,407	3.91	3.43	3.48
Northern Territory	3,867	4,850	5,645	0.07	0.07	0.08
Australian Capital Ter.	2,572	8,947	11,464	0.05	0.14	0.17
Commonwealth	5,435,734	6,629,839	6,929,691	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 47.—Population of Each State, 1921, 1933 and 1938.

During the inter-censal period 1921 to 1933, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 1.76 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Western Australia and Queensland, in which States population increased at an average annual rate of 2.10 and 1.85 per cent. respectively. The next highest rate was in Victoria, 1.42 per cent.; South Australia, 1.31 per cent., and Tasmania, 0.51 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 1.63 per cent.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The relationship of the population of New South Wales to that of the rest of the world may be gauged by reference to the following table, derived from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1937-38. Although based on the latest information available comparisons should not be drawn between totals for continents (and some countries) published from year to year as the figures in some instances fluctuate irregularly, being mere approximations founded on estimates for which little data exists. Apart from such cases, the populations given are estimates founded on the latest available census figures:—

Table 48.—Population of World.

70 1 20 1		Area in	Estimated Population	Propor Distrit	tionate oution.	Number of Persons
Region or Country.		Square Miles:	at 31st December, 1936.	Area.	Popula- tion.	per Square Mile.
N () () () () () ()		222	200		1	_
Continental Divisions—		000	000	per cent.		
Europe§	• • •	4,411	533,020	8.6	25.2	120.8
Asia§	•••	16,208	1,153,300	31.7	54.5	71.2
Africa	•••	11,545	151,200	22.6	7.1	13.1
North and Central America	•••	8,661	179,580	16.9	8.5	20.7
South America	• • •	7,054	88,260	13.8	4.2	12.5
Australasia and Oceania	•••	3,301	10,470	6.4	•5	3.2
World Total*	•••	51,180	2,115,830	100.0	100.0	41.3
				1	L.	
Countries (including Dependencies British Empire	s)†	11,320 4,287 8,176 3,738 4,537 262 807 182 1,045 3,286 13,540	508,498 450,000 175,500 144,505 104,855 101,230 75,217 67,587 45,338 42,395 400,705	22·1 8·4 16·0 7·3 8·9 ·5 1·6 ·4 2·0 6·4 26·4	24·0 21·3 8·3 6·8 5·0 4·8 3·6 3·2 2·1 2·0 18·9	44·9 105·0 21·5 38·7 23·1 386·4 93·2 371·4 43·4 12·9 29·6

^{*}Excluding Arctic and Antarctic Regions: † Excluding Mandated Territories.
†Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. § Continental areas only roughly approximate as result of arbitrary distribution of the U.S.S.R. ¶Including Manchukuo. **Including the Saar Territory.

MIGRATION.

A large movement of population takes place each year between New South-Wales and other Australian States, but is due more to the movement of tourists, business men, and persons following itinerant callings, than to immigration or emigration of a permanent nature.

Such a qualification might also be applied to the overseas movement but in this case the position varies according to the operation of several factors; the principal of which are the arrival of State assisted migrants and the fact that in times of economic stability the State has always attracted a large number of permanent settlers who have arrived unassisted. The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from New South Wales is shown in the following table:—

	Arrivals i	n New Sou	tlı Wales.	Departu	res from Nev Wales.	w South	1	ss of Arriva Departures. Immigrati	
Year.	Inter- state.	From Oversea Countries Direct,	Total.	Inter- state.	To Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter- state.	Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	244,853 231,523 212,069 172,390 132,171 140,866 144,320 150,370 143,368 148,479	65,485 60,786 52,406 41,987 28,637 20,002 30,091 33,738 34,959 38,619	310,338 292,309 264,475 214,377 160,808 169,958 175,311 184,108 178,327 187,098	240,262 228,355 209,165 172,587 134,804 138,700 145,323 149,509 142,391 146,496	44,189 46,614 46,835 46,023 32,494 29,393 30,073 31,776 34,602 38,349	284,451 274,969 256,000 218,610 167,298 168,093 175,396 181,285 176,993 184,845	4,591 3,168 2,904 (-) 197 (-) 2,633 2,166 (-) 1,003 861 977 1,983	(~) 301	25,887 17,340 8,475 (-) 4,233 (-) 6,490 1,865 (-) 85 2,823 1,334 2,253 6,740

Table 49.—Interstate and Overseas Migration, 1921 to 1938.

The arrivals from and departures to "oversea countries direct" as shown above represent complete records of persons arriving or departing oversea direct. They include persons permanently transferring their residences as well as casual movements of Australians and of oversea visitors. The numbers are dissected in these categories in Table 50.

The records of interstate migration are not complete but relate to interstate movement by sea and air plus such transfers by land as are represented by single rail tickets interstate (since 1st July, 1926). Part of the decline in interstate migration (as recorded above) is due to an increase in motor transport by road. The number of persons crossing the borders by this means is not recorded. Although it has undoubtedly increased it is improbable that the annual net movement of population is affected by it.

The fluctuations in net migration are largely due to the influence of economic conditions on population movement. The onset of depression in 1929 was marked by a heavy diminution in net immigration and followed in 1930 and 1931 by substantial net emigration. With a recovery in economic conditions over the subsequent years the State has shown slight annual gains of population by migration.

Oversea Migration.

The aggregate overseas movement of population shown in the last table may be analysed to distinguish between persons migrating for permanent settlement, Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries.

⁽⁻⁻⁾ Denotes excess of departures. * Including movement of population to and from oversea countries via other States.

These statistics as to intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing overseas have been collected from the 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to the declared intention at the time of embarkation or disembarkation, but as the intentions of travellers may be subject to subsequent modification, the figures cannot be taken as an exact record of the actual movement of the nature indicated. In the classification, "permanent residence" denotes residence for one year or more. The following summary shows the numbers in the various categories in the years 1935 to 1938, comparing the totals for New South Wales with those for all Australia. The recorded totals are shown without adjustment as such has been rendered unnecessary since 1933 by the reliable nature of the migration records.

Table 50.—Migrants—New South Wales and Commonwealth, 1935 to 1938.

Ametrolo ond	19	935.	193	6.	19	37.	19	38.
Arrivals and Departures Direct Oversea,	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Common- wealth	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.
Arrivals—								
Permanent New Arrivals	6,245	12,608	6,284	12,653	7,533	16,291	9,113	19,548
Australians return- ing	 11,676	20,307	 13,099	21,749	15,520	25,198	15,285	24,900
Visitors	17,038	22,501	19,236	25,492	22,150	28,313	25,642	33,480
Total arrivals	34,959	55,416	38,619	59,894	45,203	69,802	50,040	77,928
Departures— Australian residents departing permanently	5,476	11,357	5 , 851	11,370	6,055	11,216	6, 575	11,403
Australians who in- tend to return	11,102	20,323	12,799	22,050	14,231	24,350	13,855	24,163
Visitors	18,024	24,025	19,699	24,977	22,951	29,033	26,242	33,225
Total departures	34,602	55,705	38,349	58,397	43,237	64,599	46,672	68,791

The New South Wales figures relate to persons leaving overseas ships at New South Wales ports, irrespective of which State is their ultimate destination and persons from other States joining overseas ships at New South Wales ports. As the majority of travellers between Australia and other countries embark or disembark at ports in New South Wales (principally Sydney), this movement is noticeable in the figures, particularly in respect of visitors from abroad.

Nationality of Oversea Migrants.

The following table shows the nationalities of persons who arrived in ordeparted from Australia via the ports of New South Wales in 1936, 1937 and 1938:—

Table 51.—Nationality of Oversea Migrants, 1936 to 1938.

					1936.			1937.			1938.	
	Nationa	lit y.		Arri- vals.	Depar-	Excess of Arri- vals.*	Arri- vals.	Depar- tures.	Excess of Arri- vals.*	Arri- vals.	Departures.	Excess of Arri- vals.*
British French German Greek Italian Russian United S Yugoslav Other Et	tates of	•••	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	32,780 574 287 272 551 64 1,265 144 078 36,615	33,351 546 228 102 268 54 1,226 115 542 36,432	(-) 571 28 59. 170 283 10 39 29 136	37,816 534 552 540 839 119 1,545 262 987	37,907 560 313 100 268 84 1,321 173 557	(-) 91 (-) 26 239 440 571 35 224 89 430	41,144 507 1,554 341 835 197 1,727 335 1,191 47,831	40,896 493 336 120 294 74 1,547 239 717	248 14 1,218 221 541 123 180 96 474 3,115
Chinese Indian Japanese Syrian Other As Polynesi Other No	siatic an, Mela on-Euro		•••	1,272 392 205 26 18 61 30 2,004	1,274 281 219 11 21 91 20 1,917	(-) 2 111 (-) 14 15 (-) 3 (-) 30 10	1,207 427 213 57 37 62 6	1,225 380 267 21 21 37 3 1,954	(-) 18 47 (-) 54 36 16 25 3	1,360 468 151 79 43 81 27	1,229 412 173 13 39 75 15	131 56 (-) 22 66 4 6 12

^{* (-)} Denotes excess of departures.

The numbers in the table lose a certain significance because they include, in addition to the permanent movement, visitors from overseas and Australian residents travelling abroad. Analysed according to intention as to residence expressed at the time of arrival or departure the figures become of more interest. The following table shows the net permanent movement of persons of certain nationalities since 1930; the figures representing the gain or loss between those departing permanently and those who intend to reside for one year or more.

Table 52.—Net Permanent Oversea Migration by Nationality, 1930 to 1938.

Nationality.	1	930. *	1	931. *	1	932. *	19	33.	19	34.	19	35.	19	33.	19	37.	1938.
German Greek Yugoslav		11		20	(-)	1,769 26 34 20 5 46 112	(-)	846 7 247 27 20 34		210 19 59 549 17 28 74	(⊢)	51 13 89 513 47 83 26	(-)	407 51 181 342 56 43 189	(-)	581 262 443 645 145 48	1,211 259 626 158
Total European	(-)	5,604	(-)	5,438	(-)	1,904	(-)	565		536		720		455		1,407	2,202
Natives of India, Ceylon Japanese	/ \	323 22 27 1 	().	$ \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 16 \\ \dots \\ \end{array} $	(-) (-)	. 23 . 3	(-)	 30 17	ľ	37 22 13 17 7 8	(-)	22	(` -)	39	().	1 15 4 40 13 6	
Total Non-European	(-)	325	(-)	301	(-)	205	(-)	183				49	()	22		71	336
Grand Total	(-)	5,929	(-)	5,739	(-)	2,109	(-)	748		536		769		433		1,478	2,538

^{*} Approximate,

⁽⁻⁾ Denotes excess of departures.

There has been a small annual loss of people of British nationality by permanent migration in each year since 1929. In 1937 and 1938 there was a small net influx of refugee migrants from certain European countries. The effects of economic and political adjustment after the war of 1914-1918, the post-war refugee problem, the diversion of European migration by the drastic restrictions imposed in 1924 by the American Government upon immigration into the United States and the appearance of a new refugee problem in Europe, may be traced in the figures presented in this section in this and previous years.

Immigration Restriction.

At Common Law aliens have no legal right of admission to any British country, and migration to and from New South Wales is regulated principally by statutes of the Federal Parliament, e.g., the Immigration Act, 1901-1933, and the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905.

Any person may be refused admission to Australia who fails to write from dictation by an officer not less than fifty words in any prescribed European language; or any person who has not the prescribed certificate of health; any feeble-minded person; any person suffering from serious transmissible disease or defect, tuberculosis or certain other serious diseases; any person convicted of crime in certain circumstances; any prostitute or person living by prostitution; any advocate of revolution, assassination, or the unlawful destruction of property; any Turk of Ottoman race; or any person 16 years of age or over not possessed of a passport as prescribed. Should such persons gain admission, they may be deported. Usually persons formerly domiciled in the State cannot be excluded from return after temporary absence. For a period of five years from 2nd December, 1920, persons of German, Austro-German, Bulgarian or Hungarian parentage and nationality were excluded, but upon the expiration of that period no further restrictions were imposed until the outbreak of war in 1939.

Registration of Aliens.

Although the regulations under the immigration laws of the Commonwealth provide effective machinery for checking and regulating the entry of aliens and for collecting comprehensive personal records upon their entry into the Commonwealth, there has in the past been no effective continuous record of their movement within the Commonwealth.

The War Precautions Aliens Regulations, 1916, was the first Commonwealth law for this purpose, and was followed in 1920 by the Aliens Registration Act, 1920, which came into force on the 1st January, 1921, but proved virtually ineffective. The 1920 Act was suspended by the Aliens Registration Act Suspension Act, 1926, and was entirely repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1934.

The Aliens Registration Act, 1939, which was to have come into force late in 1939, contained provision for the continuous registration of aliens, but it has been entirely superseded by the Aliens Control Regulations under the National Security Act. These regulations are more stringent than the peace time measure, particularly in respect to enemy aliens. They provide not only for the registration of aliens, but also, if necessary, for control of their residence, travel, movement, possessions, employment, assembly and propaganda and for internment of enemy aliens.

All aliens over the age of 16 years must register, excepting:--

(a) Consuls (other than those of an enemy country), and their staffs, and their wives.

- (b) An alien exempted from registration by the Minister.
- (c) Master and crew of any public vessel or aircraft of any Government.

Upon registration, an alien receives a certificate of registration which must be produced upon demand by a competent authority.

Contract Migrants.

The admission of migrants under contract to perform manual labour is regulated by the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905. Such contracts must be made by or on behalf of an Australian resident on the one part. In every case they are subject to Ministerial approval which may be withheld if the fulfilment of the contract is likely to prejudice the public welfare as affecting an industrial dispute or the conditions or standards prevailing in local industry. Except in the cases of contract migrants who are British subjects born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject there born, it must be shown that there is difficulty in obtaining workers of equal skill and ability within the Commonwealth. The Act, however, does not apply to domestic servants, nor to personal attendants accompanying their employers.

Assisted Migration.

Particulars of the history of assisted migration will be found in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Assisted migration throughout the years has been very intermittent. The degree of assistance afforded, types of persons to be admitted, method of choosing them and countries from whence they came have always been matters of Government policy dependent to a very large extent upon local conditions. Since the war of 1914-18, the State and Commonwealth Governments and the Government of Great Britain have co-operated in migration policy.

The principal scheme was the Joint Commonwealth and States Scheme in which the British Government joined under a series of agreements, the final one of which became popularly known as "The £34,000,000 Agreement." The original agreement between the Commonwealth and the States operated from 1st March, 1921. Development and migration under this scheme was interfered with by world-wide economic depression and in December, 1930, all assisted immigration activities thereunder were suspended. Further commitments of the Government of Great Britain under the agreement were cancelled as from 1st May, 1932.

Following an improvement in economic conditions, the Government of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth decided, in the latter part of 1937, to revive assisted migration on a limited scale.

The policies of the two Governments in this matter were announced separately, and no definite agreement was entered into between them. They were, however, working in collaboration, with a division of functions similar to that existing under the agreement which operated from 1st March, 1921.

The Commonwealth Government announced in 1938 that assisted passages from the United Kingdom would be granted in favour of the following types of migrants:—

(a) Persons, relatives or friends, resident in the United Kingdom and nominated by individuals or approved organisations in Australia.

- (b) Persons specially requisitioned by the Government of a State.
- (c) Persons of British stock resident in the United Kingdom and possessed of capital, as specified, on arrival:—

Married Man.—Minimum, £300; or pension or other income of £100 per annum.

Single Man.—Minimum, £50.

(d) British Army officers and other ranks and retiring civil servants in India, with their wives and families proceeding to Australia to take up permanent residence.

The Government of New South Wales announced that it was prepared to resume assisted migration of persons of British stock who may be nominated by individuals or approved organisations, as follows:—

- (a) Nominations by individuals—
 - (i) Individual nominations involving the reunion of families, including (besides wives and children) parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, neices, nephews and cousins.
- (b) Nominations by approved organisations—
 - (i) Juveniles.
 - (ii) Youths from 14 to 18 years of age, as farm workers, who are to proceed direct to employment on farms.
 - (iii) Domestics—age limit of 40 years.

As under the joint Commonwealth and State scheme assisted migrants must be under 50 years of age at time of embarkation with the exception of parents who may be accepted up to the age of 60 years. Approved nominees are also to be subject to the requirements of the Commonwealth Migration Officer in London as to medical examination.

The number of assisted migrants received in New South Wales under these schemes was:—

Table 53.—Migrants Assisted under Various Schemes, 1938.

	Year 1938.
Commonwealth— Nomination by individuals or single nomination by approved organisations	6]
Requisition by State	
Capital provisions	17
Retired army officers and civil servants, etc	•••
State— Nomination by individuals or single nomination by approved organisations Group nominations by approved organisations	170

Upon the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the United Kingdom Government and the State and Commonwealth Governments decided to suspend assisted migration. Exceptions are made in cases of family reunion involving wives and dependent children, and in exceptional cases for which special approval is obtained. Personal nominees, whose nominations were approved prior to the outbreak of war and whose sailing was deferred on account of ships being requisitioned for other duties, will also be brought out.

Details of the approved auxiliary organisations under whose care juvenile migrants and others are introduced are shown on later pages.

Cost of Passages for Assisted Migrants.

Before the war of 1914-1918 several steamship companies conveyed migrants from the United Kingdom at very low rates; the State Governments contributing part of the fare. Since then the cost per berth has increased. From the 1st May, 1925, under the Joint Commonwealth and States scheme, contributions were made in equal proportions by the Federal and Imperial Governments towards the subsidy for approved persons from the United Kingdom. The Governments of Eire and the Island of Jersey do not contribute to the cost of assisted passages and migrants from these two countries receive only the benefit of the Federal Government's contribution. Under the revived proposals a similar agreement was made in April, 1938, with a contract passenger migrant rate of From the 1st December, 1938, the contract rate was increased to In September, 1939, it was raised to £50 because the increased shipping charges due to the outbreak of war necessitated a surcharge of one-third for passenger traffic from the United Kingdom to Australia. The Government subsidy and payment by migrants, in respect of migrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Eire, and the Island of Jersey in force from 1st December, 1938, to September, 1939, were as follows. After the latter date the surcharge of £13 for persons over 12 years of age and £6 10s. for those under 12 years must be added to the payment by migrant.

Table 54.—Contract Passenger Migrant Rates in force from 1st December, 1938, to September, 1939.

					La	rge C	abin.					
Class and Age on Embarkation.				itain Irela			Eire and Island of Jersey.					
	Fed In	aperi	and	M	men igrai	t by it.	Subsidy by Common- wealth Government.		Fayment by Migrant.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
. Adult nominees (over 19 and under 50		10	0	10	10	^	100	_	^	00	a =	^
years of age, not included in Class.2. Married migrants (with one or more		10	0	10	.10	0	10	5	0	20	15	U
children under 19 years of age)		0	.0	11	0	0.	13	0	0	24	0	0
3. Female household workers (up to the	•					-			-			
age of 40 years)		0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	24	0	0
Juveniles under 19 but over 12 years		• •		_	• •		۱				_	_
of age		10	0.		10	0		15	0	21	5	0
5. Children under 12 years of age	. 18	10	0]	ree		9	5	0	9	5	-0

In the case of persons nominated for assisted passages by relatives or friends in the State, nominators are required to guarantee that adequate provision will be made for their maintenance.

Nominees from Great Britain and Northern Ireland are provided with free transport from their homes to the port of embarkation if more than 40 miles distant. Nominees from these places and from Eire and the Island of Jersey are conveyed free by rail or steamer from Sydney to their destination in New South Wales.

Numbers of Assisted Migrants.

The following table shows particulars of the manner of choosing and the age and sex of assisted migrants who arrived in New South Wales under post-war schemes. A small number in 1919-21 came under the revived State scheme; there were 10,972 between 1919 and 1925 who were assisted under the Imperial Ex-Service Settlement Scheme and the remainder came under the Joint Commonwealth and States Scheme. The total for 1937 includes the first arrivals under the new proposals.

Table 55.—Arrivals of Assisted Migrants, 1919 to 1938.

P	eriod or		Selected.	Nominated.		d Children ears of age.	Children years o		Total Assisted
	Year.	·			м.	F.	м.	F.	Migrants.
1st Ju	ılv I	919 to			,	: <u>'</u>]	<u> </u>	
31st I			6,623	28,762	14,579	12,698	4,191	3,917	35,385
1926			1,572	11,257	5,082	4,539	1,633	1,575	12,829
1927		•••	1,542	8,718	3,593	4,174	1,268	1,225	10,260
1928	•••		1,628	7,104	3,190	3,726	940	876	8,732
1929	•••		1,008	4,423	2,005	2,344	564	518	5,431
1930	•••	•••	169	1,005	357	588	106	123	1,174
4931	•••	•••	7	67	12	38	13	11	74
1932	•••		•••	21	1	7	8	5	21
1933		•••	•••	11	1	6	2	2	11
1934			•••	11		5	4	2	11
1935			•••	1		1			1
1936				4		1	2	1	4
1937			•••	60	3	17	26	14	60
1938				402	156	161	50	35	402

The following statement shows the migration to the State since 1832, and the total number of assisted migrants who arrived in New South Wales under various schemes, inclusive of Victoria and Queensland before their separation. After 1905 the number of migrants nominated by residents of the State and the number selected abroad are shown separately.

Table 56.—Arrivals of Assisted Migrants, 1832 to 1938.

			7	ligrants assisted.		
Period.					Total Arrivals.	
		Selected.	Nominated.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1832–1905 §		•••	·	104,106	107,866	211,972
1905-1909 §		2,713	6,144	*	*	8,857
1909-1914 §		12,444	32,406	23,816	21,034	44,850
1914-1919 §		1,322	4,123	2,067	3,378	5,445
1919-1924**		4,384	22,214	13,927	12,671	26,598
1925-1929		7,989	38,050	23,117	22,922	46,039
1930		169	1,005	463	711	1,174
1931		7	67	25	49	74
1932		•••	21	9	12	21
1933		•••	11	3	8	11
1934		•••	11	4	7	11
1935		• • •	1		1]
1936	,,,		4	2	2	4
1937			60	29	31	60
1938	•••		402	206	196	402
1832-1938		29,028‡	104,519†	167,774†	168,888†	345,519

^{*} Information not available.

[§] To 30th June,

^{**} $5\frac{1}{2}$ years ended 31st December, 1924.

^{*32213-}B

In October, 1927, the State Government decided to restrict nominations to such classes as were not likely to disturb the labour market, and this system was applied more rigorously as the industrial situation became more acute, until December, 1930, when it was decided that all assisted migration should cease. In March, 1931, approval was granted for the acceptance of wives and children (under the age of 14 years) of men in regular employment in New South Wales. The nominated migrants who arrived in the years 1932 to 1937 were wives and children of persons in the State with the exception of 41 Barnardo children in 1937 who were the first arrivals under the revised proposals.

Country of Origin of Assisted Migrants.

Nearly all the assisted migrants in the post-war schemes have come from the United Kingdom; a relatively small number being from other countries as shown in the following statement:—

Table 57.—Country of Origin of Assisted Migrants, 1919 to 1938.

		Assi	sted Migr	ants from				Tote1	
Year ended 31st Dec.	United I	Cingdom	Other I Posse	British ssions.		eign tries,	Ass	lsted Migra	ints.
	Nomin- ated.	Selected	Nomin- nted.	Selected.	Nomin- nted.	Selected	Nomin- ated.	Selected.	Total.
1st July 1919 to									
31st Dec. 1925	28,412	6,623	142		208	l	28,762	6,623	35,385
$1926 \dots \dots$	11,089	1,572	148		20		11,257	1,572	12,829
1927	8,533	1,542	183	·	2		8,718	1,542	10,260
1928	6,988	1,628	116		•••		7,104	1,628	8,732
1929	4,384	1,008	34		5		4,423	1,008	5,431
1930	975	169	29		1		1,005	169	1,174
1931	59	7	8		•••	•••	67	7	74
1932	21		•••		•••		21		21
1933	11		•••		• • • •		11		11
1934	11	٠	•••		• • • •	•••	11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11
1935	1				•••	•••	1		1
1936	4		• • •				4	•••	4
1937	60				•••		60		60
1938	402		•••				402		402

Group Nomination.

A number of auxiliary migration organisations have operated in conjunction with the Government schemes for assisting migrants. activities are confined mainly to nominating juvenile migrants under the group nomination provisions, and caring for their training and welfare upon arrival. The Dr. Barnardo Homes and the Fairbridge Farm School are referred to below. Other organisations of a similar nature, particulars of some of which have been published in the earlier issues of the Year Book, are the Dreadnought Fund Trust, the Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A. (in conjunction with the churches), the Catholic Immigration League, the Church of England Council of Empire Settlement, the Big Brother Movement, the Boy Scouts' Association, the Presbyterian Church (Burnside Homes) and the Overseas League. The activities of these organisations were suspended in December, 1930, but the Dr. Barnardo Homes brought out parties of juveniles without Government assistance during the period of suspension.

With the reintroduction of assisted migration at the end of 1937 a new departure was made in respect to juvenile migration. Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have approved of a subsidy for maintenance to the Fairbridge, Barnardo, Salvation Army and Burnside Homes schemes. This will be a contribution from each Government of 3s. 6d. per week per child, up to a certain maximum, payment to continue only until the child reaches the age of 14 years. Subsidies for maintenance will also be paid to some of these organisations by the Imperial Government,

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

This organisation in New South Wales is a branch of the English institution of that name, which arranges passages and pays passage money to Australia of boys and girls trained in the organisation's homes and on farms in England. Operations were commenced in New South Wales in 1921 and up to 1929, young people of 15 to 18 years of age were brought out and sent direct to employment. Since the establishment of a farm school and a training home and hostel, younger children have been brought out.

The original Barnardo House at Ashfield was purchased in 1924 and until 1933 was used as a receiving home and hostel, but it was then converted into a training home for girls. In 1929 the Farm School "Mowbray Park," Picton, which comprises 172 acres of land, was acquired for the purpose of training the boys.

The boys and girls, upon arrival, now go direct to the farm school where until they are 14 they attend a public school. Between the ages of 14 and 15 the boys receive intensive instruction in farming and girls are given a finishing course for domestic training at the Barnardo Girls' Hostel, now at Burwood. At age 15 the local organisation places the boys and girls with farmers where the home conditions are found to be satisfactory. The after-care section of the organisation keeps constantly in touch with the young people and banks part of their wages until they reach the age of 21 years, when they receive their savings, plus interest.

The New South Wales branch is the only one operating. The first boys were landed in Sydney in October, 1921, and the first girls in May, 1923. Up to December, 1930, when Government assistance was suspended, 683 Barnardo boys and 404 girls were brought out under the joint Commonwealth and State immigration scheme. Between 1932 and 1936 four parties, comprising in all 129 boys and a further three parties comprising 80 girls, were brought out by the organisation without Government assistance. In December, 1937, a party of 23 boys and 18 girls arrived. These were the first arrivals under the revived assisted migration proposals. Up to the end of 1938 no further children were brought out.

A subsidy for maintenance at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week per child up to the age of 14 years, with a maximum of £1,000 per annum has been granted by both the State and Commonwealth Governments and the New South Wales branch receives indirectly through the parent body a subsidy from the Imperial Government.

Fairbridge Farm Schoole.

A property known as "Narragoon," comprising 1,428 acres situated about four miles from Molong, was purchased to establish the Fairbridge Farm School in New South Wales. This is the third farm to be established under the Fairbridge scheme, the others being at Pinjarra, in Western Australia, and at Vancouver Island, Canada. The establishment of the farm in this State was sponsored by the Rhodes Fellowship of New South Wales, and the proposal was adopted by the parent body.

The farm has its own primary school staffed by the Department of Education. The children are given a home life by a system of cottage homes, each with a family of fourteen, under a cottage mother. Boys receive special training in farm work and girls in domestic work, and they are found suitable employment at the age of 16 years. Half of their wages go into trust accounts against which they can draw when they become of age. An after-care organisation is also provided.

The British Government has agreed to contribute five shillings per week for each child and the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments 3s. 6d. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years with a maximum, in respect to the State subsidy, of 300 children and the Commonwealth, £2,000 per annum. A further 5s. per week per child will be met by the movement. The British Government also offered £15,000 towards establishment costs if a similar amount was raised in Australia. In March, 1938, the first party of children arrived comprising 28 boys and in June a further 21 boys and 8 girls arrived.

Migrants Welfare Committees.

Among the auxiliary migration organisations, some confine their attention to reception, welfare and after-care. The most important is the British Settlers' Welfare Committee.

It was formed to undertake the obligations entered into with the British. Government as to the after-care of migrants, and works in close co-operation with the State Government to this end.

Its officers, with the aid of committees in important centres, keep in touch with all lads and other migrants.

Other organisations which engage in reception, welfare and after-care are the Travellers' Aid Society and the Returned Soldiers and Sailors' Imperial League. The latter assists in after-care of Imperial ex-service migrants.

Summary of Activities of Auxiliary Migration Organisations.

The following table shows the numbers of persons who have arrived in New South Wales, as group nominees under the auspices of various auxiliary migration organisations, in 1937 and 1938:—

Table 58.—Migrants Assisted by Organisations, 1937 and 1938.

		Year of	Arri	vals.
Organisation.	1	nauguration.	1937.	1938
Dreadnought Fund—Boys		1911		
Dr. Barnardo Homes—Boys		1921	23	
Girls		1923	18	
Church of England Migration Council—				
Farm learners		1921		47
Household workers				35
Burnside Homes (Presbyterian Church)—Boys	\	1922	•••	•
Big Brother Marginent Little brothers		1925		•••
Fairbuidge Franc Calcarl Dans		1938		49
Ci-ja		1938	•••	8
Calmation Assess Theren Inc.	• • • •		•••	19
Household workers	••••	•••	•••	20
Household workers	•••	•••	•••	20

NATURALISATION.

Under certain conditions a person of foreign allegiance may be granted a certificate of naturalisation, which entitles him to all the political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and subjects him to all obligations to which

natural-born British subjects are entitled, or subject in the Commonwealth of Australia, except insofar as special distinction is made by law between the prerogatives of natural born and naturalised British subjects. The issue of these certificates is a function of the Commonwealth.

The privileges of naturalisation have not been widely sought in New South Wales on account of the smallness of the non-British element in the population. There were 420 persons naturalised during 1938. The total number of persons naturalised since 1849 was 24,022, of whom 7,074 were of German origin; 1,889 were Swedes; 1,336 Danes; 2,807 Italians; and 966 French. The number classified as Russians was 1,515, and (since 1922) 253 as Poles, 133 as Finns, and 259 as natives of Esthonia, Latvia or Lithuania. The number of Asiatics was 1,363, of whom 921 were Chinese and 405 Syrians. Over 31 per cent. of the persons naturalised obtained their certificates since 1919. The principal nationality affected was that of Greeks, of whom 1,350 changed during the last nineteen years as against 428 previously. Corresponding figures for others were Italians 1,912 and 895; Germans, 688 and 6,386; Syrians 262 and 143; Swedes, 223 and 1,666; Danes, 220 and 1,116; and Russians, 445 and 1,070. Only 13 Chinese have been naturalised in New South Wales since the passage of the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Act of 1888. Certificates of Naturalisation issued under former State laws remain in force under the present Federal statute, the Nationality Act, 1920-1936.

Passports.

The Passports Act, 1920 (Federal) was entirely repealed by the Passports Act, 1938, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1939.

The new legislation is uniform with similar legislation in other British countries. Under its provisions it is no longer compulsory for persons leaving the Commonwealth to be possessed of a valid passport. As, however, the immigration regulations of most British and foreign countries require the production of a valid passport and as any person who has attained the age of 16 years is required to be in possession of a valid passport before being allowed to land in Australia (even though they may have been only temporarily absent) it is still necessary for practically everybody leaving Australia to be in possession of a valid passport duly visaed where necessary.

Travellers to the Mandated Territory of New Guinea must have passports specially endorsed for travel to the Territory or, in lieu, Permits to enter the Territory.

The fee for a Commonwealth passport is £1, and it is valid for a period of five years. It may be renewed for any consecutive period from one to five years provided the total validity does not exceed ten years, after which a fresh passport must be obtained. A fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal desired.

British visas are added to the passports of aliens, the fees being 8s. for an ordinary visa and 2s. for a transit visa.

British subjects travelling to foreign countries must have their passports endorsed for travel to those countries and bearing, where required, the visa of the respective Consular representatives. The necessity for Consular visas has been dispensed with in respect of travel to many foreign countries, principally in Europe.

Under the provisions of the Immigration Act, 1901-1935, all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia must be in possession of a valid passport or landing permit.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages was inaugurated in New South Wales in March, 1856, when a general registry was established, and a Registrar-General appointed by the Governor. The laws relating to registration were consolidated by the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899, amended in 1930 and 1934, and those relating to marriage by the Marriage Act, 1899, amended by the Marriage (Amendment) Acts, 1924, 1925, and 1934. For registration purposes New South Wales is divided into 125 registry districts, each having one registry office in the charge of a district registrar. Some districts have additional registry offices each in charge of an assistant district registrar. On 1st January, 1939, there were 211 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered within sixty days of the birth. After the expiration of sixty days a birth cannot be registered unless some person present at the birth or the parent makes a statutory declaration within six months of the birth. Prior to 1st April, 1935, no birth could be registered after the expiration of six months, but the amending Act, which came into operation on that date, provides for such registrations upon proper authority being obtained. A child is considered to have been born alive if it has breathed and has been wholly born into the world whether it has had an independent circulation or not. As a general rule, births have been registered promptly in order to obtain the benefit of the maternity allowances.

The registration of stillbirths became operative on 1st April, 1935, and the Act requires that registrations shall be made within 21 days. For purposes of registration a stillborn child is one of seven months gestation or over not born alive, and includes any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but does not include any child which has actually breathed.

Before interment or cremation, notice of the death of any person must be supplied to the District Registrar by a relation of the deceased, or by the householder or tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs. Such notice must be accompanied by a proper certificate as to the cause of death. When a dead body is found, the death is registered by the coroner or by the nearest Justice of the Peace.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by the District Registrar of the district in which the intended wife ordinarily resides. In the latter case the parties to be married must sign, before the District Registrar, a declaration that they desire to be married, and affirming the usual place of residence of the intended wife. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent required by law. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased brother's widow is valid in law in New South Wales.

At the beginning of 1939 there were 2,376 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations is shown below, viz.: 602 belonged to the Church of England, 746 were Roman Catholic, 312 Methodist, 296 Presbyterian, 85 Congregational, 94 Baptist, 68 belonged to the Salvation Army, 44 were Seventh Day Adventists, 34 belonged to the Church of Christ, 11 to the Latter Day Saints, and 6 to the Jewish faith. There were 41 other religious bodies, represented by 78 ministers.

MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of the population since 1880:—

Table 5	59.—Marriages,	1880	to	1938.
---------	----------------	------	----	-------

Period.	Average Appual Number of	Rate per 1,000 of	Period.	Average Annual Number of	Rate per
I crioq,	Marriages.	Population,	r errou,	Marriages.	Population.
1880-84	6,738	8:39	1925-29	19,481	8.11
1885 - 89	7,679	7.67	1930-34	17,746	6.88
1890-94	7,954	6.80			
1895-99	8,700	6.74	1934	20,210	7.70
1900-04	10,240	7:37	1935	22,361	8:45
1905-09	12,080	7.97	1936	22,873	8.57
1910-14	15,978	9.17	1930	23,188	8.61
1915-19	15,345	7 96		1 '	9.03
1920-24	18,374	8.52	1938	24,579	9.09
	1	7		1	

A review of the marriage rates since 1880 shows that the rates declined steadily for years prior to 1894, when the 1,000 $_{
m of}$ population. After that year an per provement, remarkable for its regularity, was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest then recorded. In 1915 the rate was slightly higher, probably due in part to marriages contracted by soldiers prior to their departure for the war. Owing to the absence of many marriageable men the rates for the next three years showed a decline, but coincident with the return of men from active service the rate rose appreciably in 1919 and still more in 1920. The average for the five years 1925-29, though appreciably less than in the quinquennia immediately before and after the war, was greater than for any other similar period since 1880. The low average of the years 1930-1934 was coincident with a period of acute economic depression, and the increase from 1933 onwards synchronised with improved economic conditions.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in 1938, compared with the rates of the previous five years:—

Table 60.—Marriage Rates, States, 1933 to 1938.

State.	1933.	1934.	1935	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales	7.07	7.70	8.45	8.57	8.61	9.03
Victoria	6.96	7.57	8.38	8.61	8.74	9.16
Queensland	6.84	7.99	8.57	8:49	8.44	8.85
South Australia	6.84	7.39	8.28	8.82	9.06	9.26
Western Australia	7.69	8:34	8.85	9.43	9.18	9.03
Tasmania	7.13	7:32	8.16	8 98	8.73	8.83
Commonwealth	7.03	7.71	8.45	3.66	8.70	9.05
New Zealand	7:16	7.62	8.20	9.25	9.55	10.09

Conjugal Condition before Marriage.

During the year 1938 of the males married, 22,588 were bachelors, 1,198 were widowers, and 793 were divorced. Of the females, 22,962 were spinsters, 784 were widows, and 833 were divorced. The proportion of males re-married was 8.10 per cent., and of females 6.58 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and re-marriages in quinquennial periods since 1890.

								, 20						
	Males	who wer	re—	Female	Females who were—			Rates per 10,000 Married. Bridegrooms. Brides.						
				l			Bride	groom	5.	10110	163.			
Period.	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.		
1890-94 1895-99 1900-04 1905-09 1910-14 1915-19 1920-24 1925-29 1930-34	36,610 39,982 47,243 56,322 75,155 71,502 84,834 89,794 81,899	3,063 3,246 3,657 3,708 4,193 4,461 5,571 5,555 4,771	97 273 301 570 541 764 1,463 2,055 2,061	36,565 40,031 47,593 56,762 75,227 71,559 84,723 90,622 83,203	3,040 3,036 3,122 3,129 3,846 4,235 5,428 4,394 3,244	165 434 486 509 816 933 1,717 2,388 2,284	9,205 9,191 9,227 9,325 9,407 9,319 9,234 9,219 9,230	770 746 714 614 525 581 607 570 538	25 63 59 61 68 100 159 211 232	9,194 9,202 9,295 9,398 9,416 9,326 9,222 9,304 9,377	764 698 610 518 482 552 591 451 366	42 100 95 84 102 122 187 245 257		
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	18,710 20,709 21,148 21,310 22,588	1,022 1,073 1,116 1,154 1,198	478 579 609 715 793	19,001. 21,068 21,434 21,642 22,962	666 644 778 807 784	543 649 661 739 833	9,258 9,261 9,246 9,194 9,190	506 480 488 498 487	236 259 266 308 323	9,402 9,422 9,371 9,333 9,342	329 288 340 348 319	269 290 289 319 339		

Table 61.—Conjugal Condition at Marriage, 1890 to 1938.

Since 1898 the proportion of re-marriages has usually been greater among men than women. During this period the proportion of widowers remarried has always been greater than that of widows except for the three years 1920-22, when the variation was probably due to the re-marriage of war widows. The noticeable divergence since 1925 is probably partly due to the operation of the provisions of the Widows Pensions Act of 1925.

Since 1893 the proportion of re-marriages of divorced women has always exceeded that of divorced men.

In 1915 the proportion of re-marriages reached its lowest point among both bridegrooms and brides, but has since increased, mainly due to the re-marriage of divorced persons. The increase among brides was not as great as among bridegrooms, the increase in the divorced women among the former being offset by a decrease in the proportion of widows.

Age at Marriage.

The number of brides and bridegrooms in age groups in each of the last five years is shown in the following table. The ages recorded are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, and they represent age last birthday.

		A	ges of Bride	grooms.		Ages of Brides.					
Year	•	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 and over.		
1934		1,290	12,885	4,924	1,111	4,926	11,964	2,745	57 5		
1935		1,251	14,499	5,350	1,261	5,266	13,518	2,932	645		
1936		1,312	14,860	5,367	1,334	5,266	13,932	3,008	667		
1937	• • •	1,246	14,777	5,712	1,453	5,151	14,104	3,156	777		
	(B.	1,263	15,547	5,203	575	S. 5,373	14,770	2,517	302		
1938	-{ w.∣		73	403	722	W. 4	93	297	390		
	(D.		87	489	217	D. 3	249	470	111		

Table 62 - Age at Marriage 1934 to 1938

B, bachelors; S, spinsters; W, widowed; D. divorced.

Further details of the ages and condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

In 1938 approximately 68 per cent. of first marriages among men and 82 per cent. among women were celebrated before attaining age 30, and the majority of marriages of persons over 45 years of age were re-marriages of one or both of the contracting parties, the proportion of such marriages being 62 per cent. among men and 62 per cent among women.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage both of bridegrooms and of brides in various years since 1905. The difference between the ages at marriage of males and females is on the average about 3½ years, the males being the older.

Table 63.—Average Age at Marriage, 1905 to 1938.

						- /				
	Average	Age ot-	Average	Age of—		Average	Age of—	Average Age of-		
Year,	All Bride- grooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.	Year.	All Bride- grooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.	
1905	years. 29·1	years. 28·2	years. 25'0	years. 24·4	1933	years. 28·8	years. 27.5	years. 25·1	years. 24·2	
1910	29.0	28:2	25'3	24:7	1934	28*9	27.6	25.4	24.4	
1915	28.7	28 0	25.5	25.0	1935	28.9	27:6	25.4	24.5	
1920	29.5	28.5	26.1	25.2	1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24:5	
1925	29.4	28.0	25•8	24.8	1937	29.2	27.8	25.7	24.6	
1930	29.0	27.6	25.3	24.2	1938	29.2	27.8	25.6	24.6	
	1				I	1	l	1		

The average age at marriage shows little variation from year to year, but the incidence of marriages delayed by economic depression is evident since 1933.

Marriages of Minors.

The number of minors married at each individual age is shown annually in the Statistical Register. The number of brides at each age under 21 in 1938, was 5 at 14, 53 at 15, 285 at 16, 750 at 17, 1,137 at 18, 1,437 at 19, 1,713 at 20. The corresponding numbers of bridegrooms were 1 at 14, 5 at 16, 48 at 17, 155 at 18, 380 at 19, and 674 at 20.

The following are the numbers and proportions of brides and bridegrooms married under the age of 21 years:—

Table 64.—Minors Married, 1875 to 1938.

	Min	ors.		tion to arriages.		Min	ors.	Propor Total M	tion to arriages.
Period.	Pride- grooms.	Brides.	Bride- grooms.	Brides.	Period.	Bride- grooms.	Brides.	Bride- grooms.	Brides.
1875-79 1880-84 1885-89 1890-94 1895-99 1905-09 1915-19 1915-19	683 827 939 847 1,197 1,669 2,609 3,788 4,712	7,278 9,203 9,623 9,803 10,475 11,970 14,378 17,821 15,718 19,982	per cent. 2·74 2·45 2·45 2·13 2·75 3·26 4·32 4·48 4·15 5·13	per cent. 29·19 27·32 25·06 24·65 24·08 23·38 23·80 22·31 20·49 21·75	1925-29 1930-34 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	7,000 6,830 1,333 1,290 1,251 1,312 1,246 1,263	25,508 24,429 4,890 4,926 5,266 5,266 5,151 5,380	per cent. 7-19 7-70 7-24 6-38 5-59 5-74 5-37 5-14	per cent; 26·19 27·53 26·58 24·37 23·55 23·02 22·21 21·89

The proportion of minors among bridegrooms reached the lowest recorded figure, 1.89 per cent., in 1890. Since then, except for the war years, there was a sustained though fluctuating increase up to 1931, when the proportion was 9.12 per cent. Subsequent years show a continuous decline.

Among brides the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but has decreased continuously, with irregular fluctuations until the low level of 20.79 per cent. was reached in 1921. The proportion then increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931, when it was at its highest level since 1875. Since 1931 the proportion of female minors has decreased to the same extent as male minors.

Mark Signatures in Marriage Registers.

In 1860 the proportion of signatures made in the marriage register with marks was as high as 264.7 per 1,000 persons married, but it fell rapidly to 66.7 in 1880, to 14.5 in 1900, 2.0 in 1920, and since 1925 has been around unity. The number of persons who signed in this way was only 33 in 1938 equal to 0.7 per 1,000 persons married in the year.

Marriages according to Denomination,

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1938, 22,184, equivalent to 90.26 per cent. of the total, were celebrated by ministers of religion licensed under the authority of the Registrar-General. The number contracted before district registrars was 2,395, being 9.74 per cent. of the total.

The following table gives the number and proportion per cent. of marriages registered by the several denominations during 1938 in comparison with the previous ten years:—

	Table 65.—Denomination	al and	Civil	Marriages.	1928	to	1938.
--	------------------------	--------	-------	------------	------	----	-------

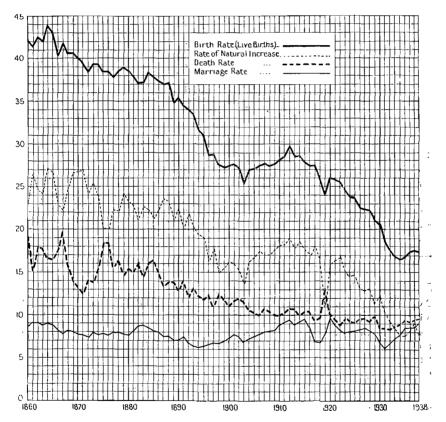
		1928	-1937.	19	38,	1929	-1938.
Denomination.	_	Marriages.	Proportion.	Marriages.	Proportion.	Marriages.	Proportion.
Church of England	•••	80,095	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per cent.} \\ 40.71 \end{array}$	9,903	$egin{array}{c} ext{per cent.} \ 40.29 \end{array}$	81,473	per cent. 40·48
Roman Catholic		41,512	21.10	5,032	20.47	42,248	20.99
Presbyterian		24,296	12.35	2,837	11.54	24,428	12.14
Methodist		22,181	11.27	2,826	11.50	22,821	11.34
Congregational	•••	4,166	2.12	486	1.98	4,182	2.08
Baptist		3,349	1.70	459	1.87	3,506	1.74
Church of Christ		1,058	·54	125	·51	1,133	•56
Salvation Army		890	•45	113	•46	936	•47
Hebrew		525	.27	72	·29	549	·27
All Other Sects	•••	2,619	1.33	331	1.35	2,799	1.39
Total Denominational		180,691	91.84	22,184	90.26	184,075	91.46
Registrar's Offices		16,049	8.16	2,395	9.74	17,192	8.54
Total Marriages	•••	196,740	100.00	24,579	100.00	201,267	100-0

Divorces.

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and decree for nullity has increased materially during recent years, and they are now of considerable magnitude in relation to the number of marriages celebrated annually. Particulars of the duration of such marriages and number of issue are shown in the chapter, "Law Courts," of this Year Book.

The number of marriages dissolved in New South Wales by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1938 was 1,431, being in the proportion of 5.8 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, AND OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1860-1938.



The numbers at the side of the Graph represent rates per 1,000 of mean population.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The crude birth rate showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, but there was then an improvement until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919) coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate was at a record low figure in each successive year until 1934, but from then on it increased slightly, as a consequence of the rapidly increasing marriage rate since 1931.

1920-24

54,321

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the crude birth rate per 1,000 of the total population since 1880:—

			•		
Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births,	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.
1880-84	30,417	37.89	1925-29	53,814	22:40
1885-89	36,877	36.85	1930-34	46,459	18.02
1890-94	39,550	33.80			
1895-99	37,042	28.68	1934	43,335	16.52
1900-04	37,498	26.99	1935	44,676	16.89
1905-09	41,788	27 .56	1936	46,193	17.31
1910-14	50,190	28.79	1937	47,497	17.63
1915-19	51,331	26.64	1938	47,319	17:39

Table 66.—Live Births, 1880 to 1938.

The rates shown above are calculated by the usual "crude" method of relating the births to the total population.

25.20

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State and New Zealand, for the last six years, are shown in the following table. No allowance is made for differing sex and age constitution of the respective populations so that due allowance should be made for these factors when comparing the figures.

State.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936,	1937.	1938.
New South Wales	16.99	16.52	16 ·89	17:31	17:63	17.39
Victoria	15.60	15.20	15.16	15.63	16.02	16.25
Queensland	18.14	18.17	18.31	19.17	19.36	18.98
South Australia	15.32	14.50	14.14	15.17	15.25	15:88
Western Australia	17.95	17.66	18.23	18.84	18.95	19 87
Tasmania	19.93	19.51	19.41	19.84	20.69	20.82
Commonwealth	16.78	16.39	16.55	17.13	17:43	17:46
New Zealand	16.59	16.47	16:13	16 64	17.29	17.93

Table 67.—Live Births, Comparative Rates, 1933 to 1938.

Relative Fertility.

Crude birth rates may not be a true indicator of the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the respective populations and changes in the conjugal condition of population.

Fertility rates may be calculated by relating nuptial births to the number of married women; ex-nuptial births to single, widowed and divorced women; and total births to all women; or, for each of these groups, the

specific fertility at each year of age or the general fertility for the whole of the reproductive ages combined (approximately 15-44), may be calculated. Precise calculations are possible only in census years and years immediately preceding or succeeding a census.

Data available in New South Wales permit of any of these methods being followed. But in a long-term comparison to determine the trend in fertility, it is convenient to relate total births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table which shows the birth rates per 1,000 women living at various groups of ages from 15 to 44 years in each census year, 1891 to 1935:—

Table 68.—Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, 1891 to 1933.

Age Groups (years).	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933,	Decrease per cent, in rates 1891 to 1933
15-19	35.30	30.87	33.75	32.72	29.73	15.8
20-24	170.90	134.65	141.45	146.57	106.05	37.9
25-29	247.48	177:95	187 ·35	169.99	119.68	51.6
39-34	238.81	168.42	161.20	140.18	94.39	60.5
35 - 39	196.15	136.60	122:27	101.71	59 23	69.8
40-44	96.61	70.79	54.51	43.78	24.04	75.1
15-44	161.74	117.46	118.20	109.84	72.57	55.1

There has been a decline of 55.1 per cent. in the birth rate since 1891 and the decline has been general in all age-groups. It was more marked at the later than at the earlier ages, and became increasingly pronounced as age advanced. The contrast in experience in regard to the first and last quinquennia of the normal years of child-bearing is particularly striking. Whereas the birth rate for women in the last quinquennium of child bearing years in 1891 was 174 per cent. greater than the rate for those in the first quinquennium of child bearing years, the corresponding proportion in 1921 was only 34 per cent. greater, and in 1933 it was 19 per cent. lower. The rate in age group 20-24 showed a persistent improvement from 1901 to 1921, but in 1933 dropped to the lowest level yet recorded.

An outstanding feature of the comparison is the rapidity with which the downward trend of the birth rate gathered momentum during the last intercensal period, so that the relative decline during this period of twelve years—1921 to 1933—was greater than the decline during the previous thirty years—1891 to 1921. This was most marked in the group 20 to

24 years, the fall being 27.6 per cent. between 1921 and 1933 and 14.2 per cent. between 1891 and 1921. The relative decline of births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

TABLE	69.—Decline	in	Birth	Rates,	1891	to	1933.
-------	-------------	----	-------	--------	------	----	-------

Age Group of Women.	Proportionate D Ra	ecrease in Birt} tes.
or women.	1891 to 1921.	1921 to 1933,
Years.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19	7.3	9.9
20-24	14.2	27.6
25-29	31.3	29.6
30-34	41.3	$32 \cdot 7$
35-39	48.1	41.8
40-44	54.7	45.1
15-44	32.1	33.9

The crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891 and 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921. The rate, calculated on the basis of the number of women of reproductive age, was 32.1 per cent. lower and 33.9 per cent. lower, respectively.

The quinquennial age groupings used in the two preceding tables provide a suitable summary over the period covered, but do not adequately illustrate the differential fertility at each year of reproductive age. The following table shows the average annual number of female births per 1,000 women at each age:—

Table 70.—Female Births per 1,000 Women, 1911 to 1933. (Average annual number of female children born per 1,000 women at each age.)

Age.	1910–12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	Age.	1910–12.	1920-22.	1932–34.
13	.07	·10		30	85.64	74.82	50.60
14	.19	.32	26	31	76.25	72.15	52.00
				32	88.28	67.08	46.26
		1		33	79.35	65.92	39.07
15	1.36	-96	1.26	34	72.08	62.93	41.47
16	4.91	3.95	4.10	i			
17	11.96	11.94	11.98	35	68.77	56.91	35.46
18	23.83	23.98	21.52	36	66.23	52.39	$32 \cdot 42$
19	39.50	41.33	32.29	37	63.62	49.52	30.01
				38	53.91	45.78	26.03
	i			39	53.06	39.54	21.64
20	47.20	47.75	39.87				
21	65.41	62.27	48.08	40	40.67	30.59	17·55·
22	69.46	74.46	54.83	41	30.72	22.92	15.75
23	$82 \cdot 24$	82.70	56.74	42	28.95	21.92	11.99
24	88.75	84.10	59.68	43	21.50	16.27	8.48
		 		44	12.74	9.92	5.95
25	90.34	86.14	58.81	45	8.36	5.60	3.03
26	93.03	87.13	60.13	46	4.42	2.88	1.75
27	93.59	82.22	59.11	47	2.10	1.25	•84
28	93.58	80.51	55.36	48	-91	.57	•31
29	89.93	81.06	55.91	49	•43	43	·14

The specific female fertility rates shown above form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which may be used to measure the reproductive capacity inherent in birth rates at any time.

The sum of each column of specific female birth rates may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 mothers who live right through the child-bearing age.

If these female children were to live through the child-bearing age and were to reproduce female children at the same rate as they themselves were produced, then, on the 1910-12 level, from 1,000 mothers 1,753 female children would result; on the 1920-22 level 1,550, and on the 1932-34 level 1,061. Reduced to unity these represent gross reproduction rates of 1.753, 1.550, and 1.061 respectively.

From the life tables for New South Wales, however, it is possible to ascertain how many of these females would have survived to each year of the child-bearing age on the levels of mortality prevailing in the periods in question. If, then, the specific female birth rate at each age is applied only to the number, who, from 1,000 females born, would live throughout that age, the actual reproduction which would occur on the level of experience for that period can be measured. The addition of these results and reduction to unity in the manner described above gives the net reproduction rates. For New South Wales, in the periods shown, such rates were: 1910-12, 1.449; 1920-22, 1.349; and 1932-34, .968.

Both the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales shown above may be compared with those for the countries shown below, which have been calculated in the same manner. These figures have been taken from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1938-39.

Country.	Year.	Gross.	Net.	Countr	Year.	Gross.	Net	
Africa— Union of South Africa	1094_90	1.674	1.424	Europe—continue Estonia	d.	1933–35	901	-728
Union of South Africa	1936	1.444	1.264	2011 4 4		1911-20	1.716	1.161
America	1550	1 177	1 204	Finland	• • • •	1931-35	1.718	956
Comedo	1931	1.555	1.319	France		1908–13	1.232	.930
United States (whites)		1.156	1.031	1111100		1920-23	1.233	977
o meet states (mines) !!	1935	1.062	-961			1935	1.003	866
Asia—				Germany		1931	.862	.748
Japan	1925	2.599	1.640			1936	1.063	934
•	1930	2.372	1.571	Hungary		1932–35	1.251	1.008
Europe				Italy		1931	1.570	1.209
Austria	. 1928	-969	782			1935–37	1.425	1.138
	1935		.64	Netherlands		1937	1.236	1.119
Belgium		958	831	Poland		1934	1.50	1.11
Bulgaria	1921-26	2.502	1.534	~		1936	1 069	.914
6 1 1 1	1933-36	1.673	1.192	Scotland		1934	1.10	-91
T\	1929-32	1.204	-939	Oceania—		1000 00		
Denmark		1.384	1.186	Australia		1920-22	1.517	1.319
	1937	1.056	947			1932-34	1.047	1955
England and Wales	1920-22	1.35	1.11			1935-36 1937	1.048 1.076	•956
som numbure	1930-32	-93	-81	New Zealand		1921-22	1.442	1.291
	1934-36	-87	76	Tien vegignd	••• •	1935-36	1.021	-949
	1937	883	782	Į.		1935-30	1.076	1:601

Table 71.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates.

Live Births to Mothers at Individual Ages.

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers in age groups during 1938 is shown in the following table. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements shown in Table 82. The summary accompanying the latter gives the relationship between the two sets of figures:-

				al Live Bi	rths.		Ex-nupt ive Birt		All Live Births.			
Age Group.			Males.	Females.	Total.	м.	Fi	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Years. Under 15 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-30 40-44 45-49 50 and over			3 1,392 6,619 7,084 4,619 2,490 882 86 1	1,239 6,273 6,850 4,474 2,411 833 80 	3 2,631 12,892 13,934 9,093 4,901 1,715 166 1	5 255 375 177 100 64 39 2 	8 252 347 162 104 54 29 6 	13 507 722 339 204 118 68 8 4	8 1,647 6,994 7,261 4,719 2,554 921 88 1	8 1,491 6,620 7,012 4,578 2,465 862 86 	16 3,138- 13,614- 14,273- 9,297- 5,019- 1,783- 174- 4	
Tota	al		23,176	22,160	45,336	1,018	965	1,983	24,194	23,125	47,319	

Table 72.—Live Births, Age of Mother, 1938.

Similar information for single ages will be found in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

Birth-Rates-Metropolis and Remainder of the State.

Data for distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because the births since that date have been allocated according to the usual address of the mother and not according to the district in which the birth occurred as formerly. The municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe and Parramatta were added to the metropolitan area in 1929, and the municipalities of Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere and the Pitt and Merrylands Wards of Holroyd were added in 1933. For the purpose of comparison in the following table the figures for the Metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries:-

	N	uniber of Live 1	Births.	Live Births per 1,000 of Population.				
Year.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.		
1928	23,580*	31,220*	54,800	20.33*	24.01*	22.27		
1929	22,606*	30,066*	52,672	19.88*	22.01*	21.04		
1930	22,201*	29,935*	52,136	18.51*	22.46*	20.59		
1931	19,295*	28,431*	47,724	15.92*	21.15*	18.67		
1932	17,774*	27,131*	44,905	14.52*	20.01*	17.41		
1933	17,083	27,112	44,195	13.83	19.84	16.98		
1934	16,538	26,797	43,335	13.30	19.41	16.52		
1935	16,907	27,769	44,676	13.52	19.91	16.89		
1936	17,759	28,434	46,193	14.11	20.18	17:31		
1937	18,158	29,339	47,497	14.28	20.62	17.63		
1938	18,559	28,760	47,319	14.48	19.98	17:39		

^{*} These figures on basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

The age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population is considerably different from that of the remainder of the State, therefore, comparisons of crude birth-rates are to be taken with reserve. That, on a comparable basis, the birth rate in the remainder of the State is higher than in the metropolis is indicated by the rates per 1,000 of all women aged 15-44. In 1933 this rate was 54.66 in the metropolis and 92.19 in the remainder of the State. These figures, however, are not strictly comparable as the proportion of married women of child-bearing age is greater in the remainder of the State than in the metropolis. In 1921 these proportions were 57 per cent, and 51 per cent, respectively, but data are not yet available from the 1933 census to determine the present position.

The Sexes of Children.

Of the 47,319 children born during 1938 (exclusive of those still-born), 24,194 were males and 23,125 were females, the proportion being 104.6 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1880:—

TABLE 14.—INVE DITTIES, MASCHILLTEY, 1000 to 1	eulinity, 1880 to 1938.	\mathbf{M}_{i}	Births,	-Live	74	TABLE
--	-------------------------	------------------	---------	-------	----	-------

Years.	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.	Years.	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.
1880–84 1885–89 1890–94	104·9 105·4 105·7	103·9 98·8 105·4	104·8 105·1 105·7	1925 - 29 1930-34	105·6 105·5	106·5 103·1	105·7 105·4
1895-99 1900-04 1905-09	105·0 104·3 105·0	105·4 102·8 104·9	105·1 104·2 105·0	1934 1935 1936	104·0 103·9 103·2	105·9 108·8 102·7	104·1 104·1 105·1
1910–14 1915–19 1920–24	105·2 105·3 104·6	105·0 104·0 107·3	105·2 105·2 104·8	1937 1938	103·7 104·6	105.2	104·0· 104· 6

Ex-nuptial Live Births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1938 was 1,983, equal to 4.19 per cent. of the total live births and 0.73 per 1,000 of population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1900 is given below:—

Table 75.—Ex-nuptial Live Births, 1900 to 1938.

		Births.	Population.			Live Births.	Total Live Births.	per 1,000 of Population
•…	2,596	6.92	1.87	1933	•	2,233	5.05	-86
• • •	2,915	6-98	1.92	1934	•••	2,069	4.77	•79
•••	2,872	5.72	1.65	1935	•••	2,023	4 ·53	•76
•••	2,581	5.03	1.34	1936		2,094	4.53	•78
•••	2,657.	4 ·89	1.23	1937	•••	2,106	4.43	•78
	2,725	5.06	1.13	1938	•••	1,983	4.19	.73
	2,348	5:05	•91					
	•••	2,915 2,872 2,581 2,657 2,725	2,915 6.98 2,872 5.72 2,581 5.03 2,657 4.89 2,725 5.06	2,915 6.98 1.92 2,872 5.72 1.65 2,581 5.03 1.34 2,657 4.89 1.23 2,725 5.06 1.13	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Over the whole State the proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births has declined in a marked degree since 1905. It rose gradually to 7.37 per cent. in 1905, after which a rapid decline occurred to 4.80 per cent. in 1916. The ratio rose again during the years 1917 to 1919, when the number of legitimate births declined, and it fell to 4.88 per cent. in 1920. In subsequent years, to 1930 the ratio was fairly constant, but a rise to 5.34 per cent. in 1931 was followed by a continuous decline.

• The most accurate test as to the extent of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can only be done satisfactorily at census periods, but it indicates that, though the proportion of such births was increasing up to about 1890, it declined considerably in the next forty years, the proportion of ex-nuptial children born, per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44, having fallen from 18.41 in 1891 to 16.10 in 1901, 14.18 in 1911, 12.49 in 1921, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891.

Order of Birth.

Details of the previous issue of women giving birth to children throughout the year were recorded for the years 1894 to 1907, but were then discontinued until 1938. The summarised figures for the latter year are as follow:—

Age of Mother.					Previo	us Issu	e.						Average Number of Children.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & over.		
Under 15 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50 and over	6,913 5,064 1,906 596 122 6	468 3,854 4,075 2,308 772 140 9 	52 1,441 2,283 1,691 771 198 10 	2 451 1,296 1,117 689 204 12 	 111 600 809 541 162 12 	 24 336 508 471 178 23 	2 92 324 343 175 23 1	 42 173 273 153 7 	 1 15 85 171 140 8 	 2 40 108 87 17 	 21 92 139 37 	2,612 12,797 13,805 8,982 4,827 1,698 164 1	1·50 1·23 1·69 2·28 3·15 4·37 5·86 7·55 7·00
Proportion per cent of Total Mothers.	37-20	25.90	14.36	8•40	4.98	3.43	2.14	1.44	•94	•57	64	100.00	

Table 76.—Previous Issue and Age of Mother, 1938.

Fuller details are published in the Statistical Register for 1937-38.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. In 1938 such proportion was only 23 per cent. Comparison indicates that since 1894 there has been an increase in the proportion of first and second children, the proportion of third children has remained almost constant, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

First Live Births.

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year commencing from 1893. By first live birth is meant the first child born alive to a mother since her marriage and includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers as no details are shown as to other issue of the mother in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of the first live births related to the total nuptial births in quinquennial periods since 1895:—

TABLE	77.—First	Live	Births	1895	to	1938
7. 53 D L 13	11 1110	TILLE	DII mo.	7000	w	T000.

		N	ıptial Live Birth	s,	Proportion		
Period		To Mothers with no Previous Issue.	To Mothers with Previous Issue.	Total.	of First Births to Total.		
-					per cent.		
1895–99	• • • •	34,793	137,876	172,669	20.2		
1900-04	•••	40,956	133,551	174,507	23.5		
1905-09	• • • •	48,856	145,508	194,364	$25 \cdot 1$		
1910-14	• • •	65,413	171,176	236,589	27.6		
1915-19	•	62,990	180,762	243,752	25.8		
1920-24	•••	74,022	184,296	258,318	28.7		
1925-29	•	75,531	179,916	255,447	29.6		
1930-34	• • •	67.874	152,681	220,555	30.8		
1934		13,335	27,931	41.266	$32 \cdot 3$		
1935		14,761	27,892	42,653	34.6		
1936	• • • •	16,057	28,042	44,099	36.4		
1937		16,421	28,970	45,391	36.2		
1938	,	16,699	28,637	45,336	36.8 .		

There has been a consistent rise in the proportion of first births, but, as the indications are that the proportion of first births to recent marriages began to fall only in the last decade, this may be conversely stated as a much greater decline in births after the first than in first births. Evidence of this trend is also seen in the birth rates in age groups which are shown in Table 68. This showed that between 1891 and 1933 the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups became progressively greater as age advanced; the lower ages at which first births are most frequent showing a decline which was relatively small to that at higher ages.

Details of the interval between marriage and first live birth in relation to the age of the mother are published in the "Statistical Register." A summary for 1938 is as follows:—

Table 78.—First Live Births, Age of Mother and Interval Since Marriage, 1938.

							Mother-	-Years.			
Interva	al.		Under 15.	15–19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35–39	40-44	45 and over.	Total.
Under 1 mon	th			36	59	12	7	1	2		117
1-2 months	•••	•••	•••	53	61	26	10	4	$egin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	2	157
2-3 ,,	•••			73	101	20	9 7	3	2	··· ₁	208 330
3–4 ,,	•••	•••	1	131	145 255	41 57	19	47	2		540
4-5 ,, 5-6	•••	•••		257	395	103	35	5	ĺ		797
0 7 "	•••		_	396	672	158	33	10	4		1,273
70 "	•••	•••	•••	275	496	124	41	4	$\frac{1}{2}$		942
0.0 "	• • • •		•••	105	344	141	44	10	$\bar{3}$		647
9-10 ,,				117	580	302	98	27	3		1,127
10–11 ,,			•••	86	457	273	91	29	4		940
11-12 ,,	•••			67	384	215	75	25	2		768
1-2 years				265	2,064	1,619	486	125	28	2	4,589
2-3,			•••	25	627	891	307	89	15		1,954
3-4 ,,				3	191	533	199	52	6		984
4-5 ,,	•••			1	56	276	118	33	7	•••	491
5 years and o	ver	•••	•••		26	273	327	168	40	1	835
		j	2	2,090	6,913	5,064	1,906	596	122	6	16,699

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered in the State in 1938 was 1,473. Of these 803 were males and 670 females, the masculinity (120 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (105 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births the frequency of stillbirth is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births, in 1938 the respective proportions being 36.44 and 29.91 stillbirths to 1,000 of all births (live and still).

Of the total stillbirths 591 were in the metropolis and 882 in the remainder of the State the proportion per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 30.86 in the former and 29.76 in the latter.

Details of the stillbirths registered since the inception of compulsory registration on the 1st April, 1935, are as follow:—

		_	Numl	per of \$	Stillbirths	ı .		per 1,000 (Live an		Proportion of	Male Stillbirths per 1,000 Female Still- births.
Year.]		remales	·	uptial.	Total.	Nuptial	Ex- nuptial.	Total.	Ex-nuptial to Total Still- births.	
1935 (April de December)		532	464	38	28	1,062	29.84	40.99	30.35	Per cent. 6·21	1,159
1937		776 818 765	560 571 633	44 28 38	39 35 37	1,419 1,452 1,473	29·40 29·69 29·91	38·13 29·05 36·44	29·80 29·66 30·19	5·85 4·34 5·09	1,369 1,396 1,199

Table 79.—Stillbirths (N.S.W.) 1935 to 1938.

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of Victoria, Western Australia and New Zealand is shown below. Stillbirths are not registered in the other Australian States apart from those named:—

Ctata		Number.		Per 1,000 of all Births (Live and Still).			
State.		1936.	1937.	1938.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales.	•••	 1,419 828	1,452	1,473	29.80	29·66 25·85	30.19
Western Australia New Zealand		 251 732	241 761	* 743	28·75 28·63	27·23 28·42	* 26·54

Table 80.—Stillbirths, States, 1936 to 1938.

Prior to the date upon which compulsory registration was introduced the only information available in respect of stillbirths was the notification of such by midwives registered under the Nurses Registration Act. Notifications are made only by registered midwives in private practice, so that such figures are of little value for statistical purposes.

^{*} Not yet available.

PLURAL BIRTHS.

Prior to 1935 cases of plural births with one child only born alive were often recorded as single births. With the introduction of compulsory registration of stillbirths, as from 1st April, 1935, all cases of plural births are recorded, the consequent increase in the number of cases being reflected in the statement, that, whereas in 1934, only 15 cases of twins with one child stillborn were recorded there were 55 such cases in 1935 and 50 in 1936.

During the year 1938 there were 533 cases of plural births. They consisted of 531 cases of twins and 2 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 982 (489 males and 493 females), whilst 80 were stillborn and the live children born as triplets numbered 6 (6 males), while none was stillborn. Of the plural births 20 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins and triplets born in New South Wales during the year 1938, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial:—

	•	Twin	s.	Triplets.			
	Both Born Living.	One Born Living, One Stillborn.	Both Still- born.	Total.	All Born Living.	One Still- born.	Total.
Nuptial Ex-nuptial	444 20	54	13	511 20	2		2
Total	464	54	13	531	2	•••	2

Table 81.—Plural Births, 1938.

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1938 represented 11.05 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.19 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

It is not possible to make a comparison with more than two years on a similar basis; but excluding the cases of plural births in which all the children were stillborn there were 5,019 cases of twins, 39 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets in the 10 years 1929-1938. In this period the number of confinements (excluding stillbirths) was 465,848, hence the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,077 cases of twins and 8 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements.

The last case of quadruplets occurred in 1930, previous cases being in 1913, 1897, 1895, 1893, 1888 and 1877.

SUMMARY OF LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The following table for the year 1938 shows the number of confinements, live births, stillbirths and plural births:—

Table 82.—Confinements and Summary of Births, 1938.

	Confine	ments.			C	Children.			
Class of Birth.	Married	Un-		iving.	Stillborn,		All Births.		
	Mothers.	married Mothers.	Nuptial.	Ex- nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex- nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex- nuptial.	Total.
Single Births	45,706	2,018	44,388	1,943	1,318	75	45,706	2,018	47,724
Twins— Both Living	444	20	888	40			888	40	928
One living, one stillborn Both still born	54 13	•••	54 		$\frac{54}{26}$	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 108 \\ 26 \end{array}$		103 26
,			942	40	80		1,022	40	1,062
Triplets— All living One stillborn Two stillborn All stillborn	2 	 	6 6				6		6
	46,219	2.038	45,336	1,983	1,398	75	46,734	2,058	•••
Total	48,	257	47,3	19	1,4	73			48,792

The number of confinements to married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1938 is shown below. Detailed figures will be found in the Statistical Register:—

Table 83.—Confinements, Age of Mother, 1938.

Age Gro	10		Nur	Number of Confinements.					
Age GIO	īħ•		Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.				
Years-		——i		ĺ					
Under 15	•••		2	13	15				
15-19			2,661	524	3,185				
20-24			13,055	731	13,786				
25-29			14,169	345	14,514				
30-34	•••		9,282	210	9,492				
35-39			5,053	122	5,175				
40-44	•••		1,813	72	1,885				
45-49	•••		181	9	190				
50 and over	•••		$\overline{2}$		2				
Not stated	•••		1	12	13				
Total			46,219	2,038	48,257				

THE LEGITIMATION ACT, 1902.

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1938 was 14,093. The number in each year of the last ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Registrations.	Year.	Registrations.	
1902-1928	9,627	1935	507	
1929	496	1936	395	
1930	385	1937	463	
1931	472	1938	371	
1932	443	-		
1933	456	1902-1938	14,093	
1934	478			

Table 84.—Legitimations, 1902 to 1938.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Figures as to natural increase are intended to show only the rate at which the population of the State has increased by the excess of births over deaths. When used for other purposes consideration should be given to the effect upon the birth and death rates of the changing age distribution of the population. A measure of the reproductive capacity inherent in the birth rates of different periods is given by the Net Reproduction Rates shown on page 87. During 1938 the natural increase was equal to 7.80 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1880:—

Year.			crease—Whol Births over T		Annual Rate	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				
Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			
1880–84		41,405	48,627	90,032	37.89	15.46	22.43			
1885-89		52,187	59,675	111,862	36.85	14.49	22.36			
1890–94		57,233	64,413	121,646	33.80	13.01	20.79			
1895–99		49,885	57,746	107,631	28.68	12.01	16.67			
1900-04		49,695	58,152	107,847	26.99	11.47	15.52			
1905–09		61,652	68,993	130,645	27.56	10.33	17.23			
1910–14		75,648	84,539	160,187	28.79	10.41	18.38			
1915-19		71,992	82,005	153,997	26.64	10.66	15.98			
1920–24		80,484	89,075	169,559	25.20	9.47	15.73			
1925–29	•••	73,812	82,169	155,981	$22 \cdot 40$	$9 \cdot 42$	12.98			
1933		10,072	11,801	21,873	16.98	8.58	8.40			
1934		8,931	10,930	19,861	16.52	8.95	7.57			
1935		8,899	11,230	20,129	16.89	9.28	7.61			
1936		10,051	11,766	21,817	17.31	9.14	8.17			
1937		9,865	12,397	22,262	17.63	9.36	8.27			
1938		9,446	11,768	21,214	17.39	9.59	7.80			

Table 85.—Natural Increase, 1880 to 1938.

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The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1890 is due to a more rapid decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. The decrease in the birth rate ceased between 1903 and 1917 and this reflected in the rate of natural increase for that period. In 1919 deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, but from then until 1922 there was a high post-war birth rate. After 1922 the birth rate declined rapidly; the death rate being relatively steady around 9 per 1,000 population, whilst the birth rate continued to fall until 1934. Despite the slight improvement in the years 1935 to 1937 the rate of natural increase in the quinquennium 1934-38 was the lowest on record.

Although the number of males born is more numerous than that of females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of the latter, since there is a disproportionately large number of deaths among males. During the ten years which closed with 1938, the number of females added to the population by excess of births over deaths, exceeded the males by 19,191 or nearly 18 per cent.

The respective increases in population from natural and migratory causes are shown in Chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

Analyses of the natural and migratory increases in the population of the State since 1861 and of the various divisions of the State since 1911 are shown in Tables 28, 33 and 34 of this Year Book.

In the twelve years up to 1934, despite slight fluctuations, there was a considerable decline in the rates of natural increase in all the Australian States, followed by an almost general rise in subsequent years. In New Zealand the rate declined up to 1936. The table below shows the rates per 1,000 of population since 1933.

State.	1938.	1934.	1925.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales	8.41	7.57	7.61	8.17	8.27	7.80
Victoria	6.00	5.01	5.13	5.47	5.99	6.10
Queensland	9.30	9.59	9.15	10.39	10.26	9.79
South Australia	6.88	5.24	5.31	5.87	6.34	6.23
Western Australia	9,31	8.43	8.98	9.44	10.00	10.67
Tasmania	10.33	9.27	9.16	9.50	11.18	11.11
Commonwealth	7.86	7.07	7.09	7.70	7.99	7.82
New Zealand	8.61	7.99	7.91	7.89	8.21	8.22

Table 86.—Natural Increase, States, 1933 to 1938.

DEATHS.

Although for purposes of record stillbirths are registered as deaths as well as births, they are excluded from all death tables, both in this Year Book and in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

The deaths (excluding stillbirths) during 1938 numbered 26,105, equal to a rate of 9.59 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 14,748 were males and 11,357 females, the rate for the former being 10.74 and

for the latter 8.42 per 1,000 living of each of the sexes. The average annual number of deaths from 1880, with the rate per 1,000 of population, in quinquennial periods, was as follows:—

TABLE	87	—Deaths,	1880	to	1938.
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Period.		nual Number luding Stillbirt		Deat	h rate per 1,0 Population.	000 of	Proportion per cent. of Male to	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Female Rate.	
1880-84	7,286	5,124	12,410	16.55	14.14	15.46	117	
1885-89	8,461	6,043	14,504	15.43	13.36	14.49	115	
1890-94	8,877	6,344	15,221	14.06	11.77	13.01	119	
1895-99	9,002	6,514	15,516	13.11	10.77	12.01	122	
1900-04	9,195	6,733	15,928	12.65	10.17	11.47	124	
1905-09	9,076	6,583	15,659	11.52	9.04	10.33	127	
1910-14	10,598	7,555	18,153	11.59	9.11	10.41	127	
1915–19	11,919	8,613	20,532	12.20	9.07	10.66	135	
1920-24	11,696	8,713	20,409	10.64	8.25	9.47	129	
1925-29	12,886	9,732	22,618	10.52	8.27	9.42	127	
1930-34	12,410	9,528	21,938	9.48	7.50	8.51	126	
1934	13,173	10,301	23,474	9.91	7.96	8.95	124	
1935	13,891	10,656	24,547	11:37	8.16	9.28	127	
1936	13,618	10,758	24,376	10.10	8.16	9.14	124	
1937	14,347	10,888	25,235	10.54	8.17	9:36	129	
1938	14,748	11,357	26,105	10.74	8.42	9.59	128	

The death rate has fallen continuously for both sexes, but faster for females than for males. As shown above, the rate for both sexes combined during the five years 1880-84 was 67 per cent. higher than that experienced during the five years 1934-38. Many causes are responsible for this improvement, such as the enforcement of Health Acts, the advance of science, and the better education of the people. The remarkable effect of these factors on the death rates of the population in the early years of life is dealt with later in connection with deaths of children under 1 year and under 5 years.

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1933 to 1938 is shown below:—

Table 88.—Death Rates, States, 1933 to 1938.

State.	1933.	1924.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1988.
		<u> </u> 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
New South Wales	8.58	8.95	9.28	9.14	9.36	9.59
Victoria	9.59	10.19	10.03	10.16	10.03	10.15
Queensland	8.84	8.57	9.16	8.78	9.10	9.19
South Australia	8.44	9 26	8.83	9.30	8 91	9.35
Western Australia	8.64	9.23	9.25	9.40	8.95	9.20
Tasmania	9:60	10 23	10.25	10.34	9.51	9.71
Commonwealth	8.92	9.32	9.46	9.43	9.44	9.64
New Zealand	7.98	8.48	8.22	8.75	9.08	9.71

This comparison represents the respective crude death rates of the States enumerated, but the rates should be used with caution in so far as differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations have not been taken into account, therefore the rates are not strictly comparable with each other as showing the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

Such a comparison can be made by applying the rates of mortality in age and sex groups to a standard population embodying a fixed distribution according to age and sex. The resultant rates constitute an index of mortality or weighted average death rate which, in effect, shows what would have been the death rate if the age and sex distribution of the population compared each year had been in accordance with the standard adopted. The standard used is identical with that provided by the International Statistical Institute in Part II, p. viii of the Annuaire International de Statistique, 1917.

The index of mortality so calculated for each of the Australian States and New Zealand is shown below:—

State.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938,
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Commonwealth New Zealand	9.75	8.93	9·18	9 12	9·30	9·52
	10.02	9.30	9·08	9 23	9·02	9·07
	10.28	8.84	9·39	9 02	9·32	9·51
	8.76	8.39	7·97	8 36	8·02	8·34
	11.04	9.45	9·47	9 62	9·25	9·47
	10.39	9.43	9·54	9 60	8·77	8·90
	9.86	9.04	9·10	9 12	9·09	9·28
	7.73	8.10	7·71	8 01	8·03	8·53

Table 89.—Index of Mortality, States, 1933 to 1938.

It is necessary to emphasise that the above rates are hypothetical and are serviceable only for purposes of comparison *inter se* and with deathrates of other countries calculated on the same basis. The age and sex distribution in the standard population is supposititious, being based on an agglomeration of European populations.

Death Rates-Age and Sex.

The remarks already made regarding the limitations in the use of crude birth rates apply also to the conclusions to be drawn from tables of crude death rates published above. The age and sex distribution of a population are most important factors to be considered in comparing death rates between different States or in the same State over a period of years. This becomes evident in respect to New South Wales if the relative changes in the specific death rates in the various age groups over a period of fifty years, as shown on the next page, are studied in conjunction with the changing age distribution as shown in Table 43.

The variation in the proportion of persons in the various age groups will have a considerable bearing on the crude death rate of the whole population.

Again the death rate of males is much higher than that of females. Consequently the increase in the proportion of females as shown in Table 40 will be reflected in a corresponding decrease in the general rate.

In the following table death rates are given for each sex in the principal age groups during the three years around each census since 1881.

Table 90.—Specific Death Rates, All Causes, 1880 to 1934.

		90.—	Орести		Rates, A	- Oaus	35, 1000	U 100±.	
Age Group	(Years)).		Death ra	te per 1,00	00 Living	All Causes.	1	Reduction per cent. 1880-82 to
			1880-82.	1890–92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932–34.	1932-34.
				M	ales.		·	<u> </u>	·
0-4	• • • •	• • •	47.45	38.70	33.88	24.69	21.49	[12.52]	74
5-9	•••		3.13	3.51	2.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	55
10-14	•••		2.45	2.21	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.23	50
15–19	• • •		3.85	3.33	3.43	2.43	$2 \cdot 17$	1.68	56
20–24	• • •	• • • •	5.79	4.74	4.71	3.32	2.70	2.28	61
25-34	• • •	•••	7.64	6.50	5.56	4.31	3.75	2.49	67
35-44	•••	•••	12.25	9.92	8.77	6.98	6.02	4.56	63
45–54			18.99	16.23	14.56	12.45	10.86	9.56	50
55–64	•••		35.50	29.76	27.59	25.13	23.04	21.31	40
65-74	• • •	• • • •	67.23	61.89	60.13	55.69	51.61	49.26	27
75 and over	•••	•••	162.71	146.35	149.50	144-47	142.99	128.48	21
All Ages		[16.72	14.24	12.90	11.59	10.72	9.60	43
Rate in 18	80-82	=						1	
100	•••	•••	100	85	77	69	64	57	•••
				Fe	nales,				
0-4			42.19	33.45	30.37	20.71	16.94	10.06	76
5-9			2.77	3.26	1.99	1.76	1.64	1.18	57
10-14			2.22	1.75	1.69	$\hat{1}.37$	1.20	-83	63
15-19			3.56	3.03	2.49	1.92	1.61	1.34	62
20-24	•••		5.31	4.14	3.82	3.17	2.43	2.03	62
25-34	•••		7.90	6.07	5.44	4.21	3.65	2.64	67
35-44	•		11.10	8.86	7.53	5.96	4.88	3.99	64
45-54	•••		15.09	11.86	10.36	9.06	7.90	7.03	53
55-64	•••		26.83	22.56	20.02	17.60	15.73	14.21	47
65-74	•••		56.95	52.69	46.18	44.46	39.11	36.45	36
75 and over		•••	138.58	142.28	134.48	$125 \cdot 29$	124.53	107.40	22
All Ages	•••		14.07	11.82	10.23	9.09	8.23	7.57	46
Rate in 18	80-82	=							
100		•	100	84	73	65	58	54	
				Por	sons.			·	·
0-4		1	44.86	36.12	32.15	22.74	19.25	11.31	75
5- 9	•••	•••	2.95	3.39	2.08	1.91	19.25	1:31	56
10-14	•••	•••	2.93	1.98	1.85	1.54	1.39	1.03	56
15-19	•••	•••	3.70	3.18	2.96	2.18	1.90	1.51	59
20-24	•••	•••	5.57	4.45	4.26	$\frac{2.16}{3.24}$	2.56	2.16	61
25-34	•••	•••	7.75	6.32	5.50	4.26	3.70	2.56	67
35-44	•••	•••	11.79	9.49	8.23	6.50	5.47	$\frac{2.30}{4.27}$	63
45–54			17.54	14.48	12.79	10.97	9.46	8.33	52
55-64	•••		32.07	26.93	24.34	21.84	19.71	17.81	44
65-74	•••	•••	63.37	58.07	54.43	50.61	45.81	43.02	32
75 and over			154.09	144.72	142.78	135.86	133.86	$1\overline{17.72}$	24
All Ages			15.52	13.13	11.63	10.40	9.50	8.60	45
Rate in 18	80-82	_				ļ			
100	•••		100	85	75	67	61	55	

There was a steady reduction in the death rates throughout the period, the improvement being greatest at ages under 5 years, then in the group 25 to 34 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group up to 75 years, except at ages

25 to 34 years. It is noticeable that the reduction at ages 10 to 14 years was 63 per cent. amongst females and only 50 per cent. amongst males, the difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females being greatest in this group and at ages 65 to 74 years. Above that age improved conditions naturally had less effect.

The ages at which death rates are most favourable are between 10 and 14 years; and between the ages of 5 and 45 years they are generally considerably below the average.

Expectation of Life.

The effect of the improvement in death rates in increasing the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decades from 1881 to 1910 and the three years around the censuses of 1921 and 1933.

Age.	Males.					Females.					
	1881–90.	1801- 1900.	1901–10.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1881-90.	1891- 1900.	1901–10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	
0	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48	50.84	54.76	58.84	63.31	67:14	
10	48.86	51.43	53.53	56.01	58.01	51.95	54.46	56.39	59.20	61 02	
20	40.58	42.81	44.74	46.99	48.81	43.43	45.72	47.52	50.03	51:67	
30	33.64	35.11	36.52	38.44	39.90	36.13	37.86	39.33	41.48	42.77	
40	26.50	27.65	28.56	30.05	31.11	29.08	30.49	31.47	33.14	34.04	
50	19.74	20.45	21.16	22.20	22.83	22.06	22.93	23.69	24.90	25.58	
60	13.77	13.99	14.35	15.08	15.57	15.39	15.86	16.20	17.17	17.74	
70	8.82	8.90	8.67	9.26	9.59	9.70	9.89	9.96	10.41	10.97	
80	5.11	5.00	4.96	5.00	5.22	5.27	5.49	5.73	5.61	6.01	
90	2.91	2.91	2.64	2.60	2.98	2.98	3.07	2.99	2.91	3.05	
100	1.32	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.10	1.37	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.02	

Table 91.—Expectation of Life, 1881 to 1934.

Deaths-Metropolis and Remainder of the State.

A summary of the annual deaths and death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State during the last ten years is shown below. Data for comparison with earlier years are not available owing to a change in the method of classification introduced at the beginning of the year 1927 by which the deaths are grouped according to the usual residence of the deceased persons, whereas they were allocated formerly to the district in which death occurred. The area included in the metropolis was extended in January, 1929, by the addition of the municipalities of Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe and Parramatta, and in January, 1933, by the addition of the municipalities of Dundas, Ermington and Rydalmere and

the Pitt and Merrylands wards of Holroyd, and for the purposes of the comparison shown below the metropolitan figures for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the present boundaries.

Table 92.—Deatlis	, Metropolis	and Country.	1928	to :	1938.
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	Metro	polis.	Remainder o	f the State.	New South Wales.		
Year.	Number of Deaths (excluding stillbirths.)	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Number of Deaths (excluding stillbirths.)	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Number of Deaths. (exeluding stillbirths.)	Rate per 1,000 Living.	
1928	11,611*	10.01*	11,083*	8.52*	22,694	9.22	
1929	12,585*	11.07*	12,030*	8.81*	24,615	9.83	
1930	10,976*	9 15*	10,276*	7.71*	21,252	8.39	
1931	11,020*	9.09*	10,264*	7.63*	21,284	8.33	
1932	10,981*	8.97*	10,376*	7.66*	21,357	8:28	
1933	11,580	9.37	10,742	7.86	22,322	8.28	
1934	11,847	9.53	11,627	8.42	23,474	8.95	
1935	12,552	10.04	11,995	8.60	24,547	9.28	
1936	12,435	9.88	11,941	8.48	24,376	9.14	
1937	13,168	10.36	12,067	8.48	25,235	9.36	
1938	13,461	10.50	12,644	8.74	26,105	9.59	

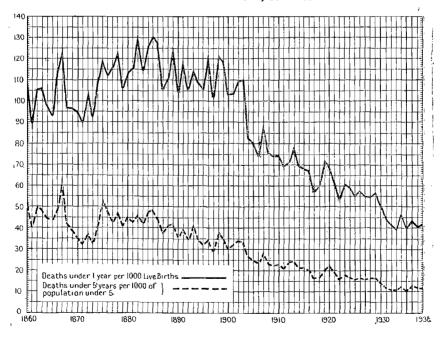
^{*}These figures on basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the country, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the populations of these divisions.

THE MORTALITY OF INFANTS.

Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age (excluding Stillbirths). During the year 1938 the children who died before completing the first year of life (excluding stillbirths) numbered 1,980, equivalent to a rate of 41.84 per 1,000 live births.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1860-1938.



The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1938 being 48.5 and 34.9 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1880.

Table 93.—Infantile	Mortality,	1880	to	1938.
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	Ma	les.	Fen	ales.	То	tal.
Period.	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Annual Average Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1880-84	1,992	127.9	1,671	112.5	3,663	120.4
1885 – 89	2,405	127.2	2,019	112.3	4,424	120.0
1890 - 94	2,413	118.7	1,966	102.3	4,379	110.7
1895-99	2,304	121.4	1,914	105.9	4,218	113.9
1900-04	2,677	108.5	1,738	94.6	3,815	101.7
1905-09	1,832	85.6	1,458	71.5	3,290	78.7
1910-14	2,038	79.2	1,610	65.8	3,648	72.7
1915-19	1,892	71.9	1,440	57.6	3,332	64.9
1920-24	1,900	68.4	1,436	54.1	3,336	61.4
1925-29	1,682	60.8	1,319	50.4	3,001	55.8
1930 - 34	1,176	49.3	87 7	38.8	2,053	44.2
1934	1,123	50.8	886	41.7	2,009	46.4
1935	1,002	44.0	760	34.7	1,762	39.4
1936	1,100	46.5	908	40.3	2,008	43.5
1937	1,081	44.6	851	36.5	1,932	40.7
1938	1,173	48.5	807	34.9	1,980	41.8

During the period reviewed not only has the excess of the male rate over the female rate always been pronounced, but it has grown greater with the passing of time. Whereas in the first ten years of the table above the excess was between 13 and 14 per cent., in the last few years it has been double that figure.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the above table is due in a large degree to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education. The first important step was taken in 1881, when the Infectious Diseases Supervision Act became law. In 1896 the Public Health Act was passed, and in 1902 the acts relating to Public Health were consolidated. About this time a world-wide movement drew attention to the benefit of breast-feeding and the dangers attending the methods of artificial feeding then in vogue. A scheme for the preservation of infant health was formulated by the Sydney Municipal Council in 1903, and instructional pamphlets were circulated for the guidance of mothers in the care and feeding of young children. In the following year trained women inspectors were appointed to visit mothers in the populous parts of the city and in the surrounding suburbs.

During the year 1904 infantile mortality showed a marked improvement on the rates experienced for about thirty years. A reference to the principal causes of death during the years immediately prior to and after the year in question will show that a decrease was experienced in all causes in which care and knowledge could have effect. Thus the mortality from diarrhea and enteritis dropped from 36.90 per 1,000 live births in 1903 to 21.31 in 1904; tubercular diseases from 3.06 to 1.58; and congenital debility from 15.54 to 12.98.

Further efforts to reduce the rate of infantile mortality have been made since 1914 through the establishment in Sydney and in various country localities of baby health centres, and through the formation of a number of public bodies which are affiliated with the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies. Particulars relating to these institutions will be found in Chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

In 1926 a Division of Maternal and Baby Welfare was created in the office of the Director-General of Public Health to supervise public activities relating to the health of women and children.

The decline in infantile mortality, especially in diarrheal diseases, is illustrated by the following table, which gives the mortality rate per 1,000 live births since 1900 from diarrheal diseases, and from all other causes:—

Table 94.—Infantile Mortality, Diarrhoeal Diseases, 1900 to 1938.

		under 1 year ,000 Live Bir			Deaths per 1	under 1 yea ,000 Live B	r of age irths.
Period.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All other Diseases.	All causes.	Year.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All other Diseases.	All causes
1900-04	29.52	72:21	101:73	1932	2.81	38.25	41.06
1905-09	21.06	57.66	78.72	1933	2.24	37.11	39.35
1910-14	20.64	52.04	72.68	1934	2.54	43.82	46.36
1915-19	13.94	50.97	64.91	1935	2.06	37.38	39.44
1920-24	13.77	47.64	61.41	1936	2.38	41.09	43.47
1925-29	8.94	46.83	55.77	1937	2.53	38 15	40.68
1930-34	4.14	40.05	44.19	1938	2.43	39.41	41.84

The work of the baby health centres has been instrumental in bringing about a reduction in the death rate from diarrheal diseases. Seasonal conditions, however, tend to cause a fluctuation in the rate as in 1926 when the rainfall was below normal during several months and diarrheal diseases caused 20 per cent. of the deaths of infants under one year of age.

Infantile Mortality by Age.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1938 56 per cent. occurred within a week of birth; within the first month the proportion was 67 per cent., and within three months 76 per cent. The following statement shows the number and proportion of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State:—

TABLE 95.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and State, Age, 1937 and 1938.

					198	37.			105	18.	
				Metro	polis.	St	ute.	Metro	polia.	State.	
	Age at	Deatl	1.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.
Und	er 1 we	eek		393	21.64	1,083	22.80	390	21.01	1,108	23.42
1 w	eek	•••	•••	66	3.64	149	3.14	41	2.21	118	2.49
2 w	reeks		••.	33	1.82	69	1.45	20	1.08	51	1.08
3	,,		•••	14	.77	47	.99	14	.76	43	•91
Und	er 1 m	onth,	Total	506	27.87	1,348	28.38	$\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$	25.06	1,320	27.90
1 n	nonth			39	2.15	94	1.98	41	2.21	114	2.41
2 n	nonths		••.	17	.94	53	1.12	29	1.56	66	1.40
3	,,			16	-88	52	1.10	20	1.08	56	1.18
4 5	,,		•••	16	-88	48	1.01	22	1.18	55	1.16
	,,		•••	19	1.05	45	.95	19	1.02	53	1.12
6	,,			14	.77	68	1.43	29	1.56	65	1.37
7	,,			15	.83	54	1.14	15	·81	55	1.16
8	**			15	·82	42	-88	16	.86	51	1.08
9	19		•••	18	.99	49	1.03	15	·81	38	-80
10	,,	•••		12	·66	32	.67	25	1.35	47	•99
11	51			16	⋅88	47	.99	18	.97	60	1.27
U:	nder 1	year,	Total	703	38.72	1,932	40.68	714	38.47	1,980	41.84

Despite the marked decline in infantile mortality, the proportion of deaths of children under 1 week old is higher now than it was thirty years ago, while at all other ages under one year there has been a sustained

improvement. This may be illustrated strikingly by the statement that, whereas the rate of mortality among children within one week of birth was 21.84 per 1,000 live births in the five years 1901-05 and 23.36 per 1,000 live births in the five years 1934-38, the corresponding rates among children over one week and under twelve months old were 75.18 per 1,000 in 1901-05, and 18.96 per 1,000 in 1934-38—a decline of 75 per cent.

It is shown on a later page that the principal causes of death among children in their first week of life were malformations and the diseases of early infancy, embracing congenital debility, premature birth, injury at birth, and others of early infancy, which in 1938 were responsible for 96 per cent. of the deaths of children during the first week of life, causing 22.45 deaths per 1,000 live births out of the total rate of 23.42. These causes are not generally connected with post-natal care of children, and they tend, when considered as an integral part of the rate of mortality, to obscure the remarkable improvement which has been effected by the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of health measures for the care of infants. Although more skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who died from pre-natal causes, it is recognised that a general improvement in the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be attained except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups during the first year of life in quinquennial periods since 1901. Details for each year from 1901 to 1930 inclusive are published in the 1930-31 issue of this Year Book.

			_	υ, ι	, - ,		
		Rate of Mo	rtality per 1,00	00 Live Birth	в among Child:	ren aged—	
Period.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	Total under 3 months.	3 months and under 6.	6 months and under 12.	Total under 1 year.
1901-04*	21:19	11:37	19:65	52.21	22.26	26.88	101.35
1905-09	$22 \cdot 36$	10.12	13.21	45.69	15:34	17.69	78.72
1910-14	22.28	9.14	11.53	42.95	13.07	16.66	72.68
1915-19	24.53	8.02	9.15	41.70	9.22	13.99	64.91
1920-24	$23 \cdot 10$	7.64	8.95	39.69	9.08	12.64	61.41
1925-29	23.37	6.76	6.90	37.03	7.35	11.39	55.77
1930-34	22.64	5.29	4.28	32.21	4.33	7.65	44.19
1934	24.02	5.12	4.94	34.08	4.76	7.52	46:36
1935	22.99	4.77	3:44	31.20	2.87	5.37	39:44
1936	23.64	5.93	4.07	33.64	3.66	6.17	43.47
1937	22.80	5.58	3.10	31.48	3.05	6.15	40.68
1938	23:42	4.48	3.81	31.71	3.46	6.67	41.84

Table 96.—Infantile Mortality, Age, 1901 to 1938.

* Four year period.

Allowing for the operation of pre-natal causes upon the mortality in the first week of life, it is evident that pronounced improvement took place in the rates of infantile mortality immediately after the adoption of special educative measures in 1904 and 1914, and that, although special factors have operated to increase infantile mortality in certain years there has been a steady and sustained improvement. It is particularly noteworthy that the improvement is greatest among children aged one month and over. Up to that age the operation of pre-natal causes produces the majority of deaths.

In 1930 the rate was below 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record, and in 1933 and 1935 it was less than 40 per 1,000. The rates in these two latter years constitute record low figures.

Infantile Mortality in Metropolis and Remainder of State.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis in 1938 was 714 or 38.47 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,266, or 44.02 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the proportion per 1,000 live births, in 1938 and the previous ten years. The basis of the tabulation as to locality is the usual residence of the mother:—

Table 97.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Country, 1928 to 1938.

	Metrop	olis.	Remainder	of State.	New South Wales.		
Period.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
1928	1,192*	50 55*	1,812*	58.04*	3,004	54.82	
1929	1,270*	56:17*	1,713*	56.97*	2,983	56.63	
1930	1.103*	49.68*	1,491*	49.91*	2,597	49.81	
1931	860*	44.58*	1,217*	42.81*	2,077	43.52	
1932	691*	38 88*	1,153*	42.50*	1,844	41.06	
1933	629	36.82	1,110	40.94	1,739	39.35	
1934	731	44.20	1,278	47.69	2,009	46.36	
1935	602	35.61	1,160	41.77	1,762	39 44	
1936	741	41.73	1,267	44.56	2,008	43.47	
1937	703	38.72	1,229	41.89	1,932	40.68	
1938	714	38.47	1,266	44.02	1,980	41.84	

^{*} These figures on basis of boundaries as existing from 1933.

The following table shows a comparison of the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries. The rates indicate the deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. As the rates quoted are for a single year only and fluctuate from year to year they do not show the permanent relativity between the rates prevailing in the countries named.

Table 98.—Infantile Mortality, States and Countries, 1936 and 1938.

State or Country.	Infantile Ra	Mortality ate.	Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate
	1936.	1938.		1936.
South Australia Western Australia Victoria New Zealand Contrnonwealth Tasmania Queensland New South Wales	31·09 42·22 42·31 30·96 41·16 49·55 36·20 43·47	30·50 33·80 34·21 35·63 38·28 40·15 41·28 41·84	Netherlands Sweden Norway Switzerland United States England and Wales Stouth Africa Germany Canada France Denmark Irish Free State (Eire) Northern Ireland Belgium Scotland Italy Sapan Japan Czechoslovakia Hungary Ceylon Rumania	39 43 44* 47 57 59 66 66 67 74 77 79 82 100 110* 117 124 137 165 175

^{*} Year 1935.

t White people only.

The rate of infantile mortality in New Zealand up to 1937 was consistently lower than that experienced in any of the Australian States, but in 1938 three States had more favourable rates than New Zealand. The rates for Australasia generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries for which comparable records are available. Wide differences between climatological and economic conditions should be allowed for in considering the relationship between the rates shown for the various countries.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

A table published on page 115 of the Statistical Register for 1919-20 and continued in subsequent years shows the rates of infantile mortality for each of the principal causes in each year since 1895. This indicates that there has been a great decline in the mortality from diarrhoea, enteritis, and other digestive diseases, congenital debility, nervous diseases, tubercular diseases, and bronchitis, diseases of the stomach, accident, and general diseases. On the other hand, deaths from malformation, premature birth, and diseases of early infancy have increased proportionately. The mortality from epidemic diseases fluctuates considerably with a tendency to decline.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in 1938, showing the experience in the metropolis in comparison with that in the whole State:—

Table 99.—Infantile Mortality—Causes of Death, 1938.

	Death	s of Child	lren under	One Ye	ar of Age	per 1,000	Live Bir	ths.
Cause of Death.		Metr	opolts.			Sta	te.	
Callso of Policina	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 1 year.	Total.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 1 year.	Total:
Epidemic Diseases		T	1.78	1.78		.10	1.82	1.92
Tuberculosis			-05	.05			·13	•13
Syphilis	•••		11	.11		04	-08	.12
Meningitis	.05	-06	.43	-54	.04	•07	•42	•53
Convulsions		-06	.05	.11	.02	•04	.07	.13
Bronchitis	.05	.06	16	.27	.04	•06	36	•46
Pneumonia	-11	.38	3.50	3.99	.21	•40	3.68	4.29
Diarrhoea and Enter-			ļ					
itis		.05	1.78	1.83		·11	2.32	2.43
Malformation	2.32	1.29	1.56	5.17	2.33	-89	1.56	4.78
Congenital Debility	.91	·16	.22	1.29	1.27	.27	•23	1.77
Premature Birth	10.99	1.02	•49	12.50	11.83	1.23	•30	13.36
Injury at Birth	4.15	-38	·16	4.69	4.27	-32	•10	4.69
Other Diseases of early	, 		j i					
Infancy	1.94	.27	·10	2.31	2.75	•44	·13	3.32
All Other Causes	49	.32	3.02	3.83	· 6 6	.51	2.74	3.91
Total	21.01	4.05	13.41	38.47	23.42	4.48	13.94	41.84

In the State in 1938 nearly 96 per cent, of the deaths during the first week after birth and 67 per cent, of the deaths which occurred during the first year after birth were due to exclusively pre-natal causes, and diseases of early infancy or syphilis. Deaths from these causes during

the first year of life represented 28.04 per 1,000 live births during the year. The incidence of diarrhea and enteritis was comparatively light among children under the age of one month.

Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under 1 year.

During 1938 there were 45,336 nuptial and 1,983 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under 1 year of age numbered 1,829 and of ex-nuptial children 151.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 89 per cent. greater than the rate for nuptial children, partly owing to premature birth, infantile debility and inherited diseases, but to an equally great extent to causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

How these combined causes operate to produce a comparatively high death rate among ex-nuptial children is shown in the following table which relates to the year 1938 and the quinquennium 1934-38.

Table 100.—Infantile Mortality, Nuptiality and Age, 1934 to 1938.

	Death	s per 1,000	Live Births	, 1938.	Deaths pe	r 1,000 Li	ve Births, I	1934–1938
Age at Death.		Ex-n	uptial.			Ex-nu	ıptial.	
	Nuptial,	Rate.	Per cent. of Nuptial Rate.	Total.	Nuptial.	Rate.	Per cent of Nuptial Rate,	Total.
Under 1 week	22.83	36.81	161	23.42	22.62	39.22	173	23 36
1 week	2.38	5.04	212	2.49	2.67	4.77	179	2.77
2 weeks	.99	3.03	306	1.08	1.22	2.24	184	1.27
3 ,,	-88	1.51	172	.91	1.09	2.34	215	1.14
Total—								
under 1 month	27.08	46.39	171	27.90	27.60	48.57	176	28.54
1 month	2.36	3.53	150	2.41	2.30	3.21	140	2.35
2 months	1.26	4.54	360	1.40	1.39	3.99	287	1.51
3 ,,	1.10	3.03	275	1.18	1.28	2.82	220	1.35
4 ,, 5 ,,	1.17	1.01	86	1.16	1.09	$2 \cdot 24$	206	1.14
5 ,,	1 04	3.03	291	1.12	1.02	1.85	181	1.06
6 ,,	1.26	4.03	320	1.37	1.11	2.73	246	1.18
7 ,,	1.10	2.52	229	1.16	1.08	1.75	162	1.11
8 ,,	.97	3.53	364	1.08	.92	2.72	296	1.00
9 ,,	-82	.50	61	.80	.96	1.56	163	.99
10 "	•95	2.02	213	.99	97	1.95	201	1.01
11 ,, Total—	1.23	2.02	164	1.27	1.06	1.56	147	1.08
under 1 year	40.34	76.15	189	41.84	40.78	74.95	184	42.32

The number of ex-nuptial children who die during one year is comparatively small, consequently the rates of mortality for such children based on the experience of a single year are unstable.

A more reliable comparison is obtained by using figures based upon the quinquennial period. The experience of the five years 1934-38 shows that the largest proportional excess of deaths of ex-nuptial children over those of nuptial children is not immediately after birth, but usually two months or more later. During the first month of life the mortality of ex-nuptial children exceeded that of nuptial children by 76 per cent., by 40 per cent. in the second, by 187 per cent. in the third, 120 per cent. in the fourth and 106 per cent. in the fifth.

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales since 1900.

TABLE	101 _	-Deaths	undon	1	Month	and 1	Voon	1000 +	1022
TABLE	101'-	-Deaths	unaer	1	WLODTII	and 1	r ear.	TAOU TO	1900.

	Total Li	ve Births.	De	aths under	1 mon	th.	D	eaths und	er 1 yea	ır.
	100012	vo Birons.	Nuptial.		Ex-N	uptial,	Nuj	otial.	Ex-Nuptial.	
Year.	Nuptial. Ex- Nuptial.		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Firths.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1900-04	174,507	12,982	*	*	*	*	15,712	90.04	3,361	258.90
1905-09	194,364	14,574	4,758†	30.16†	637†	54.62†	13,780	70.90	2,668	183.07
1910-14	236,589	14,363	7,150	30.22	734	51.10	15,901	67.21	2,338	162.78
1915-19	243,752	12,903	7,675	31.49	678	52.55	14,956	61.36	1,703	131.98
1920-24	258,318	13,286	7,726	29.91	624	46.97	15,194	58.82	1,485	111.77
1925-29	255,447	13,624	7,507	29.39	599	43.97	13,643	53.41	1,363	100.04
1930–34	220,555	11,740	5,957	27.01	532	45.32	9,354	42.41	912	77.68
1934	41,266	2,069	1,162	28.16	101	48-81	1,845	44.71	164	79.26
1935	42,653		1,130	26.49	110	54.38	1,601	37.54	161	79.58
1936	44,099	2,094	1,280	29.03	86	41.07	1,882	42 68	126	60.17
1937	45,391	2,106	1,238	27 27	110	52.23	1,764	38.86	168	79.77
1938	45,336	1,983	1,228	27.08	92	l 46·39 l	1,829	40.34	151	76:15

* Not available.

† Four Years 1906-09.

The table shows that whilst the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1901, one out of every four ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1938 was one in thirteen.

Deaths of Children under 5 years.

Apparently there has been a general improvement in the death-rate of all groups of children under 5 years of age, though the improvement has not been so marked at ages over 1 year as in the rates of infantile mortality.

The following table shows the mortality of children under 5 years of age:-

Table 102.—Deaths under 5 Years, 1890 to 1938.

	Deaths ur	der 5 years.		Deaths un	der 5 years.
Period.	od. Avernge Rate per Annual Number. 1,000 Living.		Year.	Average Annual Number,	Rate per 1,000 Living
1890–94	6,220	37.5	1934	2,777	12.2
1895-99	5,693	34.2			
1900~04	5,056	31.4	1935	2,377	10.8
1905-09	4,335	24.7			
1910–14	4,881	22.9	1936	2,680	12.4
1915 -19	4,676	19.5			
1920-24	4,518	18.5	1937	2,532	11.7
1925-29	4,070	16.0			
1930-34	2,852	11.8	1938	2,600	11.9

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1930-34, compared with that of 1890-94, represents a saving of 26 lives each year in every 1,000 children under 5 years in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. Since the rate for preventable diseases is high, there is no doubt that many children succumb through parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required.

Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths.

Pre-natal causes being a common factor in both stillbirth and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth it is of interest to note the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths of children under one year of age.

In 1938 there were 1,473 stillbirths and 1,980 deaths under one year of age, making a total loss of 3,453 infants out of 48,792 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 70.77 per 1,000 of all births.

The metropolitan rate on this basis is 68.15 and in the remainder of the State 72.46. This shows the total loss of infant life in the metropolis in 1938 to be almost equal to that in the remainder of the State, despite the considerable difference disclosed by a consideration of deaths of live-born children only.

The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

Causes of Death,

The classification used for tabulating causes of death is in accordance with the International List of Causes of Death, with slight modification for use throughout Australia, and is based on the fourth decennial revision by the International Commission at Paris in 1929.

The complete list of causes of death in use is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, which shows the number of deaths from each cause according to age, sex, and month of occurrence.

The table published below is a summary of the principal individual causes of death in 1938, compared with the average annual number in the period 1933-37, adjusted to the population of the year 1938. The proportion to the total in the five years 1934-38 is also shown:—

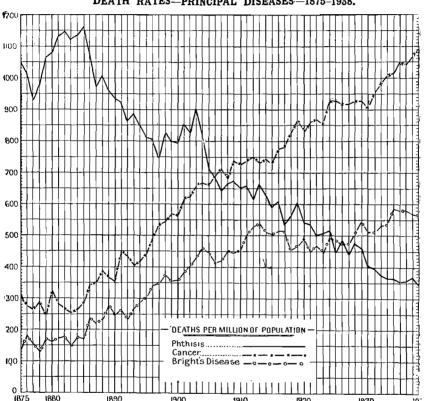
Table 103.—Causes of Death, 1938.

Causes of Death.	Adjusted Average 1933-37.	Number. 1938.	Proportion of Total 1934-38, per cent.	Causes of Death	Adjusted Average 1933–37.	Number. 1938.	Proportion of Total, 1934-38. per cent.
	ا ا		1		1		[
Typhoid Fever	21	20	•03	Other Diseases of the Cir	0.5	١,,	
Measles	40	111	.12	enlatory System	35	40	.15
Scarlet Fever	28	12	.07	Bronchitis	295	258	1:09
Whooping-cough	121	79	.52	Pneumonia	1,665	1,900	6.95
Diphtheria and Croup	189	156	·73	Other Diseases of the Rc-			
Influenza	322	354	1.30	spiratory System	269	268	1.08
Plague				Diseases of the Stomach	133	148	•53
Ervsipelas	22	13	•08	Diarrhoa and Enteritis			
Acute Poliomyelitis and				(under 2 years)	143	148	.57
Acute Polioencephalitis	12	20	.06	Diarrhoa and Enteritis			
Lethargic Encephalitis	$\tilde{1}\bar{2}$	10	-04	(2 years and over)	103	97	-39
Epidemie Ccrebro-spinal	14	10	-0*	il a line sa sa s	244	234	-98
	6	. 7	.02	Appendicitis Hernia, Intestinal Obstruc-	211	204	50
Meningitis	22	23	-02		213	200	-85
Other Epidemic Diseases	22	23	.00	tion	101	110	-44
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	005		- 0-	Cirrhoels of the Liver	101	110	•44
System	985	946	3.87	Other Diseases of the Di-	000		
Tuhereulosis Meninges and			-	gestive System	396	391	1.57
Nervous System	36	33	•14	Nephritis	1,552	1,535	6.21
Other Tuberculous Di-		l	l	Other Genito-Urinary Di-		1	
seases	62	67	.24	reases	400	405	1.59
Cancer	2,818	2,967	11.36	Criminal Abortion	47	50	20
Diabetes	445	443	1.77	Puerperal Septicæmia	69	47	.26
Other General Diseases	585	586	2.37	Other Puerperal Diseases	155	134	-60
War and A 41 - 201 3	240	217	92	35.35	268	268	1.06
Chronic Poisonings and			32	Congenital Debility	91	84	-36
T = 4l = - 41 =	27	22	.10	The contract of the Contract o	647	632	2.54
Meningitis	106	111	•43	Other Developmental Di-	07,	. 002	-01
Jensteel Western		111	143		348	379	1.47
Cerebral Homorrhage and	776		0.00	seases	738	818	2.97
_ Apoplexy		726	2.89	Seaming			1.29
Insanity	84	94	•33	Suicide	329	330	
Convulsions of Infants	14	11	-05	Accident	1,219	1,442*	5 (19)
Other Diseases of the Ncr-				Other Violence	120	105	-47
vous System	628	574	2.45	All other Causes	222	175	-81
Diseases of the Heart !	5,892	6,768	24.57			l	
Diseases of the Arteries.		1	1 ' '	Total	24,666	26,105	100.00
Atheroma, &c	1,371	1,630	5.88		•	Ι΄.	l
	. , .	',	•	H		1	

Includes 533 from motor accidents. † Sie remarks in paragraph ou Heart Diseases on page 125. *32213-D

Generally speaking, the mortality from tuberculosis, bronchitis, diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria, and typhoid fever is decreasing, while the mortality from diseases of the heart, cancer, diabetes, and Bright's disease is increasing.

The figures in the foregoing table cannot be compared as absolute numbers of the same relative importance because of the limitations of a system of classification depending upon a large number of independent observers



DEATH RATES—PRINCIPAL DISEASES-1875-1938.

with varying degrees of diagnostic equipment, and because the age incidence is very different for the several diseases. Some diseases of the heart and diseases of the arteries, etc., affect persons of advanced years, and from the standpoint of rate of natural increase are relatively less important than are diseases like tuberculosis and pneumonia, which cause heavy mortality between ages 20 and 65. The heading senility is unsatisfactory, as it embraces the deaths of aged persons in respect of whom the cause of death is not definitely stated in the returns. Many deaths of aged persons formerly attributed to senility are now ascribed to some form of heart disease, with the result that deaths from senility, so described, have shown a considerable decrease.

Interesting features of the table are that 6.75 per cent. of all deaths in the quinquennium of 1934-38 were due to the following diseases, which are generally diseases of early childhood:—Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years), malformations, diseases of infancy, whooping cough, convulsions of infants, measles, and poliomyelitis. Of the remaining deaths, more

than half are due to five major causes, diseases of the heart, cancer, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and Bright's disease. Deaths from violence represented 6.85 per cent. of the total.

In the pages which follow the experience in respect of a number of individual diseases is traced. Where the period covered is of considerable length, due allowance must be made for the effect of improvements in methods of diagnosis and classification and the general advance of medical knowledge. In some cases these factors have exercised a considerable influence upon the trend of the figures.

Apart from the records obtained by the compulsory notification by medical practitioners of certain infectious diseases, reliable statistics are not available to show the number of cases of the various diseases occurring annually, but statistics have been collected of the occurrence of communicable diseases among school children since 1913. These show that epidemics of such diseases as measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are of periodical recurrence, and, from time to time, assume large proportions. A large proportion of the deaths from these diseases are among children under school age, but the rate of mortality from them rises and falls with the recurrence of epidemics among school children. Statistics of the occurrence of infectious diseases among school children are collected quarterly, with the object of facilitating steps towards preventive and remedial measures.

Typhoid Fever.

A steady improvement in the incidence of this disease is apparent, and the consequent mortality has been reduced to very small proportions.

The compulsory notification by medical practitioners of cases of typhoid fever has been in force since the 1st January, 1898.

The number of cases notified and deaths from typhoid fever, and the equivalent annual rates since 1884, are stated below:—

	Cases N	otified.	Deaths.									
Period.		Rate	Ma	Males.		Females.		Total.				
	Number. per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.					
1884-88	*	*	1,356	5.12	1,115	5.13	2,471	$\overline{\mid 5.13}$				
1889 - 93	*	*	959	3.11	714	2.74	1,673	2.94				
1894-98	*	*	1,107	3.27	731	2.46	1,838	2.89				
1899-1903	16,406	23.95	1,054	2.93	733	2.25	1,787	2.61				
1904-08	11,548	15.24	748	1.93	50 7	1.42	1,255	1.69				
1909-13	11,506	13.66	773	1.75	464	1.15	1,237	1.47				
1914-18	7,868	8:28	£69	1.17	330	0.71	899	0.95				
1919-23	4,401	4.18	353	0.66	241	0.47	594	0.56				
1924 - 28	2,912	2.48	245	0.41	140	0.28	385	0.33				
1929-33	1,579	1.24	115	0.18	72	0.11	187	0.15				
1934-38	653	•19	72	0.11	24	0.04	96	0.07				
1934]4]	-54	15	0.11	4	0.03	19	0.07				
1935	173	·65	15	0.11	5	0.04	20	0.08				
1936	132	· 4 9	13	0.10	6	0.02	19	0.07				
1937	118	.44	12	0.09	6	0.04	18	0.07				
1938	89	.33	17	0.15	3	0.02	20	0.07				

Table 104.—Typhoid Fever, 1884 to 1938.

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^{*}Notifiable throughout the State from 1st January, 1898.

The rate of mortality from typhoid fever in 1938 represents only 7 persons per million living. This rate is 5 per cent. below that of the previous five years.

The decrease in the number and proportion of deaths due to this disease after 1888 was very marked, and may be traced to the operation of the Dairies Supervision Act, which became law in 1889. The rates show a further marked improvement as from 1903, and have dropped regularly, until that for 1938 was only 1.4 per cent. of the rate for the period 1884-88. The rate is higher than that experienced in England and Wales, where during 1937 it was only 5 per million living.

Owing to a superior system of sewerage and to the greater attention given to sanitary inspection and garbage disposal, the rate of mortality from typhoid fever in the metropolis is usually very much lower than in the remainder of the State. The persons who died in 1938 included 4 who resided in the metropolis and 16 in other districts. The rates per 10,000 living were 0.03 and 0.11 respectively.

Experience shows that most deaths from typhoid fever occur during the summer and autumn, but in 1938 there were only two deaths during the summer months of December, January, and February, and 12 during the autumn months of March, April and May; making a total of 14 out of 20 in the whole year.

Smallpox.

There has been no death from smallpox in New Scuth Wales since the year 1915.

Vaccination is not compulsory in this State, and the precaution is rarely adopted unless epidemics threaten, as in the year 1913, when about 425,000 persons voluntarily submitted themselves to vaccination.

Measles.

Although measles is a common complaint, the resultant mortality is comparatively very small. The following statement shows the deaths from this cause, and the rate for each sex.

	M	ıles.	Fen	ules.	Total.		
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Hate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	
1884-88	166	0.63	-165	0.76	331	0.69	
1889-93	393	1.28	369	1.41	762	1.34	
1894-98	338	1.00	324	1.09	662	1.04	
1899-1903	160	0.44	219	0.67	379	0.55	
1904-08	82	0.21	107	0.30	189	0.25	
1909-13	309	0.70	267	0.66	576	0.68	
1914-18	801	0.62	221	0.48	522	0.55	
1919-23	207	0.39	183	0 35	390	0.37	
1924 - 28	177	0 30	161	0.28	338	0,29	
1929-33	137	0.21	117	0.19	254	0.20	
1934 - 38	81	0.12	66	0 10	147	0.11	
1934	19	0.14	15	0.15	34	0.13	
1935	47	0.35	36	0.28	83	0.31	
1936	11 /	0.08	11	0.08	22	0.08	
1937	4	0 03	4	0.03	8	0.03	
1938		***	.,.				

Table 105.—Measles, 1884 to 1938.

The high rates during the second and third quinquennial periods were due to severe outbreaks in 1893 and 1898.

Measles is a disease chiefly affecting children, and is periodically epidemic. It was epidemic in 1893 when 730 deaths were recorded; in 1898-9, when there were 719 fatal cases; in 1912, when there were 371; and in 1915, when there were 324. During the year 1938 there were no deaths due to measles.

Scarlet Fever.

In 1938 the number of deaths from this disease was 12, equivalent to a rate of 0.04 per 10,000 of the population. Of these, 8 occurred in the metropolis, and 4 in the remainder of the State, showing rates of 0.06 and 0.03 per 10,000 for the respective divisions. The rate of mortality from this cause during 1938 was 57 per cent. below that of the preceding quinquennium. The number of cases notified and the deaths from searlet fever and the equivalent annual rates have been as follows:—

Table 106.—Scarlet Fever, 1884 to 1938	Table	106.—Scarlet	Fever,	1884	to	1938.
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	Cases 1	Notified.			Deat	hs.		
Period.		Rate		Males. Fe		nales.	Tc al.	
Number. 10	10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,00 living.	
1884-88	*	*	287	1.08	342	1.57	629	1.30
1889-93	*	*	185	0.60	236	0.50 ,	421	0.74
1894-98	*	*	162	0 48	218	0.73	'380	0:60
1899-1903	10,940	15.97	84	0 23	114	0.35	· 198	0.29
1904-08	14,239	19.16	.88	0 23	91	0.26	179	0.24
1909 - 13	13,220	15.70	41	0.09	57	0.14	98	0.12
1914-18	20,864	21.95	112	0.53	161	0.35	273	0:29
1919-23	6,732	6.39	34	0.06	38	0.07	72	0.07
1924 - 28	25,119	21.38	142	0.24	185	0.32	327	0.28
1929-33	23,260	18 21	115	0.18	165	0.56	280	0:22
1934-38	13,457	10.08	47	0.07	45	0.07	92	0.07
1934	2,166	8.26	9	0.07	10	0.08	19	0:07
1935	2,250	8.50	10	0.07	8	0.06	18	0.07
1936	3,939	14.76	-12	0.00	14	0.11		0.10
1937	2,493	9.25	10	0.07	7	'U ()5	37	0.06
1938	2,609	9.59	6	6.04	6	0.04	12	0 04

*Notifiable throughout the State from 1st January, 1898.

Like measles, scarlet fever is an epidemic disease which mainly affects children, the rate generally being somewhat higher for females than for males. Of the deaths during 1938, 7 were of children under 10 years of age, viz, 3 males and 4 females. Though not nearly so fatal as formerly, its sporadic recrudescence demands constant vigilance on the part of the authorities responsible for the health of the State. The death-rate from this cause of mortality has fluctuated since the year 1884, when it was very heavy, the rate per 10,000 inhabitants having ranged from 2.59 in that year to 0.04 in 1921, and 1938.

Whooping-cough.

Whooping cough is another disease which mainly affects children, and to which, like scarlet fever, females are more susceptible than males. The number of deaths and rates of mortality for each sex since 1884 are shown below.

	м	ales.	Fen	ales.	To	tal.
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,060 living.
1884-88	327	1.24	472	2.17	799	1.66
1889-93	495	161	666	2.55	1,161	2.04
1894-98	343	1.01	502	1.69	845	1:33
1899-1903	573	1.59	726	2.23	1,299	1.90
1904-08	369	0.95	445	1.25	814	1.10
1909 - 13	377	0.86	436	1.09	813	0.97
1914-18	335	0.69	382	0.82	717	0.75
1919-23	440	0 82	497	0.96	937	0.89
1924-28	390	0.65	462	0.80	852	0.72
1929-33	285	0.44	363	0.28	648	0.51
1934-38	285	0.42	356	0.24	641	0.48
1934	139	1 05	147	1.14	286	1.09
1935	31	0 23	52	0.54	63	0.24
19:6	51	0.38	69	0.52	120	0.45
1937	30	0.22	63	0.47	93	0.35
1938	34	0.25	45	0.33	79	0.29

Table 107.—Whooping Cough, 1884 to 1938.

Whooping-cough may justly be regarded as a permanent menace and a constantly recurring ailment of infancy and childhood, for the table shows that periods of decline have generally been followed by increases in the death-rate, which is maintained by epidemic outbreaks, one such occurring in 1907, when 594 cases proved fatal, and the death-rate was the highest since 1878. Further epidemics occurred in 1913, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1934 and 1938 when the deaths were 344, 369, 257, 323, 211, 212, 286 and 641 respectively.

Records kept since 1913 show that epidemics of whooping cough among school children are only second in magnitude to those of measles.

An examination of the table on a later page showing the seasonal prevalence of diseases indicates that whooping-cough is most fatal during the months of January and September to December.

Diphtheria and Croup.

The death rate from diphtheria and croup was very high in the earlier years shown in the table below, but following the introduction of the use of diphtheria antitoxin in 1894 the death rate fell sharply.

Compulsory notification by medical practitioners of cases of diphtheria was instituted from 1st January, 1898, but in the first ten years the notifications were not complete.

Diphtheria and croup, under which heading membranous laryngitis is included, caused 156 deaths in 1938. Deaths from these diseases in the metropolitan area numbered 79, and those in the remainder of the State

77, the respective rates per 10,000 living for each division being 0.62 and 0.53. The following table shows the number of cases notified and deaths and the equivalent annual rates since 1884:—

		110.1	l		De	eaths.		
Period.	Cases	Cases notified,		Males.		Females. '		otal.
1884-89 1889-93 1894-98 1899-1903 1904-08	Number	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,600 living.	Number.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Number	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-89	*	*	1,069	4.04	980	4.51	2,049	4.25
-	*	*	1,433	4.65	1,399	5.36	2,832	4.98
1894-98	*	*	712	2.10	710	2.39	1,422	2.24
1899-1903	4,360	6.36	310	9.86	299	0.92	609	0.89
1904-08	7,298	9.82	367	0.95	338	0.95	705	0.95
1909-13	24,012	28.51	604	1.37	640	1.59	1,244	1.48
1914-18	29,213	30.74	659	1.36	682	1.47	1,341	1.41
1919-23	22,297	21.17	583	1.09	509	0.99	1,092	1.04
1924-28	18,841	16.03	448	0.75	394	0.68	842	0.72
1929-33	20,979	16.42	434	0.67	454	0.72	888	0.70
1934-38	26,334	19.72	467	0.69	439	99.0	906	0.08
1934	6,167	23 51	95	0.71	98	0.76	193	0.74
1935	4,913	18.57	99	0.74	95	0.73	194	0.73
1936	7,064	26.48	118	0.87	102	0.77	220	0.82
1937	4,244	15.75	76	0.56	67	0.20	143	0.53
1938	3,946	14.50	79	0.58 /	77	0.57	156	0.57

Table 108.—Diphtheria, 1884 to 1938.

Mortality from diphtheria was heaviest during two lengthy periods, viz., from 1881 to 1898, and omitting the year 1919, from 1909 to 1921, although the rate was much lower in the latter period than in the former.

The experience of the quinquennial period 1934-38 shows the disease to be most fatal during the months of April, May, and June. Eighty-eight per cent. of the persons who died from diphtheria during 1938 were under 10 years of age, and 61 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

In 1923 the Department of Health began a campaign of systematic testing of children for susceptibility to diphtheria by means of the Schick test, followed by voluntary immunisation. Although the numbers submitting for inoculation were not encouraging the campaign was gradually extended up to 1928 when it lapsed.

Following upon encouraging reports from other States and countries on the use of "anatoxin," immunisation has been recommenced in this State. In an effort to control the incidence of this disease the aim of the Department of Health is the immunisation of the majority of children at ages 1 to 14 years. Immunisation is purely voluntary, and children may be treated at public clinics or by private medical practitioners.

As part of the campaign the Municipal and Shire Councils, as the Local Health Authorities, were invited to co-operate with the Department of Health. A definite scheme was inaugurated, to operate from 1st June 1936, whereby the Department of Health would repay the Councils the cost of the anatoxin used and supply certain other requirements. At the end of

[•] Notifiable throughout the State from 1st January, 1898.

1938, approximately 128,000 children had been immunised under this scheme and between 45,000 and 50,000 otherwise; to the end of May, 1939, the corresponding figures were 145,000 and 55,000.

Influenza.

During 1938 there were 354 deaths due to influenza, the rate of mortality being 10 per cent. above the average of the previous quinquennium. Prior to 1891 the average annual number of deaths was 44, but during that year 988 deaths occurred from this cause. From 1892 to 1917 the average number of deaths was 198, but in 1918 an outbreak resulted in 372 deaths. This was completely overshadowed by the disastrous epidemic in 1919, when 6,387 persons died from the disease. An examination of the experience of that year will be found in the 1920 issue of this Year Book.

Since 1919 the mortality has been exceptionally heavy in 1923, 1929 and 1935.

In the following table the deaths at each outbreak are shown together with those in the intervening periods:—

Desded	1	Deaths.		Annual Rate
Period.	Males.		Total.	per 10,000.
1875-1890	3°8	322	710	0.23
1891	549	439	988	8.65
1892-1917	2,799	2,397	5,196	1.27
191.8:	218	154	37.2	l ·91
1919	3,854	2,536	6,387	31.93
1920-1922	469	420	880	1.39
1923	268	243	51,1	2.32
1924-1928	637	562:	1,199	1.02
1929.	293	248	54 L	2 16
1930+1934	6.1.2	529	1,141	0.88
1935	316′.	262	578	2 18
1936.	1/27	87	214	0.80
1937	101	77	178	0.66
1938	178	176	354	1.30

Table 109.—Influenza, 1875 to 1938.

Prior to 1919 influenza was essentially a disease fatal to young children and persons past 45 years of age, but in the severe world-wide epidemic of that year the disease was most fatal to persons in the prime of life (25 to 44 years). In issues of this Year Book up to 1933-34 it has been shown by comparing the deaths from 1920 to 1934 with those of 1914-18 and 1919 in age groups representing approximately the different stages of life, that the character of the disease has reverted to the type experienced prior to 1919.

Tuberculous Diseases,

The number of deaths ascribed to the several classified forms of tuberculous disease during 1938 was 1,046, or 4.0 per cent. of the actual mortality in the State, and equal to 3.84 per 10,000 living—a rate slightly more than 3 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. A comparison of death-rates from tuberculous diseases in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years is given below. The rates are stated per 1,000 of the total population, and do not take account of differences in the distribution of age and sex in the respective populations, which have a material influence on the rates.

Table 110.—Tuberculous Diseases, States, 1933 to 1938.

QL_1_	Death-rate	from tube	rculous disc	eases per 1,0	00 of Total	Populat
State.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.38
Vietoria ,	0.47	0.49	0 48	0.47	0.43	0.41
Queensland	70.38	0.35	0 34	0 34	0.30	0.31
Sonth Australia .	0.52	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.43	0.37
Western Australia .	0.49	0.55	0.21	0.46	0.43	0.41
Tasmania	0.56	0.49	0.57	0.58	0.21	0.52
Commonwealth .	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.49	0.39
Nour Zoolond	0.42	0.42	0.33	0.46	0.39	0.39

Mortality from tuberculous diseases is usually lower in New South Wales than in any other Australian State except Queensland.

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, or phthisis, was the cause of 946 deaths, or 90 per cent. of the number due to tuberculosis during the year 1938, being fifth in the order of magnitude among the fatal diseases of the State. The mortality rate per 10,000 living was 4 per cent. lower than in the previous quinquennium. The male rate in 1938 was 4.42 and the female rate 2.51.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and the rates for each sex since 1884. This cause of death was formerly designated tuberculosis of the lungs:—

Table 111.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1884 to 1938.

	Ma	les.	Fen	ales,	To	tal.
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths .	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths,	Rate per 10,000 living.
1884-88	3,132	11.83	2,022	9.30	5,154	10 69
1 89 - 93	3,269	10.61	1,925	7.38	5,194	9.13
1894-98	3,191	9.43	1,983	6.68	5,174	8.15
1899-1903	3,322	9.24	2,304	7.08	5,626	8.21
1904-08	2,985	7.72	2,184	6.13	5,169	6.96
1909-13	3,220	7:31	2,286	5.69	5,506	6.54
.1914-18	3,373	6.95	2,194	4.72	5,567	5.86
1919-23	3,484	6.49	2,173	4.21	5,657	5.37
1924-28	3,337	5·57	2,217	3.85	5,554	4.73
1929-33	3,094	4.77	2.013	3.20	5.107	4.00
1934 - 38	2,996	4.44	1,790	2.71	4,786	3.28
1934	567	4.26	388	3.00	955	3.64
1935	583	4.40	350	2.68	939	3.55
1936	586	4.34	369	2.80	955	3 58
1937	647	4.75	344	2.58	991	3.68
1938	607	4.42	339	2.51	946	3.48

The general rate in the last 5 years has decreased by 66 per cent. in comparison with the first quinquennium shown, that for females slightly more than that for males. The female rate ranged from 54 per cent. of the male rate in the year 1937 to 79 per cent. during the periods 1904-08 and 1884-88.

The improvement in the death-rate is due to many factors, such as the regulation of immigration, conditions of employment, etc., and the enforcement of the various Health Acts, but principally to the adoption of improved methods of medical treatment.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929.

The table below shows the death-rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system or phthisis according to age and sex during the three years around each census since 1891.

Table 112.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

		1004.	_		
Age Group (Years).	Death Rate	per 10,000 Li	ving. Tubero System.	culosis of the	Respirator y
Ago oroup (Tents).	1890–92.	J 900-02	1910–12.	1920–22.	1932-34.
		ales.			
0-4	.63	2.04	•57	.57	.09
5-9	·41	.47	·31	•25	-08
10–14	.85	.28	.49	∙25	.08
15–19	3.89	3.22	2.31	2.28	.75
20–24	12.52	10.56	5.99	5.12	2.80
25-34	17.91	14.37	9.72	9.18	4.66
35–44	20.21	18.15	12.55	11.07	6.92
15-54	20.07	19.79	15.49	12.97	10.06
55-64	19.63	17.74	17.06	14-17	10.99
35-74	15.84	19.24	13.37	10.27	9.36
75 and over ,	6.97	7.84	7.81	5.21	4.68
All Ages	10.38	9.48	7.17	6.44	4.43
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$	100	91	69	62	43
-	Fer	nales.			
0-4	•93	1.43	.63	•42	.09
5-9	-42	•48	.24	-35	.05
0-14	.92	1.20	•59	•39	-27
15-19	5.29	5.46	3.80	2.40	1.90
20-24	10.47	7.99	7.74	5.92	5.21
25–34	16.43	13.56	10.00	7.12	5.20
35-44	15.84	13.41	9 80	6.46	4.24
12 24	12.85	10.96	7.75	5.63	3.72
55-64	9.81	11.96	8.34	5.32	3.29
35-74	11.17	7.31	10.60	6.14	3.52
$75 \text{ and over} \dots \dots \dots$	4.18	2.59	3.84	3.19	2.55
All Ages	7.50	6.95	5.64	4.02	2.91
Rate in 1890-92 = 100	100	93	75	54	39
2		sons.		=0	
0-4	•78	1.74	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 60 \\ \cdot 27 \end{array}$	•50	.09
5-9	•41	•48		•30	.07
10-14	·88	•73	•54	•32	.17
15–19	4.59	4.34	3.04	2.34	1.32
20-24	11.54	9.26	6.84	5.53	3.98
25-34	17.28	13.98	9.86	8.15	4.93
35–44	18.43	16.09	11.27	8.84	5·5 7
15-54	17.17	16.06	12.10	9.50	6.99
55-64	15.84	15.26	13.25	10.13	7.20
35-74	13.90	14.36	12.12	8.35	6.51
75 and over	5.85	5.49	6.03	4.21	3.59
All Ages	9.06	8.28	6.44	5.25	3.68
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$		91	71	58	

The rate improved to a greater extent amongst males than amongst females between 1890-92 and 1910-12, but in later years there has been a greater reduction amongst females.

A comparison of the death rates from phthisis in the various age groups shows a remarkable difference in respect of men and women. Excluding the age groups below 15 years where mortality is comparatively light the rates for females are the higher in the groups up to 35 years and above that age there is a large excess of deaths amongst males, the rate amongst men in the group 55-64 years being more than three times the corresponding rate amongst women. In this group the male death rate from phthisis reaches the maximum. Amongst females the rate has generally been highest at ages 25 to 34 years, then decreases up to ages 55 to 64 years, but in the group 65-74 years it rises slightly.

Other Tuberculous Diseases.

Of the 1,046 deaths during 1938 from tuberculosis, only 100 were from tuberculosis of organs other than the respiratory system, 21 of which equivalent to 21 per cent., were of children under 5 years of age. Taking the age group under 5 years, and all ages, the following table shows the distinct improvement in the death-rates since the decennium 1891-1900:—

	Deaths per 10,000 living—Tuberculosis other than Respiratory System.								
Period.	A	ges under 5 Ye	ars.	All Ages.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total			
1891-1900	15.93	13.41	14.69	2.76	2.62	2.69			
1901-1910	7.11	5.98	6.22	1.70	1.51	1.61			
1911-1920	3.13	2.96	3.06	1.00	.86	.93			
1921-1930	1 85	1.67	1 76	63	•52	•58			
1931-1938	1.33	1.03	1.18	-42	.32	.37			
1934	1.47	1•44	1.46	•35	.33	•34			
1935	1.34	1.40	1:37	·37	•31	.3			
1936	1.00	•66	•84	·37	•35	.36			
1937	1.36	•66	1.02	.39	'25	.32			
1938	1.08	•84	·96	•44	•29	•37			

Cancer.

In 1938 the deaths from cancer numbered 2,967, equal to a rate of 10.90 per 10,000 living. The average rate of mortality in the five years 1934-38 was much higher than in any preceding period, being 10.52 per 10,000 living as compared with 3.30 for the period 1884-88. The total for 1938 included 1,546 males and 1,421 females, the rates being 11.26 and 10.54 per 10,000 living of each sex respectively.

Classified according to the parts of the body affected and arranged in order of fatality, cancer caused the following deaths in 1938:—Stomach and duodenum 654, intestines 394, other of digestive tract 483, female genital organs 279, breast 302, male genito-urinary organs 249, buccal cavity 117, respiratory organs 156, skin 115, and other organs 218.

The following table sliows the deaths and rates of each sex since 1884:-

	Ma	les.	Fen	nales.	Total.		
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	
1884-88	859	3.25	732	3.37	1,591	3.30	
1889-93	1,262	4.10	1,038	3.98	2,300	4.04	
1894-98	1,719	5.09	1,387	4.68	3,106	4.89	
1899÷1903	2,295	6:38	1,877	5.77	4,172	6.09	
1904-08	2,671	6.91	2,418	6 78	5,089	6.85	
1909-13	3,362	7.63	2,860	7 12	6,222	7.39	
1914-18	3,886	8:00	3,458	7 '44'	7,344	7.73	
1919-23	4,738	8.82	4,292	8.31	9,030	8.57	
1924-28	5,790	9.66	5,068	8.80	10,858	9.24	
1929-33	6,501	10.01	5,704	9.08	12,205	9.55	
1934–38	7,242	10.73	6,810	10.32	14,052	10.52	
· 1934	1,369	10.30	1,293	9.99	2,662	10.15	
1935	1,451	10.84	1,321	10:11	2,772	10.48	

1.379

1,497

1 546

1536

1937 1938 10.22

11 00

11.26

1.402

1,373

1,421

10.30

10.54

10:42

10.€5

10.90

2,870

2,067

Table 114.—Cancer, 1884 to 1938.

In New South Wales the crude male rate is usually the higher. In England and Wales, on the other hand, the crude female rate is usually the higher though the standardised rates—for which the age distribution of the population of each sex is taken into consideration—show the male rate as the higher in each year since 1924. In the period 1911-1914 the standardised female rate in England was higher than the male rate, and in 1922 and 1923 these rates for both sexes were practically equal. The change is attributed by the Registrar-General in his Annual Review to the operation of two factors which probably exercise some influence in New South Wales, viz.—(i) The success of operations upon the relatively more accessible cancers of females, and (ii) the better diagnosis of the less accessible cancers of females as a consequence of improved medical appliances and knowledge. In England and Wales, also, the crude rate for both sexes combined is usually much higher, and is increasing more rapidly than in New South Wales.

The ages of the 2,967 persons who died from cancer in New South Wales during 1938 ranged from 1 year to 97 years, but the disease is one of advanced age, 97 per cent. of the persons who died from cancer in 1938 being 35 years and over.

In the following table are shown the death-rates from cancer for each sex in age groups above 25 years, during the three years around each census since 1891.

Table 115.—Cancer, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

Age Group (Years).		Death Rate p	er 10,000 Livi	ng.—Cancer.	
Age (troup (Teats).	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910–12.	1920–22.	1932-34.
	M	ales.			·
25-34	1.06	1.02	•95	•94	•99
35-44	3.67	3.95	4.23	3.61	3.15
45-54	12.25	12.73	13.48	13.67	11.58
55-64	26.02	37.01	36.65	38.13	36.30
65-74	44.24	66.71	74.84	77.29	85:83
75 and over	49.50	79.46	96.27	116.46	129.06
All Ages	4.29	6.46	7.67	8.74	10.53
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$	100	151	179	204	245
	For	nalės.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
25-34	1.03	1.03	1.48	1.46	1.25
07 44	6.42	6.59	6.95	6.29	6.35
	16.80	18.04	18.32	18.53	16.74
01	29.96	33.85	35.40	35.91	33.24
05 54	38.51	57.30	59.66	66.23	55.66
n- 1	45.93	76.94	93.96	104.09	93.72
75 and over	#0 00	70.91		104.03	
All Ages	3.97	5.57	7.12	8.36	9.48
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$	100	140	179	211	239
	Pers	ons.	,	<u> </u>	
25-34	1.05	1.03	1.21	1.20	1.11
35-44	4.79	5.10	5.50	4.91	4.77
45-54	14.08	14.97	15.60	15.97	14.08
55-64	27.54	35.65	36 10	37.11	34.79
65-74	41.87	62.87	67.98	72.15	71.13
75 and over	48.07	78.33	95.23	110.34	111.02
All Ages	4.15	6.04	7.41	8.55	10.01
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$	100 ·	146	179	206	241

There has been a continous increase in the death rate from cancer. The increase between 1890-92 and 1910-12 was 79 per cent. for both males and females and the subsequent increase 37 per cent. for males and 34 per cent. in the rate for females. The rate is higher amongst females than males up to age 55 years, but the male rate is the higher in later ages.

In all countries for which records are kept the death rate from cancer has been increasing and great attention is being given to the problem of the control of cancer.

In 1921 the University of Sydney established a Cancer Research Committee, for which funds were made available by contributions from the Commonwealth and State Governments and by private donations and bequests. Laboratories were equipped within the University, research workers engaged to conduct investigations locally and abroad, and treatment centres were established within certain hospitals. In April, 1938, these activities were suspended and operations have since been confined to the issue of radium only.

Owing to diversity of needs and conditions, the provision of adequate facilities for examination, early diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients is considered to be economically justifiable only where large aggregations of population exist. As a result a number of centres for these purposes have been established in various metropolitan hospitals and it is proposed to set up a consultative clinic at the Newcastle Hospital.

Portion of a supply of radium purchased by the Commonwealth Government in 1927 has been made available for use in certain hospitals in New South Wales, and to the Cancer Research Committee, and through the

latter to approved practitioners for use in private practice.

Co-ordination of action throughout Australia is made possible by the Australian Cancer Conference, convened annually by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through this department, also, cancer workers in Australia are kept in touch with the Cancer Commission of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, the Radium Commission in Great Britain, the British Empire Cancer Campaign Society, the International Union against Cancer and with national movements in many countries.

Following upon the recommendation of the Seventh Australian Cancer Conference in 1936, the Commonwealth Government, with the acquiescence of the State Governments, created the National Health and Medical Research Council, so that public health matters should receive more adequate review and so that medical research should be fostered and developed in Australia. The Council was instituted in September, 1936, and it is expected that cancer research will benefit from annual allocations of funds for this purpose.

In the following table the rates of mortality from cancer are given for the Australian States and New Zealand. The comparison is upon the crude basis of total population and is uncorrected for age and sex incidence.

State.	(Cancer Death-rate per 1,000 of Total Population.							
	1933.	1984.	1935.	1986.	1937.	1938.			
	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.04	1.07	1.00			
Victoria Queensland	1·18 0·91	1·19 0·92	1·23 0·96	0.99	1.27	1.01			
South Australia	1.17	1.12	1.04	1.26	1.23	1.30			
Western Australia Tasmania	0.94	1·02 1·13	1.06	1.07	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.98 \\ 1.23 \end{bmatrix}$	1·22 1·08			
Commonwealth	1 09	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.12			
New Zealand	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.18	1.18	1.18			

Table 116.—Cancer, States, 1933 to 1938.

Diabetes.

The proportion of deaths due to diabetes has been growing during the past thirty years. Although the disease is responsible for less than 2 per cent. of the annual number of deaths the rate of mortality from diabetes has increased, the average of the last five years being 92 per cent. higher than that for the period 1906-10.

The deaths due to diabetes in 1938 numbered 443, equal to a rate of 1.63 per 10,000 living. The rate for males was 1.06 and for females 2.21 per 10,000 living of each sex. Most of the deaths occurred after middle life, 405 out of 443 deaths in 1938, or 91 per cent. being persons over 45 years of age.

Meningitis.

The diseases included under the above heading—encephalitis, simple meningitis, and non-epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—caused 111 deaths during 1938; the corresponding rate being 0.41 per 10,000 living. Of this

number, 75 were males and 36 females, equivalent to rates per 10,000 living of each sex of 0.55 and 0.28 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis and country were 61 and 50, with corresponding rates per 10,000 living of 0.48 and 0.35.

Of those who died during 1938, 37, or 33 per cent., were under 5 years of age.

Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

Mortality from this cause showed a slow but sustained increase for twenty years prior to the quinquennium 1909-13, then there was an appreciable decline until 1924. Since that year the figures are not strictly comparable owing to changes in the method of classification due to a revision in the classification of causes of death. In 1925 greater preference was given to cerebral hæmorrhage as a cause of death when found in combination with diseases of the arteries, atheroma, etc. In 1928, a further change was made, and all cases of arterio-sclerosis combined with any cerebral vascular lesion have since been included with diseases of the arteries. The introduction from 1st April, 1935, of an amended form of medical certificate of cause of death has been further instrumental in reducing the number of deaths ascribed to this title, as the additional information derived has enabled the classification to be made as just mentioned.

The number of deaths due to cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy during the year 1938 under the new classification was 726, of which 319 were males and 407 females. The rate was 2.67 per 10,000 living, viz., 2.32 for males and 3.02 for females.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates for both sexes from cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy since 1884, but the comparison over the last nine years is affected by the alterations in certification and classification mentioned above.

				- /			
	Ma	ıles.	Fen	nales.	То	Total.	
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 living.	
1884-88	778	2.97	467	2.15	1,245	2.58	
1889 - 93	796	2.58	618	2.37	1,414	2.48	
1894-98	943	2.79	710	2.39	1,653	2.60	
1899-1903	1,050	2.92	788	2.42	1,838	2.68	
1904-08	1,303	3.31	1,039	2.91	2,342	3.15	
190313	1,627	3.69	1.439	3.58	3,066	3.64	
1914-18	1,693	3.49	1,431	3.08	3,124	3.29	
1919-23	1,735	3.23	1.587	3.07	3,322	3.12	
1924-28	2,225	3.71	2,210	3.84	4,435	3.77	
1929-33	2,025	3.12	2,132	3.39	4,157	3.25	
1934-33	1,655	2.45	1,926	2.92	3,581	2.68	
1934	397	2.99	429	3:31	826	3.15	
1935	316	2.36	370	2.83	686	2.59	
1936	332	2.46	355	2.69	687	2.58	
1937	291	2.14	365	2.74	656	2.43	
1938	319	2.32	407	3.02	726	2.67	

Table 117.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 1884 to 1938.

Convulsions of Children. .

Convulsions of children (under 5 years of age) caused 11 deaths during 1938, or 0.04 per 10,000 living at all ages, which is 21 per cent. below the rate for the previous quinquennium.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates from convulsions of children for both sexes in periods since 1875:—

	M	iles.	Fen	nales.	Total.	
Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1875-79	1.538	8.93	1,291	8-94	2,829	8.93
1880-84	2,007	9.12	1,600	8.83	3,607	8.99
1885 – 89	1,916	6.99	1,615	7.14	3,531	7.06
1890 - 94	1,601	5.07	1,355	5.03	2,956	5.05
1895 - 99	1,281	3.73	1,119	3 70	2,400	3.72
1900-04	781	2.15	625	1.89	1,406	2.02
1905-09	550	1.40	480	1.32	1,030	1.36
1910-14	458	1.00	343	0.83	801	0.92
1915-19	404	0.83	291	0.61	695	0.72
1920-24	208	0.38	183	0.32	391	0.36
1925-29	145	0.23	98	0.16	243	0.50
1930-34	38	0.08	35	0.06	73	0.06
1935-38	28	0.02	23	0.04	51	0.05
1931	7	0 05	4	0.03	11	0.04
1935	3	0.05	7	0.05	10	0.04
1936	12	0.00	3	0.02	15	0.06
1937	8 -	0.08	7	0.05	-15	0.06
1938	5	0.04	6	0 04	11	0.04

Table 118.—Convulsions of Children, 1875 to 1938.

The rates of mortality ascribed to this cause show a remarkable decline, due partly to increasing skill in diagnosing the diseases of children. Numerous deaths having convulsions as their immediate cause are now ascribed to some other cause which led to convulsions.

Being limited to children under 5 years of age, the rates are better stated proportionately at that age-period. On this basis the death-rate in 1938 was 0.50 per 10,000, as compared with 0.59 of the previous quinquennium. Of the deaths in 1938, six occurred during the first year of life, the equivalent rate being 0.13 per 1,000 births.

Insanity.

Classed as a distinct disease of the nervous system, insanity causes death from general paralysis of the insane and from other forms of mental alienation. Practically all the persons in New South Wales coming within this classification are under treatment in the various mental hospitals. On the 30th June, 1938, there were 11,481 persons under official cognisance, excluding 43 in reception houses and observation wards and gaols, but including 8 patients from the Broken Hill district who were under treatment in South Australian hospitals. The proportion per 1,000 of the population was 3.86 or about 4.5 per cent. below the average for the previous five years.

The number of deaths from insanity in the year 1938 was 94—59 males and 35 females. The death-rate per 10,000 living was 0.43 for males and 0.26 for females. In England and Wales the corresponding figures in 1937 were 0.53 and 0.42.

In the year 1937-38 there were 592 deaths in mental hospitals, equivalent to 56.40 per 1,000 of the average number of patients in residence. The rate of mortality, however, is not comparable with that just shown because many patients die from conditions other than the mental ailment nor is it comparable with that of the general population, because the proportion of mental patients under the age of 20 years is very small. This, doubtless, is due to the facts that many children mentally afflicted are cared for in their homes, and that mental alienation frequently does not become manifest until middle or advanced age is reached.

A comparison of the mortality of the adult patients in mental hospitals with that of the general population in age groups shows that at all ages the rate of mortality among the former is very much higher than among the general population. The disparity is greatest in the earlier years of adult life but diminishes as age increases.

Diseases of the Heart.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are of limited value, because there are important factors connected with the mode of certification and classification which affect the numbers from year to year.

The causes classified as diseases of the heart include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and, in 1931 and subsequent years, diseases of the coronary arteries.

The figures in the following statement indicate that the death-rate in respect of diseases of the heart has more than doubled during the last thirty This may be due to an actual increase in mortality from these causes or it may be rather a result of more highly specialised biological knowledge and of greater attention to pathological diagnoses. There is no doubt, for instance, that many deaths recorded in former years as being caused by senile decay would be assigned now to some cardiac trouble. Moreover, it is considered that there has been an increasing tendency on the part of medical practitioners in recent years to give prominence to myocarditis as a cause of death, whether it was chronic or a terminal condition supervening in illness due primarily to some other cause. Again death certificates frequently show diseases of the heart in combination with one or more other diseases as the cause of death, and in classifying such certificates according to cause, definite principles are observed, a large measure of preference being given to diseases of the heart. This is another factor which may have operated in the direction of swelling the increase in the number of deaths ascribed to this group of diseases,

practicable, however, to gauge the effects of the various changes which occur over a period of years, so that the figures may not be regarded as a satisfactory basis for comparison.

A further factor contributing to the apparent increase, but which, however, can be analysed, is the changing age composition of the population. Larger proportions of the people are reaching the ages at which the death-rate from these causes is highest. An analysis of the deaths according to age is shown on the next page, but the figures for any particular age-group are subject to the factors mentioned above.

The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart since 1884, and the death-rates of each sex, are shown below:—

		Males. Females.		Total.		
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths,	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.
1884–88	2,149	8.12	1,390	6.39	3,539	7.34
1889-93	2,250	7.30	1,357	5.20	3,607	6.34
1894-98	2,434	7.19	1,478	4.98	3,912	6.16
1899-1903	2,917	8:11	1,932	5.94	4,849	7.08
1904-1908	3,791	9.81	2,727	7.65	6,518	8.77
1909–1913	5,054	11.47	3,633	9.04	8,687	10.31
1914-1918	5,950	12.26	4,168	8.97	10,118	10.65
1919-1923	6,901	12.85	5,384	10.42	12,285	11.66
1924-1928	9,360	15 61	7,377	12.81	16,737	14.24
1929-1933	12,070	18.59	9,245	14.72	21,315	16.69
1934–1938	17,794	26:36	12,612	19.10	30,406	22.77
1934	3,147	23.67	2,257	17:44	5,404	20.60
1935	3,435	25.65	2,456	18.80	5,891	22.27
1936	3,386	25.10	2,443	18.52	5,829	21.85
1937	3,854	28:31	2,660	19.95	6,514	24.17
1938	3,972	28.93	2,796	20.74	6,768	24.87

Table 119.—Diseases of the Heart, 1884 to 1938.

Part of the increase in 1931 and subsequent years was due to the inclusion of deaths from diseases of the coronary arteries, but even if these be excluded the total rate shows a steady increase, being respectively 15.42, 16.69, 17.62, 18.54, 19.50, 18.47, 20.12, and 19.43.

The ages of persons who died from diseases of the heart during 1938 ranged between 2 weeks and 101 years, but 95 per cent. were 45 years or over.

In the following table are shown the death rates for each sex in age groups during the three years around each census since 1891:—

Table 120.—Diseases of the Heart, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

And Chang (Nears)	Death	Rate per 10,00	00 Living—Di	seases of the I	Icart.
Age Group (Years).	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1032-34
	М	ales.			
0-4	.75	1.96	.92	•49	•17
5-9	•91	1.05	1.22	.90	•60
0-14	1.59	1.61	1.56	1.43	.74
5-19	2.07	1.82	2.23	1.49	1.21
0-24	2.11	1.73	1.90	1.71	1.17
5-34	3.21	$2 \cdot 14$	2.84	2.80	1.70
5-44	7.44	5.70	5.97	5.30	5.62
5-54	15.96	13.45	15 03	13.48	19.19
55-64	40.05	31.61	39.92	38.61	58.52
5-74	77.02	77.12	10 - 21	107.23	160-11
5 and over	101.80	123.89	228.18	293.63	433.83
All Ages	7.78	8.10	11.73	12.78	21.82
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$	100	104	151	164	280
	 Fer	nales.	<u></u>	•	
0 4	0 =	_	·70		.30
0-4	·65 1·16	1.55	.75	·51 1·33	
5-9	•76	1.61	2.06	1.33	•56
0-14			2.10		·81
5-19	1.52 2.05	1.63 1.63	2.10	1.60 1.45	1·21 1·33
0-24	3.48	2.57	2.75	2.21	1.98
5-34	$\frac{3.48}{7.29}$	5.63	5.77	5.17	
5-44	11·46	10.88	13.67	10.24	4.55
5-54	26.57	25.48	31.53	29.86	11·90 33·93
5-64			94.64		
55-74	62.78	61.41		88.82	118.67
5 and over	91.86	104.09	190.99	248.91	367·98
All Ages	5.29	5.92	9.33	10.10	16.56
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$	100	112	176	191	313
]	Persons.	_	,	
0-4	·70	1.76	·81	-50	•23
5-9	1.03	.9i	.99	1.11	•58
0-14	1.18	1.61	1.81	1.45	•77
5-19	1.79	1.73	2.17	1.55	1.21
0-24	2.08	1.68	$\tilde{2.07}$	1.58	1.25
5-34	3.33	2.35	2.80	2.51	1.84
5-44	7.38	5.67	5.88	5.24	5.08
5-54	14.16	12.37	14.43	11.95	15.66
5-64	34.84	28.97	36.25	34.62	46.41
	71.11	70.70	100.43	98.68	139.92
$5-74 \dots \dots$	97.82	115.04	211.48	271.51	400.22
All Ages	6.64	7.07	10.59	11 47	19.23
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$	100	106	159	173	290
11000 11 1000 02 - 100111	200	1 *00	1 200		200

Although the rate for all ages has increased nearly threefold during the period reviewed, the increase is confined to ages 45 and over, due to causes explained on page 125. The rates in all groups below 45 years have declined since 1890.

Under the age of 35 there is very little difference between the rates of males and of females, but thereafter the male rate is distinctly higher, the result, no doubt, of the more strenuous life of males than of females.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis caused 258 deaths during 1938, equal to a rate of 0.95 per 10,000 living. Of the total, 146 were males and 112 females, the corresponding rates per 10,000 of each sex being 1.06 and 0.83. The rate for the State was 12 per cent. lower than that experienced during the previous five years. Deaths in the metropolis numbered 126, and there were 132 in other parts of the State. The corresponding rates were 0.98 and 0.92 per 10,000 living. Of the total deaths, 78 were caused by acute bronchitis, 124 cases were shown as being due to the disease in its chronic form, and 56 were unspecified. Of those persons who died of acute bronchitis, 17 per cent. were under 1 year of age, and 78 per cent. were 55 years or over, whilst 83 per cent. of those who succumbed to chronic bronchitis were 55 years of age and over. Experience shows the disease to be most prevalent during the months of June, July, August and September.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, including broncho-pneumonia, was the cause of 1,900 deaths during 1938, the equivalent rate per 10,000 living being 6.98, which was 14 per cent. above the average for the preceding quinquennium. Of the total, 1,133 were males and 767 females. The male and female rates per 10,000 living were 8.25 and 5.69 respectively. The deaths in the metropolis numbered 958, and those in the remainder of the State 942, the rates being 7.47 and 6.54 per 10,000 living respectively. An analysis of the deaths according to age shows that pneumonia is most destructive in its attacks on children under 5 years of age and adults who have passed the age of 55. The rate of mortality from pneumonia is lowest among children between 10 and 14 years of age, then it increases with advancing age.

Of the persons who died from pneumonia during 1938, 18 per cent. were under 5 years of age and 60 per cent. 50 years of age and over. The following table gives deaths and rates, according to sex; since the year 1884:—

	М	ales.	Females.		Total.	
Teriod.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living,
1884-88	2,032	7.68	1,301	5.98	3,333	6.91
1889-93	2,158	7.00	1,373	5.26	3,531	6.21
1894-98	2,514	7.43	1,528	5.15	4,042	6.37
1899+1903	3,191	8.87	2,000	6.15	5,191	7.58
1904-1908	2,816	7.28	1,824	5.12	4,640	6.24
1909-1913	2,983	6.77	1,931	4.81	4,914	5.83
1914-1918	3,779	7.78	2,402	5.17	6,181	6.50
1919-1923	4,217	7.85	3,042	5.89	7,259	6.89
1924-1928	4,810	8.02	3,498	6.08	8,308	7.07
1929-1933	4,318	6.65	3,205	5.10	7,523	5.89
19341938	5,028	7.45	3,574	5.41	8,602	6.44
1934	863	6.49	669	5.17	1,532	5.84
1935	999	7.46	713	5.46	1,712	6.47
1936	997	7.39	737	5,59	1,734	6.50
1937	1,036	7:61	688	5.16	1,724	6.40
1938	1,133	8.25	767	5.69	1,900	6.98

Table 121.—Pneumonia, 1884 to 1938.

The greatest mortality from pneumonia occurs in the cold weather and early spring.

The following table shows the death rates for each sex in age groups, during the three years around each census since 1891:—

Table 122.—Pneumonia, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

And Allered	E	eath Rate per	r 10,000 Living	g—Pneumonia	
Age Group (Years).	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910–12,	1920-22.	1932-34
	Ma	iles.			
0-4	18-14	24.18	19.69	21.12	15.42
5-9	1 00	1.64	1.41	1.60:	1.12
10-14	.00	.80	•78	-83	·53
15-19		3.49	1.25	1.79	1.02
20-24	0.00	5.25	2.46	2.30	1.20
25-34	. 3.77	6.09	3.03	2.94	1.42
35-44	. 7.49	8.27	4.99	5.07	2.96
45-54	. 10.86	13.01	8.16	8.52	5.65
55-64	1071	22.60	11.94	13.07	11.31
65-74	00 50	36.90	24.99	28.61	23.68
75 and over	. 26.50	57.50	43.45	58.36	72.41
			 	 	
All Ages	. 7.22	9.78	6.85	7.55	6.03
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$. 100	135	95	105	84
	Fer	nales.			
0-4	.] 15.64	20.66	17.88	17.60	12.50
5-9	1 0=	1.09	1.14	1.35	•99
10-14		1.61	.92	•88	-86
15–19	1 00	2.15	•61	1.30	•96
20-24	0.00	2.80	1.03	1.30	1.12
25-34	0.40	3.66	1.46	2.34	1.42
35-44	1 4 66	5.89	2.68	2.87	2.37
45-54	- 07	5.63	3.10	3.93	3.72
55-64	0.01	15.07	8.08	7.66	6:15
65-74	01.10	25.34	14.69	21.27	18.41
75 and over	10.00	48.49	44.10	65.22	55.69
A 11 ' A	F 10	0.00	4.74	E.50	4.63
All Ages		6.62	4·74 87	5.52	85
Rate in $1890-92 = 100$.	100	121	01	101	00
 -		rsons.	1	1	ļ
,	1001	22.45	18.80	19.39	13.99
	7.7~	1.37	1.28	1:48	1:06
	=-	1.20	1.26	-86	•69
	0.00	2.82	.93	1.55	•99
	0.01	4.01	1.76	1.79	1.16
·	0.00	4.91	2.27	2.64	1:42
	0.40	7.23	3.91	4.01	2.66
The state of the s	0.70	9.89	5.94	6.35	4.71
	7 4 0 =	19.37	10.25	10 60	8.77
	04.45	32 18	20.33	25.21	21.11
	24.45	53.47	43.74	61.76	63.88
75 and over	20.00	00-41	49.14	01.70	00.00
10 una 0112 111			1		
•	6.41	8.98	5.84	6.56	5.34
All Ages Rate in 1890-92 = 100.	6·41 100	8·28 129	5·84 91	6·56 102	5·34 83

The male death rate is higher than the female rate at all ages excepting 10-14 years. The rates have fluctuated, but show a general decline of about 17 per cent. over the period under review, and the fall is apparent at all ages, except 75 and over. This increase is due probably to more information being available as to cause of death.

Diseases of the Digestive System.

Diseases of the digestive system caused the deaths of 797 males and 549 females during 1938, the respective rates per 10,000 living being 5.81 and 4.07. The rate corresponding to the total deaths from these diseases in the State was 4.95 per 10,000 living, and was 1 per cent. above than that experienced during the previous five years. Deaths resulting from diseases of the digestive system are caused in the main by diarrhea and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia and intestinal obstruction, ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, diseases of the gall bladder and ducts, and circhosis of the liver. Some of these causes are dealt with individually in later paragraphs.

Diarrhea and Enteritis.

The incidence of these diseases is mainly upon young children, the deaths under 1 year of age from these causes in 1938 being 115—76 males and 39 females. In 1938 there were 245 deaths from these causes at all ages, equivalent to a rate of 0.90 per 10,000 of the general population, the rate for males being 1.03 and for females 0.76. The combined rate was a fraction of 1 per cent. below the average for the preceding quinquennium. The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates since 1884, distinguishing between the sexes:—

Table 123.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 1884 to 1938.

	Ma	les.	Fen	nales	Total.		
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	
1884-88	3,412	12 89	3,048	14.02	6,460	13.40	
1889-93	3,451	11.20	2,851	10-92	6,302	11.07	
1894-98	4,042	11 94	3,638	12.26	7,680	12.09	
1899-1903	4,422	12.29	3,901	11.99	8,323	12:15	
1904-1908	3,714	9.61	3,000	8.41	6,714	9 03	
1909-1913	4,257	9.66	3,471	8.64	7,728	9.13	
1£14-1918	3,622	7:46	2,957	6.36	6,579	6.92	
1919-1923	3,813	7.10	3,039	5.88	6,852	6.50	
1924-1928	2,436	4.06	2,036	3.54	4,472	3.81	
1929-1933	1,353	2.08	998	1.59	2,351	1.84	
1934-1938	634	0.94	558	0.85	1,192	0.89	
1934	121	0.91	117	0.90	238	0-91	
1935	119	0.89	95	0.73	214	J·81	
1936	127	0.94	129	0.98	256	0 96	
1937	125	0.92	114	0.85	239	0.89	
1938	142	1.03	103	0.76	245	0.90	

There was a considerable drop in the rate after 1888, due probably to the beneficial operation of the Dairies Supervision Act. During the next fifteen years there was a gradual increase, followed by a marked improvement in 1904. The improvement was maintained consistently until the

years 1919 and 1920, when an upward tendency was manifested. After 1920 the rate fell rapidly.

The unusually low mortality in recent years is probably due in a large measure to the work of the Baby Health Centres previously mentioned and to favourable seasonal conditions.

This comparison is vitiated to a certain extent by the fact that these rates are calculated on the population at all ages, whereas the deaths from this cause are mainly confined to children in the early years of life (in 1938, 60 per cent. were under 2 years of age, and 71 per cent. under 5 years of age). The proportion of the population under 5 years of age has declined considerably since 1871, and this has resulted in an unduly rapid decline in the rates on the above basis.

The following table shows the deaths from this cause, of children under 2 years of age and under 5 years of age. The rates are based upon the population living in these age groups and give a more accurate comparison over a period of years.

Table 124.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Specific Me	ortality.	. 1881	t.o	1938.
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	Under 2 y	ears of Age.		Under 5 years of Age			
Year.	No.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Year.	No.	Rate Per 10,000 Living.		
1881	733	335.0	1932	225	9.2		
$1891 \\ 1901$	985 1,165	147·6 181·0	1933	160	6.8		
1911	963	112.1	1934	161	7.1		
$\frac{1921}{1931}$	988 283	100·8 29·4	1935	143	6.5		
$1934 \\ 1935$	138 127	16·4 15·2	1936	172	8.0		
1936	150	17.6	1937	165	7.6		
$1937 \\ 1938$	141 148	16·0 16·4	1938	174	8.0		

Of the total deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis during 1938, 80 or 33 per cent., occurred in the months of January, February, and March; and 40 or 16 per cent. in the months of June, July and August. The mortality from these causes, although still comparatively heavy, has been reduced to very small proportions relative to earlier years and the disease does not constitute the dreaded summer menace that it once was.

Appendicitis.

To this cause 234 deaths were ascribed in 1938, the rate being 0.86 per 10,000 living, which is 4 per cent. below the average of the preceding quinquennium. Appendicitis is more fatal to males than to females, the rate for the former in 1938 being 1.12, and for the latter 0.59 per 10,000 living.

Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Information relating to mortality from cirrhosis of the liver is of interest in connection with alcoholism.

Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in 1938 numbered 119—89 males and 30 females, the rate being 0.44 per 10,000 living—18 per cent. above the average for the previous quinquennial period. This disease is more prevalent among males than females—the rate for the former in 1938 being 0.65 and for the latter 0.22 per 10,000 living of each sex.

Nephritis.

Nephritis or Bright's disease has grown from a comparatively infrequent cause to a prominent position among the major causes of death whose incidence falls upon the general population. From 1884 to 1913 the number of deaths due to the disease gradually increased, and the rate of mortality more than doubled. A check in the increase then set in, and was followed after 1918 by an appreciable decrease, and the average annual rate for the next five years fell to 456 per million inhabitants as against 501 in 1914-18. From 1928 onwards, however, the rates exceed 500, reaching a maximum figure of 584 per million in 1934, but showing a slight decline in each succeeding year to 564 per million in 1938.

During 1938 there were 1,940 deaths due to diseases of the genito-urinary system, of which 1,535 were caused by all forms of nephritis. The rate was 5.64 per 10,000 living, and for males and females 6.10 and 5.17 respectively, the general rate being approximately 1 per cent. below that experienced during the previous quinquennium. The deaths due to these diseases in the metropolis were 775, and in the rest of the State 760, the corresponding rates per 10,000 living being 6.05 and 5.28. Experience shows that the fatality of these diseases increases slightly during the winter months.

The number of deaths and the rates of mortality due to Nephritis are shown below:—

	Ma	iles.	Fem	ales.	Total.		
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	
188488	626	2 37	√386	1.78	1,012	2.16	
1889-93	907	2.94	570	2.18	1,477	2.60	
1894-98	1,291	3.81	821	2.77	2,112	3.33	
1899-1903	1,659	4:61	996	3 06	2,655	3.88	
1904-1908	2,056	5.32	1,199	3.36	3,255	4.38	
1909-1913	2,649	6.01	1,539	3.83	4,188	4.97	
1914-1918	3,080	6.34	1,682	3.62	4,762	5.01	
1919-1923	2,914	5.43	1,886	3.65	4,800	4.56	
1924-1928	3,391	5.66	2,324	4:04	5,715	4.86	
1929-1933	3,841	5 ¹ 92	2,902	4.62	6,743	5 28	
1934–1938 -	4,315	6 39	3,875	5.11	7,690	5.76	
1934	839	6,31	692	5.35	1,531	5.84	
1935	886	6.61	652	4.99	1,538	5.81	
1936	890	€.60	659	5.00	1,549	5.81	
1937	862	6.33	675	, 5.06	1,537	5 70	
	1	I	1	1	1	1	

6.10

697

5.17

1.535

5.64

838

1938

Table 125.—Nephritis, 1884 to 1938.

During the period covered by the foregoing table the rate of mortality both for males and females has more than doubled. The rate for males in the last five years was 25 per cent, higher than that for females. Comparatively few persons under 35 years of age die from nephritis, the proportion in 1938 being 6.3 per cent, of the total.

The following table shows the death rates for each sex in age groups during the three years around each census since 1891:—

Table 126.—Nephritis, Specific Mortality, 1890 to 1934.

				:	Death Rate pe	er 10,000 Livi	ng.—Nephritis	•
Age Gi	oup (Y	ears).		1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920–22.	1932-34.
				M	ales.			
0-4				1.30	2.00	•99	.71	•57
5-9		•••		•59	•23	•42	•31	•29
10-14				•11	•28	∙37	•51°	•18
15-19	•••			·6 7	·75	-78	•63	•38
20-24	•••.		•••	•74	-89	1.34	1.11.	1.00
25-34	• • •	•••	•••	1.44	2.11	1.78	1.36	1.19
35-44	• • •	•••	• • •	4.22	4.49	4.13	3.00	2.96
45-54	•••	•••	• • •	5.83	9.45	10.76	8.96	7.54
55-64	•••	•••	•••	11.67	19.09	24.16	20.16	15.32
65-74	•••	•••	• • •	22.12	35.96	47.60	39.55	38.30
75 and over	•••	•••	•••	17.43	40.77	71.58	73.99	104.24
All Ages				${2.77}$	4:57	5.98	5.42	6.14
Rate in		92 = 1	00	100	165	216	196	222
					<u> </u>	ŀ 	<u> </u>	1
				Fer	nales.			•
0-4	•••			1.34	1.13	-93	•51	47
5- 9	•••	•••		•60	-28	•35	-35	30
10-14	• • •	•••	•••	.22	-33	•42	•59	•32
15-19	•••	•••		.67	.61	·61	•57	•58
20-94	• • •	•••	• • • •	1.30	1.22	1:54	1.12	•97
25-34	•••	•••		1.90	1.90	1.46	1:66	1.37
35-44	• • •	• • •	• • • •	4.01	4.44	3.72	3.06	3.36
45-54	• • •	•••	•••	5.53	7.84	8.29	6.38	5.92
55-64	• • •	•••	•••	7.85	11.60	15.55	11.15	11.02
65-74	•••	• • •	•••	16.18	22.83	31.35	25.99	29.29
75 and over:	•••	•••	•••	9-39	30.39	41.04	49.25	70.06
All Ages			.,,	2.17	3.01	3.87	3.63	4.85
Rate in	1890-	92 = 1	.00	100	139	178	167	224
						<u> </u>	· · · ·	<u> </u>
					rsons.			
0-4	•••	•••	•••	1.32	1.57	96	•61	•52
5-9	•••	•••	•••	•60	•26	•39	•33	•29
10-14	•••	•••	•••	16	•31	39	•55	•25
15-19	•••	•••	•••	.67	.68	.70	•60	•48
20–24	•••	•••	•••	1 01	1.06	1.44	1:11	•99
25-34	•••	•••	•••	1.64	2.01	1.62	1.51	1.28
35-44	•••	•••	•••	4.14	4.47	3.94	3.03	3:16
45-54	•••	•••	•••	5.71	8.77	9.68	7.74	6.76
55-64	•••	•••	•••	10.19	15.87	20.39	16.05	13.20
65-74 75 and over	•••	•••	•••	19·66 14·21	30·59 36·13	40·25 57·86	$33.25 \\ 61.76$	33·91 86·80
	•••	•••	•					
All Ages		•••	•••	2.50	3.83	4 97	4.54	5.50

Although the total rates show a decided increase during the period reviewed, it is only in the oldest group, 75 years and over, that the rate in 1932-34 was higher than twenty years earlier. For each sex the rate depends entirely upon the age; a slow increase is noted till the age of 45 is reached, after which the increase is rapid. From this age the rates for males show a marked excess over the rates for females.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

The word "puerperal" is used in the broadest sense and includes all deaths due to pregnancy, parturition, or diseases of the breast during lactation.

Details of the deaths due to puerperal causes according to age, duration of marriage, previous issue, cause, locality and conjugal condition are shown in the Statistical Register. In 1938 the deaths of 231 women—197 married and 34 single—were due to puerperal causes. Of the married mothers who died in 1938, 15, and of the single mothers, 12 died before reaching the age of 21 years; the ages at death of the married women ranged from 18 years to 48 years, and of single women from 15 years to 40 years. The age at marriage of mothers who died ranged from 16 to 44 years. In 13 cases the duration of marriage was 20 years or over, but 11 mothers died within a year of marriage. In 73 cases there was no previous issue and in 35 of these cases the death occurred within two years of marriage, while in one case 11 children survived the mother.

The incidence of deaths from puerperal causes falling only upon women hearing children, the rates of mortality are not quoted as a proportion of general population, but have been related to the live births as being the nearest approach to the number of pregnancies. Whilst not perfectly accurate the method gives useful results where live births only are Commencing with 1936, however, it is possible to calculate the rates for New South Wales in two further ways giving a greater measure of accuracy. The deaths may be related to the live births and stillbirths combined or to the number of confinements calculated from such figure by allowing for plural births. These rates are shown on a later page. but are still not an absolutely accurate measure, because the deaths include women dying from conditions associated with abortion or miscarriage or dying in an undelivered state, whereas the number of non-fatal abortions, etc., are not recorded and cannot be estimated. This shortcoming, however, is general in the statistical records of all countries.

In order to preserve uniformity with former years and with other States and countries which adopt the same method, rates are still stated as per thousand live births. Such rates showed a persistent though fluctuating decline in the three decades 1895-1924. During the period 1895-1904 the annual average number of deaths of mothers in childbirth was 268, equal to 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. The corresponding number in the period 1905-1914 was 284, and the rate 6.2, compared with 289 and 5.2 respectively in the period 1915-1924. The lower proportion of unmarried mothers contributed slightly to this decline; but the rates quoted represent very closely the improvement that occurred in mortality in childbirth among married mothers. A comparison of deaths in childbirth in this State with those of other countries must be made with caution. Apart from possible differences in the method of calculating the rate (as indicated above) a further difference arises in the classification of criminal abortion (illegal operations). In the International List of Causes of Death these are

classified with homicide. In the table given below deaths from this cause are included to show the total deaths incidental to childbirth, but the totals are also shown excluding criminal abortion to enable comparison to be made with other countries where these deaths are not included.

Table 127.—Maternal Deaths, 1937 and 1938.

	Death	s, 1937.	Deaths,	1933-37.	Death	ıs, 1938.	Deaths,	1934-38
Cause of Death,	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rateper 1,000 Live Births.
Accidents of Pregnancy Puerperal Hæmorrhage Puerperal Septicæmia Post Abortive Septicæmia Albuminuria and Eclampsia Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death. Other Casualties of Childbirth	27 43 25 27 43 16	·57 ·91 ·52 ·57 ·90 ·34	111 177 187 148 269 85	·49 ·78 ·83 ·66 1·19 ·38	18 31 38 9 46 19	38 ·66 ·80 ·19 ·97 ·40 ·42	103 177 191 125 264 88	.45 .77 .83 .55 1.15 .38
Total, excluding Illegal Operations.	198	4.17	1,090	4.83	181	3.82	1,059	4.62
Illegal Operations	35	·74	226	1.00	50	1.06	242	1.06
Total, including Illegal Operations.	233	4.91	1,316	5.83	231	4.88	1,301	5.68

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal septicemia (including post-abortive sepsis) can be classed as a preventable disease. In the last five years nearly 30 per cent. of the total deaths (excluding criminal abortion) were due to this cause, but the proportion was lower than previously. During the last two years there has been a substantial decline in deaths from post-abortive sepsis, probably due to improved treatment of such cases. Similar improvement has not occurred in mortality from puerperal septicemia. The annual rates of mortality of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live births in the last 11 years were as follows:—

Table 128.—Maternal Deaths, Metropolis and Country, 1928 to 1938.

	Deaths from Puerperal		Total Deaths of Mothers in Childbirth per 1,000 Live Births,								
Year.	Septicæn	Septicæmia per 1,000 Live Births.		Including	Illegal Oper	ations.	Excluding	Illegal Oper	rations.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	State.		
1928	2.03	1.75	1.86	6.29	5.77	5.97	5.20	5.50	5.39		
1929	1.97	1.15	1.50	6.09	4.68	5.28	5.01	4.39	4.65		
19 30	2.01	1.19	1.53	6.06	5.66	5.83	5.15	4.87	4.99		
1931	2.04	1.50	1.72	6.66	5.62	6.03	4.93	5.20	5.09		
1932	1.71	1.06	1.31	7.79	5.09	6.14	5.80	4.54	5.03		
1933	1.93	1.22	1.49	6.79	4.79	5.57	5.21	4.54	4.80		
1934	1.63	1.34	1.45	7.01	5.49	6.07	5.02	4.89	4.94		
1935	1.72	1.55	1.61	6.92	5.94	6.31	4.38	5.62	5.15		
1936	2.25	1.48	1.78	7.43	5.63	6.32	5.80	4.68	5.11		
1937	•94	1.19	1.09	5.51	4.53	4.91	4.57	3.92	4.17		
1938	-92	1.04	.99	5.82	4.28	4.88	3.88	3.79	3.82		

Rates for the year 1938 calculated by the two additional methods mentioned earlier are shown in the following table. The rates on one base should not be compared with those on another, but they are given together here for convenience in presentation:—

Table 129.—Maternal Deaths, Special Rates, 1938.

Cause of Death.			nths per 1, l Births (L and Still).	ive	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.			
	*	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.	
Accidents	of Pregnancy	34	-97	.37	.35	•98	-37	
Puerpera.	l Hæmorrhage 😘	·66		·64	-67		-64	
		73	1.94	.78	.74	1.96	.79	
		17	·48	18	17	•49	·19	
		92	1.46	94	93	1.47	•95	
	ia Alba Dolens, Embolu Death.	ıs, ·41	•••	.39	•41	•••	•39	
Other Cas	sualties of Childbirth	•41	•49	•41	•41	•49	•42	
Tota	l, excluding Illegal Operatio	ns 3.64	5.34	3.71	3.68	5.39	3.75	
Illegal O _I	perations	•58	11.18	1.02	•58	11.29	1.04	
	l, including Illegal Oper tions.	4·22	16.52	4.73	4.26	16.68	4.79	

The proportion of deaths due to each cause is shown below for 1938 in comparison with the previous five years. The average for the five years, 1934-38, is also shown.

Table 130.—Maternal Deaths, Proportion each Cause, 1938.

	Proportion per cent, due to each Cause.										
Cause of Death.	1933–37.			1938.			1934-38.				
	Mar- ried.	Single.	Total.	Mar- ried.	Single.	Total.	Mar- ried.	Single.	Total.		
Accidents of Pregnancy	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.1	5.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9		
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	14.4	5:1	13.5	15.7		13.4	14.8	4.6	13.6		
Puerperal Septicamia	15.1	6.5	14.2	17.3	11.8	16.5	15.7	7.2	14.7		
Post Abortive Septicæmia	11.3	10.9	11.2	4.1	2.9	3.9	9.8	8.5	9.6		
Albuminuria and Eclampsia	21.0	15.9	20.4	21.8	8.8	19.9	21.2	13.2	20.3		
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death.	7.0	2.2	6.5	9.6		8.2	7.4	2.0	6.8		
Other Casualties of Child- birth.	9.2	2.9	8.6	9.7	3.0	8.7	9.2	3.3	8.5		
Total, excluding Illegal Operations.	86.4	52.2	82.8	86.3	324	78.4	86.0	46.7	81.4		
Illegal Operations	13.6	47.8	17.2	13.7	67.6	21.6	14.0	53.3	18.6		
Total, including Illegal Operations.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

In the five years 1934-38, illegal operations caused more than 53 per cent. of the puerperal deaths of single women.

Deaths from Violence.

This category includes deaths from accident, suicide, homicide, and other deaths not classified, in respect of which "open verdicts" were recorded at coroners' inquests. The annual number of suicides has increased, but their proportion to the population has not shown any marked variation. Deaths from homicide and those classed as "open verdicts" have remained fairly constant in number, and their proportion to the population has, therefore, decreased.

Deaths from violence in 1938 numbered 1,877, or 7.2 per cent. of the total deaths of the year. This number includes 330 suicides, 1,442 accidents, 33 homicides, and 72 "open verdicts." The rate, 6.90 per 10,000 living, was 13 per cent. above the rate for the preceding quinquennium, which was 6.13. In the year 1938 the males numbered 1,421, or 10.35 per 10,000 living, and the females 456 or 3.38 per 10,000 and 33 per cent. of the male rate.

Deaths from Suicide.

The number of persons who took their own lives in 1938 was 330, or a rate of 1.21 per 10,000 diving, and a fraction of one per cent. above the average for the preceding quinquennium. The number of male suicides was 254, or a rate of 1.85 per 10,000 living, and of female 76, or a rate of 0.56 per 10,000 living,—the male rate being over three and one-quarter times that of the female.

The number of deaths from suicide and the rates since 1884 are shown in the following table:—

	Ma	les.	Fen	rales.	Total.		
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	
1884-88	428	1.62	96	0.44	524	1.09	
1889-93	519	1.68	110	0.42	629	1.11	
1894-98	679	2.01	169	0 57	848	1.34	
1899-1903	651	1.81	142	0.44	793	1.16	
1904-1908	719	1.86	160	0.49	879	1.18	
1909-1913	857	1.95	238	0.59	1,095	1.30	
1914-1918	888	1 83	223	0:48	1,111	1.17	
1919-1923	887	1.65	244	0.47	1,131	1.07	
1924-1928	1,100	1.84	269	0.47	1,369	1.16	
1929-1933	1,244	1.92	301	0.48	1,545	1.21	
1934 - 1938	1,235	1.83	367	0.56	1,602	1.20	
1934	263	1.98	86	0.66	349	1.33	
1935	268	2.00	67	0 51	335	1.27	
1936	217	1.61	74	0.26	291	1.09	
1937	233	1.71	64	0.48	297	1.10	
1938	254	1.85	76	0.56	330	1:21	

Table 131.—Suicide, 1884 to 1938.

The means usually adopted for self-destruction by men are either shooting, poisoning, cutting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons, and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1934-38, 27 were by the agency of poison, 26 by shooting, 12 by gas, 12 by cutting, 9 by hanging, and 7 by drowning.

Experience indicates that the suicidal tendency is probably influenced by the seasons. During the last ten years, 1929-38, the proportion of male suicides per 1,000 was approximately as follows:—In spring, 254, summer 269, autumn 249 and winter 228. The number of suicides is usually greater in January and December than in any other month.

Female suicides, being numerically small, give variable results as regards seasonal influence, and, contrary to the experience of males, no particular month showed any preponderance.

Deaths from Accident.

During the year 1938 the number of deaths due to accident was 1,442, viz., 1,093 of males and 349 of females, or equal to rates of 7.96 and 2.59 per 10,000 living of each sex, and the general rate was 5.30 per 10,000 living.

The number of deaths from accident and the rates since 1884 are shown in the table below:—

	Ma	iles.	Fen	nales.	\mathbf{T}_{0}	otal.
Period.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	Deaths.	Rato per 10,000 Living.
1884-88	3,550	13.41	944	4.34	4,494	9.32
1889-93	3,666	11.90	966	3.70	4,632	8.14
1894-98	3,498	10.33	1,095	3 69	4,593	5.23
1899-1903	3,432	9.54	1,103	3.39	4,535	6.62
1904-1908	3,145	8.13	1,056	2.96	4,201	5.65
1909-1913	3,894	8.84	1,119	2.79	5,013	5.62
1914-1918	3,821	7.87	1,088	2:34	4,909	5.17
1919-1923	3,6,7	6.85	1,102	2.13	4,779	4.54
1924-1928	4,860	8.11	1,363	2.37	6,223	5.30
1929-1933	4,597	7.08	1,344	2.14	5,941	4.65
1934-1938	4,814	7.13	1,490	2.26	6,304	4.72
1934	801	6.03	247	1.91	1.048	3.99
1935	861	6.43	281	2.15	1,142	4.32
1936	972	7.21	304	2.30	1,276	4.78
1937	1,077	7.91	319	2 39	1,396	5.18
1938	1,093	7.96	349	2.59	1,442	5.30

Table 132.—Accident, 1884 to 1938.

NOTE.—In the years 1927 to 1930 inclusive "open verdicts" are included as accidents.

These figures have been adjusted on the basis of the 1929 revision of the International List which came into use in 1931. They include inattention at birth, throughout, and prior to 1896, injury at birth and traumatic tetanus. In the years 1927 to 1930 "open verdicts" are included as they cannot be separated in the classification.

Although the death-rate from accidents is still high compared with that of more closely settled countries, it has decreased, the rate for 1934 being the lowest on record.

The experience of the quinquennium ended 1938 shows that out of every 1,000 fatal accidents 415 are due to vehicles and horses, 86 to drowning, 154 to falls, 62 to burns or scalds, 63 to railway or tramway accidents, 22 to accidents in mines and quarries, and 14 were due to weather, *i.e.*, excessive cold or heat, and lightning.

Out of 610 deaths caused by accidents with vehicles and horses in 1938, 533 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved. The deaths due to this class of accident over the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

	Avera	6° I	sons Kil	led.	Death Rate per	Death Rate per	A	Ages of Persons Killed.					
Year	of Vehi Regi teres	s- Pede		Total.	1,000	million of Popula- tion.	Under 15.	15-29.	30-64.	65 & over.	N.S.		
1928	208,4	27 155	229	384	1.8	156	81	122	145	35	1		
1929	237,3	22 199	279	478	$2 \cdot 0$	191	87	138	201	52			
1930	245,3	16 184	247	431	1.8	170	72	134	183	41	1		
1931	222,9	12 137	195	332	1.5	130	70	103	126	33			
1932	208,1	45 149	155	304	1.5	118	56	91	112	45			
t933	214,9	87 117	204	321	1.5	123	59	95	126	41			
1934	228,3	18 158	177	335	1.5	128	49	97	128	61			
1935	245,7	90 159	242	401	1.6	152	66	136	142	56	1		
1936	265,3	13 161	306	467	1.8	175	64	143	201	59			
1937	282,4	$64 \mid 174$	360	534	1.9	198	70	165	234	65			
1938	304,8	$05 \mid 158$	375	533	1.7	196	65	192	220	56			

Table 133.—Automobile Accidents, 1928 to 1938.

Accidents of this class became more numerous as the use of motor vehicles increased, and they diminished in 1931 and 1932 as motor transport declined. With the use of motor vehicles again increasing there has been a proportionate increase in the deaths.

In 1938 pedestrians killed represented 30 per cent. of the total.

THE SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

The following table shows for each month of the year the proportion of deaths due to each of nine principal causes. The figures are based on the experience of the five years 1934-38, and in order to make the results of the computation comparable, adjustments have been made to correct the inequality of the number of days in each month:—

Month.	Typhoid Fever.	In- fluenza.	Diph- theria and Croup.	Whoop- ing- Cough,	Phthisis.	Pneu- monia.	Bron- chitis.	Diarrhæa, Enteritis, and Dysentery.	Nephritis
January	72	19	63	78	82	54	55	132	75
February	$11\overline{2}$	15	75	71	71	55	41	137	74
March	225	23	91	44	80	55	73	107	68
April	138	23	142	44	85	62	61	110	77
May	164	52	142	51	86	83	85	70	80
June	31	64	100	41	87	95	105	49	92
July	51	196	85	61	96	127	152	56	104
August	41	220	65	75	94	134	327	52	100
September.	10	169	58	138	86	114	104	63	93
October	10	121	56	148	76	87	85	56	81
November.	64	65	55	146	76	66	57	65	80
December .	82	33	68	100	81	68	55	103	76
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table 134.—Seasonal Prevalence of Diseases, 1934-38.

In interpreting the foregoing table comparison should be made vertically and not horizontally, the figures representing proportions per thousand and not absolute numbers.

The chief features of the foregoing table are exhibited in the contrast between the figures relating to typhoid fever, diarrhea and enteritis on the one hand, and to influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis on the other. In the first group the influence of the hot weather is the controlling factor; in the second, the cold. The warmest months in the year are January, February, and December; the coldest, June, July, and August. The morbidity from phthisis varies little throughout the year, but the rates show that it is more fatal in the colder months. Nephritis shows likewise a higher mortality during the cold weather.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Natural conditions of climate and soil in New South Wales are highly favourable for health, and there are ample resources for the production of food and other commodities essential for a comfortable standard of living. Death rates are low and the average expectation of life is increasing. Health and social well being are promoted by means of organised services for the prevention of disease, the treatment of sickness and accident, and the improvement of housing and by facilities for free education and for recreation.

The system of government is based on democratic principles, with a broad franchise embracing every adult citizen and the legal system is designed to give equal status to all. The interest of employees are protected by industrial laws. Freedom of association is recognised, wages and hours are regulated, industrial hygiene is fostered and compensation for occupational accidents is insured. Legal provision has been made also for the regulation of prices and rents of dwellings when necessary.

Residents are encouraged to acquire their own homes, and allowances are paid to enable mothers with small incomes and widows to maintain their children. Pensions are provided for the aged and infirm, and a comprehensive system of social aid for the unemployed and other persons requiring assistance.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELIEF SERVICES.

The principal State services in relation to public health in New South Wales are organised as the Department of Public Health under the control of a Minister of the Crown. The department includes two branches, one directed by the Board of Health and the other by the Director-General of Public Health. Their functions, though distinct, are closely co-ordinated, and the Director-General, who is a medical practitioner and a permanent salaried officer of the Government, is ex officio President of the Board of Health. The Board consists of ten members, including five legally qualified medical practitioners, all being nominated by the Government. It is the executive and administrative authority in connection with the health laws. It acts in an advisory capacity towards the Minister for Public Health arrithe Government, and exercises general supervision in regard to public health matters. The Director-General of Public Health controls the State medical services and the State institutions for the treatment of the sick and infirm, and microbiological laboratories in Sydney and Broken Hill.

The executive personnel of the Department of Public Health includes medical officers and sanitary inspectors. The former are appointed by the Government, and are permanent salaried officers, who devote the whole of their time to matters relating to public health.

Medical officers exercise constant supervision in the metropolitan area, in the Hunter River district, which includes Newcastle, and in Broken Hill: and they visit other localities when required. In every town a local medical practitioner is appointed as a Government medical officer for the purpose of attending to Government medical work, e.g., inquests, sickness in gaols, etc.

In the Department of Public Health there are divisions for industrial hygiene, maternal and baby welfare, tuberculosis, laboratories, sanitation, and pure food, each in charge of a specially-qualified officer. The medical officers of the Department act as medical referees in regard to claims for workers' compensation.

The Hospitals Commission, under the presidency of the Minister for Public Health, supervises public hospitals; and there is a school medical

service in the Department of Education.

The most important legislative enactments relating to public health are the Public Health Act, dealing with public health and sanitation; Acts relating to dairies supervision, noxious trades, diseased animals and meat, pure food, and to hospitals; and provisions of the Local Government Act which specify the powers and duties of the municipal and shire councils for safeguarding health in the incorporated areas. The authorities are empowered to take steps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, to regulate the erection of dwellings, and to order the demolition or improvement of insanitary buildings, to prohibit the manufacture or distribution of unwholesome or adulterated foods and drugs, (with special powers in relation to milk and meat) to regulate the conduct of noxious trades, to deal with nuisances, etc. Control of sanitation by means of by-laws and regulations is the method adopted generally, as being readily adaptable to the varying conditions of a widely-scattered community.

Executive duties in relation to public health devolve primarily upon the local authorities, who carry out the functions under supervision of the Board of Health as the central controlling authority. Within municipalities the duties are undertaken by the local councils, and outside municipal areas they are performed either by the shire councils or by persons

or bodies specially appointed for the purpose.

In addition to the organisation under the control of the State Government there is a Federal Department of Public Health, which discharges important functions in regard to quarantine, industrial hygiene, etc., and conducts research into causes of diseases and deaths, and methods of pre-

vention and cure.

The National Health and Medical Research Council advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally and devises measures for co-operation and for promoting uniformity in legislation and administration. The membership includes the principal health officers of each State, with the Federal Director-General of Health as

The services of the State Government concerned with family allowances, widows' pensions, social aid for unemployed persons and their dependants, housing of the unemployed and charitable relief are under the control of the Minister for Social Services, with a permanent officer of the Public-Service as Director of Government Relief. A central bureau has been established with the object of co-ordinating charitable relief by State or private organisations in order to prevent fraud and duplication.

The Child Welfare Department is administered by the Minister for

The Commonwealth Government provides old age pensions, invalid pensions and maternity allowances as well as war pensions.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The expenditure from public revenues on eleemosynary objects in New South Wales, including expenditure by the Commonwealth, amounted to £14,480,660, or £5 5s. 11d. per head of population in 1938-39. In addition, large sums were expended from loans on works for the relief of unemployment and on buildings such as hospitals. A comparative statement of the principal items of expenditure from revenue during 1931-32 and the last four years is shown below. The amounts shown as State expenditure represent disbursements from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and, in 1931-32, payments from the Unemployment Relief and Family Endowment Funds, since merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

TABLE 135.—Government Expenditure of Public Health and Charitable Relief, 1932 to 1939.

Expenditure from Revenue on-	1931-32.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Public Health-	£	£	£	£	£
Government hospitals; subsidles to				4 150 010	1 100 040
hospitals, etc Mental hospitals and like institutions	. 727,638	894,841	1,027,402	1,153,918	1,160,640 809,705
Baby health centres, maternity homes		666,129	696,935	768,211	509,709
etc.	47.594	55,172	59,694	74,330	70,476
Inspection of food, dairies, etc.	17,756	14,452	15,830	16,955	18,007
Medical examination of school children		22,240	24,619	28,147	37,540
Administration, medical services, etc.	124,635	131,296	139,226	163,344	171,395
Other	9,614	10,894	4,708	1,092	523
Total	1,542,913	1,795,024	1,968,414	2,206,297	2,268,286
Social amolioration-					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc		362,439	390,191	390,344	430,369
Maintenance of described wives, widows	E00.074	306.832	298,295	305,608	334,278
7171	0.15 155	558,431	539,623	601,511	630,321
Care of aboriginals	15,004	50,610	50,787	53,773	76,454
Unemployment Relief	1700 010	902,015	1,051,308	†1.824.9(9	†1.031,571
Food relief	F 050 500	980,760	1,114,950	1,263,901	1,419,836
Family allowances	1 005 005	1,804,393	1,595,183	1,469,932	1,363,833
Administration	don descr	221,400	213,105	239,884	264,550
Homes for Unemployed Trust	.l	l		25,000	
Other	67,245	56,410	53,243	53,939	78,553
Total	9,568,790	5,243,290	5,306,685	6,228,861	5,629,765
Grand Total (State)	11,111,703	7,038,314	7,275,099	8,435,158	7,898,051
c(1 141					
Commonwealth—Old age and invalid pensions	4,276,522	5,132,722	5,684,963	6,315,550	6,414,899
Old age and invalid pensions Maternity allowances		133,055	145,495	154,613	167,710
		5,265,777		6,470,163	6,582,609
Total (Commonwealth)	4,420,392	5,205,777	5,830,458	0,470,103	0,562,009
Grand Total—					
(State and Commonwealth)	15,538,095	12,304,091	13,105,557	14,905,321	14,480,660
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure per head of population	* s. a.	x s, a.	£ s. d.	z s. u.	, . s. u.
By State	4 5 7	2 13 0	2 14 3	3 2 3	2 17 9
By Commonwealth	1 11 0	1 19 8	2 3 6	2 7 9	2 8 2
·			-		<u> </u>
Total	6 0 1	4 12 8	4 17 9	5 10 0	5 5 11
	I	l	l		<u> </u>

^{*} Includes interest on Treasury advances to Family Endowment Fund.

There has been a steady increase in State expenditure on hospitals and other health services and in Commonwealth expenditure on pensions. Fluctuations in State expenditure from revenue on social amelioration are due mainly to changes of policy in regard to apportioning expenditure on unemployment relief works as between revenue and loans. State loan expenditure on unemployment relief works was nil in 1931-32; £5,423,827 in 1935-36; £3,252,458 in 1936-37; £3,373,386 in 1937-38, and £4,026,900 in 1938-39. Particulars of the aggregate expenditure on relief works—from revenue and loans—are shown in the chapter Employment of this volume.

The increase in the cost of pensions and maternity allowances paid by the Commonwealth since 1935-36 was due mainly to increased rates of benefit.

SOCIAL AID SERVICE.

As a means of preventing and relieving distress arising from poverty or unemployment the Government of New South Wales established (towards the end of 1937) a Social Aid Service, with the aim not only of relieving the persons concerned, but, as far as practicable, of improving their health and living conditions and their fitness for employment.

 $[\]dagger$ Includes remission of capital debt charges on account of statutory bodies, £329,000 in 1937–38 and £422,992 in 1938–39.

This social aid system is a development from the food relief system, which in turn had developed from an arrangement whereby charitable societies, such as the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, in cooperation with the State Government, distributed relief to necessitous persons. When the onset of depression brought about a rapid increase in unemployment the existing charitable organisations were unable to provide for all in need of assistance, and the Government gradually took over the function of providing sustenance.

In the metropolitan district and the industrial areas of Newcastle, the northern coalfields and Wollongong, depots were opened for the issue of food relief in co-operation with the State labour exchanges, with definite rules in respect of eligibility and scales of relief. In the country districts food relief has always been administered by the police, and they exercise a measure of discretion to determine eligibility in the light of personal knowledge of the applicants.

Under the social aid system instituted in 1937 the former food relief depots in the metropolis, Newcastle and the northern and southern coal-fields were converted into social service bureaux (operated in conjunction with employment bureaux). Welfare officers were appointed to supervise social aid in the various districts with the assistance of departmental medical officers and welfare nurses. At the same time there was instituted for families in receipt of social aid a service of medical attention and medicine (on a basis similar to that provided by friendly societies), the cost being met by the Government.

Ordinary food relief is issued on a uniform scale graduated according to the size of the family to be maintained, and in determining eligibility the family income is taken into consideration. Supplementary special foods (milk, eggs and green vegetables) are provided in respect of persons certified as being in need of them, also special diets for indigent invalids or sick persons. In 1937 arrangements were made to supplement the food orders by a pint of milk per day for mothers (before and after child birth) and for children under seven years of age in families receiving social aid, and to extend eligibility for aid by excluding from the family income a considerable proportion of the earnings of the various members of the family. Moreover, it was provided that persons for whom special foods are issued must be examined by the departmental medical officers and/or welfare nurses with a view to arranging where possible for appropriate medical, dental or other remedial treatment of physical disabilities. It was provided also that the issue of clothing and boots (formerly made at irregular intervals) should be made twice a year to persons in receipt of social aid or part-time relief work. Cases of special distress are partly relieved by cash payments.

Measures taken in regard to Homes for Unemployed Trust are described later in this chapter, and unemployment relief works and the State Employment Exchanges are described in the chapter dealing with employment in this volume.

Eligibility for Social Aid.

The general conditions precedent to the issue of social aid are (1) the applicant must have been unemployed for at least 14 days; (2) he must have been registered at a State labour exchange for at least 7 days; and (3) he must sign a declaration that his income during the fortnight

preceding application did not exceed a certain limit—known as permissive income—which varies according to the number of his dependants. The condition as to registration for employment does not apply where the applicant is aged or incapacitated, or an invalid, or a woman responsible for the care of invalids or young children.

The recipient of social aid selects from approved traders the suppliers from whom he wishes to obtain his requirements, and indicates the proportion of the total value of his food order which he wishes to be allocated to the various traders—grocer, butcher, baker and milk-vendor. Orders to supply food to a specified value are issued direct to the suppliers. The recipient also selects a doctor and chemist from approved lists. Clothing and boots as selected by the recipient from standardised lists are obtained and distributed by officers of the Social Service Bureaux.

In assessing the permissive income, the income of all members of the family, except old-age and invalid pensioners, is taken into consideration, and the following items are included: Earnings (except where exempt as shown below), gifts of money, family allowances, Government charitable allowances (except where paid away in rent), rents from property, 25 per cent. of amounts paid by boarders, military and war widows' pensions in excess of 15s. per fortnight, other pensions and similar payments (excluding old-age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances). Earnings of each son, daughter, brother or sister in the household of a recipient of food relief are exempt up to 60s. per fortnight if adult or 40s. if under 21 years of age. Appropriate exemption is allowed also in respect of earnings by the head of the household.

Old-age and invalid pensioners in the household are disregarded in the determination of the permissive income limit and the scale of food relief. Children under twelve months are excluded in regard to the relief scale. Relief on the same scale as for single adults is issued for juveniles from the age of 15 years, also for children aged 14 years for whom family endowment, or widows' pension, or similar allowance, is not paid.

Scales of Food Relief.

The scales of permissive income and the value of food orders (exclusive of special foods) current in December, 1939, are shown below. The scale of relief was increased as from 1st August, 1939, viz., by 2s. a fortnight for single persons, 3s. for married couples without children or with one child, and 3s. 6d. for other family units.

Table 136.—Scales	of	Food	Relief	and	Perm	issible	Income.
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Family Unit.	Limit of Income per Fortnight.	Value of Food Relief, per Fortnight.	Family Unit.		Limit of Income per Fortnight.	Value of Food Relief per Fortalght.
Married couple	8. 25 40 50	8. d. 17 0 31 0 41 0 43 0	Married couple, 3 children ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	***	8. 65 70 75 10	8. d. 49 0 55 0 61 0 6 9

(a) Excluding income mentioned above.

In Broken Hill, Silverton and certain other western towns the scales of food relief are higher than those shown in the foregoing table.

Recipients of Food Relief.

The following statement shows the number of recipients and their dependants for whom food relief was issued in June of each of the last seven years and in December, 1939; also, for the purpose of comparison, the number of men engaged in part-time employment on relief work at these dates:—

Table 137.—Recipients of Food Relief and Relief Workers, 1933 to 1939.

Particulars.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935,	June, 1936.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.	June, 1939.
Food Relief-			 	į	1		
Recipients	83,151	28,759	25,531	24,988	30,135	33,694	37,795
Recipients and							
pendants	192,777	62,341	54,802	58,680	71,615	82,343	94,033
Relief Workers—							
Part-time	34,229	75,648	72,373	55,770	24,976	19,198	20,229

The decline in the number of persons in receipt of food relief in the twelve months ended June, 1934, was due partly to a general improvement in employment but mainly to the transfer of a large number of men to part-time relief work. Between June, 1934, and June, 1936, the number of recipients of food relief declined by nearly 3,800, and the part-time relief workers by nearly 20,000.

During 1936-37 the aggregate number of part-time relief workers and food relief recipients declined by 25,600. The decrease in relief workers was 30,800, but some of these were transferred to food relief, causing an increase in recipients. During 1937-38 there was another increase in respect of food relief, due to some extent to the more liberal conditions of eligibility for social aid; and there was a reduction of 5,800 in the number of relief workers.

There was a marked increase in recipients of food relief during 1939, especially in country districts. This followed a slackening of expenditure on works which provide employment for large numbers of unskilled workers, and a diminution in returns from rural activities by reason of drought in 1938 and low prices for staple products. The increase persisted until October, 1939.

It has been the practice to increase the relief at Christmas time. At Christmas, 1936, a cash payment equivalent to a food order for one week and a half was paid from a grant by the Commonwealth. At the time of the coronation of His Majesty King George VI, and at Christmas, 1937 to 1939 the State Government granted each recipient of food relief a cash payment equivalent to one week's food order.

TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease are numerous throughout the State. There are private hospitals which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located, with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds, or by charitable organisations; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease, and medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, and optometrists are required

to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of registered medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and optometrists at the end of various years since 1929 is shown below:—

Table 138.—Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists and Optometrists on Register, 1929 to 1938.

	Nu	nber on Registe	er at 31st Decembe	er.
Year.	Medical Practitioners.	Dentists.	Pharmacists.	Optometrists
1929	3,124	1,416	1,843	*
1932	3,179	1,415	1,889	645
1935	3,275	1,417	2,004	620
1936	3,332	1,443	2,092	605
1937	3,395	1,471	2,142	608
1938	3,478	1,472	2,228	602

* Not registered.

There were 355 persons (other than pharmacists) licensed to deal in poisons in 1938; and 7 persons licensed to manufacture opium and other dangerous drugs and 61 licensed to distribute them.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1924, and amendments. Four classes of nurses may be registered, viz., general, mental, midwifery, and infants'. In the case of midwifery nurses, registration must be renewed annually. The number of registrations at 31st December, 1938, was as follows:—General nurses, 10,227, midwifery 6,116, mental 1,124, infants' 88. Information is not available as to the actual number of nurses, as many are registered under more than one classification.

Special free services for maternity cases have been provided by the Department of Public Health since January, 1939, so that the advice of a specialist may be obtained upon the request of the medical practitioner in attendance upon mothers in poor circumstances; and a blood donor service is available when required.

For the treatment of sickness and accident in sparsely populated districts, the Government subsidises medical practitioners with a view to encouraging them to practise in outlying bush settlements. Usually the subsidy is the amount necessary to bring earnings to a certain sum.

Aerial medical services are provided by the Australian Aerial Medical Services at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (which is maintained jointly by the New South Wales and South Australian sections of the organisation). A medical practitioner, air pilot and mechanic and a wireless operator are stationed at each centre; and hospital and nursing facilities, an aeroplane and radio equipment are available. The services are subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country localities. A local committee supervises the work of the nurse in each district, pays her expenses and fixes charges for her services, etc. Persons in necessitous circumstances are exempt from the payment of the fees. Both these organisations have arranged for the maintenance of cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The cottages serve as residences for the nurses and as accommodation for patients in cases of emergency.

The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if needed, in the metropolitan district.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a board, incorporated in 1919. The board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected annually by the contributors to its fund. Ambulance cars of special design are used, and those in the metropolitan district have been fitted with appliances for transmitting and receiving radio messages to and from headquarters in Sydney. The number of cases transported during the year ended June, 1939, was 213,584, and the mileage was 1,874,300.

Hospital Services.

Private Hospitals.

A private hospital may not be conducted except under licence in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act of 1908, as amended by the Nurses Registration Act, 1924. The legislation applies to all establishments in which a charge is made for treatment, except those maintained or subsidised by the State or licensed under the Lunacy Act or the Inebriates Act. The licences are issued annually by the Minister for Public Health on the recommendation of the Board of Health, and it is prescribed that every private hospital must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection.

At 31st December, 1938, the private hospitals numbered 549, viz., 207 in the metropolitan district and 342 in the country, and the total number of beds available was 5,224. The classification of the hospitals and their accommodation, according to the nature of the cases received, are shown in the following statement:—

Table 139.—Private Hospitals—Number and Accommodation, at 31st December, 1938.

	l	Private Hos	srițals.		N	lumber of F	Beds.	
District.	 Medical, Surgical, and Lylng-in.	Medical and Surgical,	Lying- in,	Total.	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in.	Medical and Surgical.	Lying- in,	Total.
Country	 179	No. 35 13	No. 91 150	No. 207 342	No. 1,723 1,543	No. 786 156	No. 399 617	No. 2,908 2,316
Total .	 260	49	241	549	3,266	942	1,016	5,224

In 401 hospitals the accommodation at the end of 1938 did not exceed 10 beds, in 105 there were from 11 to 20 beds, and in 43 hospitals there were more than 20 beds.

Public Hospitals.

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons. Some are maintained wholly by the State, viz., a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Waterfall, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the asylums for the infirm at Newington, Lidcome and Liverpool (see page 168). The Prince Henry Hospital, formerly a State institution known as the Coast Hospital, was incorporated under a board of directors in August, 1936, and brought within the purview of the Hospitals Commission.

Some of the public hospitals are under the ægis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers. They are open to persons of all creeds, and the majority of them receive a subsidy from the State.

By the Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1937, provision has been made for a systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which is constituted by the Minister for Public Health as chairman and four other members appointed by the Governor. One of the members is vice-chairman, exercising powers and authorities delegated by the chairman. Members other than the chairman and vice-chairman are remunerated by fees.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services, are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Act. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals," consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions," includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis; the hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society; the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents, or incurables; the dental hospital; the hospitals con-

ducted by religious organisations; and the Australian Aerial Medical Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board consisting of not. less than nine nor more than twelve directors. Where the number is nine. or ten, four directors are appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the Hospitals Commission; and where the number is eleven or twelve, five are so appointed. The other directors are elected triennially by the A person who contributes as member of a contribution subscribers. scheme or otherwise, except by way of payment for relief, an amount of at least ten shillings is deemed to be a subscriber for the year in which the amount is paid; also persons nominated by firms or associations who contributed to the funds of the hospital, and those nominated by auxiliary associations, the number of nominees being fixed according to the amount. contributed by firms, etc., or raised by auxiliaries. Life members are deemed to be subscribers from the date of becoming life members. Any person who contributes to the funds of the hospital £10 in one sum may become a life member, and the board may appoint as life member any person who has rendered meritorious service to the hospital.

The Act defines the liability of patients to pay a reasonable sum for the cost of hospital services and such sum is recoverable in the courts of law, though destitute persons may Lot be refused relief by reason only of inability to pay therefor. If authorised by the Commission, portion of a hospital may be set aside for paying patients, who may contract for

private or intermediate accommodation.

It is the duty of the Hospitals Commission to inspect the hospitals which receive or apply for subsidy, to report to the Government as to the amount of State aid required to meet the needs of the hospitals, to determine which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. Under certain conditions the Commission may exercise special powers to close or amalgamate incorporated hospitals with a view to effective and economical administration, or to authorise the board of a hospital to provide accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases, or convalescent or incurable cases, or to define the functions and activities of a hospital.

Moneys appropriated by Parliament for the assistance of hospitals are paid into the Hospital Fund administered by the Commission for distribution

amongst the hospitals. The amount transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the fund in each year since the Public Hospitals Act was brought into operation in November, 1929, is shown below. The transfers since 1931 represent for the most part the proceeds of the State lotteries (see page 204).

Table 140.—Hospital Fund—Transfers from Consolidated Revenue, 1930 to 1939.

Year en	ded Jun	е.	Amount.	Year end	Year ended June.			
			£				£	
1930			340,500	1935			606,181	
1931			433,527	1936	•••		661,809	
1932	•••	• • • •	520,892	1937		• • • •	892,360	
1933			710,000	1938			1,024,335	
1934	•••		705,238	1939			1,016,160	

The amounts shown in the table do not represent the total Government expenditure on hospitals, being exclusive of the cost of State institutions and of sums granted or advanced to hospitals for buildings or equipment as indicated by the accounts of the hospitals (see Table 142).

In 1938-39 the amount of £1,014,571 was distributed in 191 institutions, viz., £650,667, to 39 metropolitan institutions and £363,904 to 152 in the country districts. The largest subsidies to metropolitan hospitals were Prince Henry £109,000, Royal Prince Alfred £116,770, Sydney £84,449, Royal North Shore £55,121, Royal Alexandra for Children £49,835. St. George District Hospital received £28,250; the Benevolent Society of New South Wales was allotted £26,000 for three institutions, and subsidies were granted to the Women's Hospital, Crown-street, £17,249, the Royal South Sydney £11,425, and Balmain £13,754. Subsidies to institutions outside the metropolitan area included £42,902 to Newcastle, £20,342 to Broken Hill, £12,904 to Cessnock, £11,804 to Dubbo and £10,099 to Maitland. The hospitals at Goulburn, Lismore, Kurri Kurri, Orange, Wollongong, Wagga, Narrandera and Lithgow received amounts ranging between £9,250 and £6,750. The hospitals conducted by religious organisations were subsidised to the extent of £68,100, viz., £55,000 to six institutions in the metropolitan district and £13,100 to eight in the country.

Particulars relating to the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission and the number of patients treated are shown below:—

Table 141.—Public Hospitals—Accommodation and Patients, 1931 to 1938.

				Be	eds.		Ont-P	atients.
Year e	ended Ju	ne.	Hospitals.	Number Available.	Number Occupied. Daily Average.	Patients treated in Hospital.	Number.	Attendances.
1001			150	*	6,610	142,548	443,676	1,164,613
1931	•••	•••	170	*	6,481	146,361	481,170	1,315,491
1932	• • •	•••	172		.,	, ,		
1933			174	10,160	6,896	154,083	$532,\!416$	1,211,985
1934		,	173	10,953	7,538	169,243	576,548	1,491,196
1985	•••		173	11,781	8,069	181,097	503,689	1,458,344
1986			172	12,223	8,621	199,484	563,918	1,602,863
1937	•••	•••	205	13,500	9,669	215,113	522,610	1.723,305
1938		• • • •	207	13,792	10,306	234.427	595,600	1,746,617

The increase in the number of hospitals under supervision in 1936-37 was due mainly to an extension of the Hospitals Commission's administration to some hospitals already in operation. Therefore the actual increase in accommodation was not so great as indicated by the figures in the table.

The patients treated in the hospitals in 1938 included 52,468, or 22.4 per cent. of the total, for whom no charge was made. Their stay in hospital amounted in the aggregate to 837,763 days.

In addition to the accommodation provided by public hospitals to which the foregoing particulars relate, there were 2,221 beds in the State hospitals, at the asylums for the infirm (see page 168), the Waterfall Sanatorium and auxiliary hospital at Randwick, and the David Berry Hospital. The average number of beds occupied per day was 2,083, and 7,626 patients were treated during the year 1938.

Receipts and Expenditure of Public Hospitals.

The receipts of the public hospitals (excluding State institutions) in 1937-38 amounted to £2,736,815 and the expenditure to £2,786,532. These figures include loan receipts £311,166 expended on buildings and equipment.

Particulars relating to the receipts and expenditure during the five years ended 1937-38 are shown below:—

Table 142.—Public Hospitals—Receipts and Expenditure, 1934 to 1938.

					Receipts.				
Year ende		State .	Aid.	Subscrip-	Systematic		-		Total
June		Buildings and Equipment.	Subsidy.	tions and Donations.	Contribu- tions.	Patients' Fees	Other.		Receipts.
	_	£	£	£	£ [.£		£	£
1934		184,550	634,637	212,587	162,132	334,687			1,605,139
1935		204,556	622,740	223,924	198,167	368,401			1,673,308
1936		216,094	664,090	247,665	233,640	414,979			1,919,554
1937		225,566	855,958	232,530	302,823	432,598			2,351,258
1938	•••	257,333	991,279	247,011	332,214	528,413	380),565	2,736,815
		<u>'</u>	<u>' </u>		Expendit	ure.		<u>.</u>	
Year end	led		Mainte	nance and E	Expenses.	_		New	Total
June-		Salaries and Wages.	Provisions Drugs, Fuel etc.	Expenses and Interest	Renewals and Renova- tions	Total.	A	Building .dditions and quipment	Expen- diture
			£	£	£	£		£	£
1934		001 988	427,283	132,499	51,400	1,232,55	9 3	305,471	1,538,030
1935	• • • •	000 000	461,636	137,321	69,855	1,347,87		285,764	1,633,643
1936	• • • •	# 40 000	508,485	161,343	74,034	1,481,95		114,810	1,896,765
1937		926,973	586,030	199,891	78,371	1,791,26		542,447	2,333,712
1938		1,073,019	647,779	242,168	80,541	2,043,50		743,025	2,786,532

The increases in receipts and expenditure in 1936-37, as shown above, were due mainly to the inclusion of a greater number of hospitals than in earlier years. The increase in the amount of State aid, in particular, was due for the most part to the inclusion of the Prince Henry Hospital, formerly a State institution.

State aid amounted to £1,248,612 in 1937-38, and represented 45½ per cent. of the total receipts; it consisted of subsidies £991,279, grants £252,941, and loans £4,392. Patients' fees £528,413 have increased by 58 per cent. since 1938-34. Fees paid while in hospital do not constitute the total payments by patients, as many of them pay also in the form of systematic and other contributions. The amount of systematic contributions represented 12 per cent. of the receipts in 1937-38; there has been a steady growth in these receipts. Receipts from loans, other than Government loans, are included as "other" receipts. The expenditure on salaries and wages has been augmented by reason of a general increase in rates in recent years and by payments to the staffs of additional hospitals included in 1936-37 for the first time. The expenditure on buildings and equipment was £743,025 in 1937-38, as compared with £159,685 in 1932-33.

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTION FUNDS.

Systematic contribution schemes have been organised in respect of a number of public hospitals.

For the hospitals in the metropolitan area a joint scheme, the Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, was established in July, 1932, and incorporated on 15th August, 1933. It absorbed an industrial contributions scheme already operating in connection with the Hospital Saturday Fund, a charitable organisation, which for many years had been collecting subscriptions and donations for the hospitals. Contributors to the Metropolitan Fund pay at the rate of 6d. per week (minors 3d.), and this entitles them to certain hospital benefits in respect of treatment in private as well as public hospitals. During 1937 the scheme was extended to enable members to contribute at higher rates for increased benefit. From its inception to 30th June, 1939, an amount of £1,037,926 had been disbursed for hospital benefits, viz., £690,016 to metropolitan hospitals affiliated with the funds and £347,910 to other hospitals, public and private.

Details regarding the operations of the Fund are shown in the following statement:—

Table 143.—Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, 1933 to 1939.

Year	Benefits		Expenditure.			
ended 30th June.	Granted to Contributors.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals.	Administration, etc.		
	No.	£	£	£		
1933	6,400	31,757	25,585	5.985		
1934	16,200	75,301	64,496	9,726		
1935	23,900	125,201	109,463	12,894		
1936	31,000	175,426	149,624	16,421		
1937	*	226,483	210,152	21,704		
1938	48,260	270,056	226,027	26,608		
1939	50,561	288,211	252,579	28,133		

*Not available.

In the country many individual hospitals have organised a systematic contribution fund, and benefit is provided by each fund for treatment of contributors and dependants in other hospitals as well as the institution to which the fund belongs. Information relating to these funds, as compiled by the Hospitals Commission, is shown below:—

Table 144.—Country Hospitals—Systematic Contributions Funds, 1935 to 1938.

Year ended 30th June.	Contributors.	Contributions Received.	Payments to Hospitals.	Administration
	No.	£	£	£
1935	128,521	162,285	140,708	18,478
1936	149,145	187,448	177,283	21,518
1937	169,064	222,113	199,847	25,004
1938	186,461	256,887	238,436	28,111

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Federal Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, persons, and goods arriving from oversea ports.

Cases of such diseases as leprosy, bubonic plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal infection, typhus, yellow fever, cholera, pulmomary tuberculosis, encephalitis lethargica, and undulant fever, must be notified to the Board of Health. Cases of bubonic plague are rare; no case has occurred since 1923.

Where necessary, provision is made for the isolation of infectious cases. In the metropolis the majority are treated at the Prince Henry Hospital, or at an infectious diseases hospital at Lidcombe, which is a State institution. Country cases are accommodated in special wards of the local hospitals.

The following table shows the notifications of the various diseases in 1921 and later years. Particulars relating to the deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter relating to Vital Statistics:—

Table 145.—Infectious Diseases—Cases Notified, 1921 to 1938.

				1938.					
Disease,	1921.	1931.	1937.	Metro- politan District.	Hunter River District,	Broken Hill District.	Other Districts.	Total.	
Typhoid Fever	949	340	118	37	11	5	36	89	
41	1 000	4,447	2,493	1,612	111	$\frac{3}{27}$	859	2,609	
						77			
	6,854	4,432	4,244	2,061	435	11	1,373	3,946	
Infantile Paralysis	184	103	70	279	103	•••	272	654	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	30	30	17	15	1		6	22	
Encephalitis Lethargica	l +	20	8	7	1		3	11	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,240	1.588	1,779	1,404	87	24	282	1,797	
Leprosy	l 'a	2	3	·		• • •		·	
Bubonic Plague	2								
Puerperal Infection	*	319	241	195	9	3	51	258	
Typhus Fever	l	l	4	5			$\frac{1}{2}$	7	
Undulant fever	‡	‡	2					•••	

Leprosy.

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret, which was opened for the admission of patients in 1883, though statutory provision for the compulsory notification of the disease and detention of lepers was not made until 1890. No persons were admitted during the year 1938, and two inmates died. There were 11 immates in the lazaret on 31st December, 1938, viz., 8 males and 3 females. Their birth-places were—New South Wales 6, Western Australia, Malta, Pacific Islands, Straits Settlements and China 1 each. The cost of the lazaret during 1938 was £4,164, or £328 2s. 7d. per inmate.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. During the year 1938 the notifications numbered 1,797, viz., 1,404 in the metropolitan sanitary district, 87 in the Hunter River district, 24 in the district of Broken Hill, and 282 in the remainder of the State.

A remarkable reduction in the mortality from tuberculosis has been effected as a result of measures for the protection of the milk and food supply, the supervision of immigration, a stricter regulation of conditions of employment, and improved methods of medical treatment. Nevertheless, tuberculosis causes about 4 per cent. of the deaths in New South Wales, and there is pressing necessity for organised efforts to control the disease.

A special division of the Department of Public Health has been formed to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to arrange for the after-care of those discharged, etc.

Institutions for the care of tubercular cases have been established by the Governments of the State and the Commonwealth, and others are assisted by State subsidy. As far as practicable the cases are graded for admission to the sanatoria. The Waterfall Sanatorium contains 407 beds for patients in the intermediate stages of the disease, and an auxiliary hospital with 120 beds for advanced patients is located at the Prince of Wales (Repatriation) Hospital. Both these are State Government institutions. The Commonwealth controls two institutions for returned soldiers with accommodation for 142 patients. The Queen Victoria Homes at Thirlmere and Wentworth Falls, with 108 beds for patients in the early stages, and three sanatoria administered by the Red Cross Society with 130 beds, are subsidised by the State Government. There are 8 beds in the R. T. Hall Sanatorium at Hazelbrook and about 40 beds in private hospitals.

The Waterfall Hospital is the largest of the sanatoria. The number of patients under treatment during 1938 was 872, and there were 397 in the hospital at the end of the year. The cost of maintenance in 1938 was £36,247, equal to £93 per occupied bed.

A village settlement for tubercular cases was opened at Picton Lakes in May, 1929. It was founded and is maintained by public subscription and admission is arranged by the Department of Public Health. There are 19 cottages for married patients and two hostels for single patients. The number of residents at the end of 1938 was 76, viz., 23 patients and 53 dependants.

With the object of checking the spread of tuberculosis, dispensaries have been opened for diagnosis and the examination of patients and the supervision of those who are not under treatment in an institution. There are

six dispensaries in Sydney. One was opened in 1912 by the National Association for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption (now known as the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales). The others are attached to public hospitals, viz., Royal Prince Alfred, Royal North Shore, Sydney, Canterbury District, and Manly District. There is a dispensary also at the Newcastle Hospital. Medical advice is given to patients at these clinics, and nurses visit their homes and instruct the inmates in precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is regulated under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, which came into operation on 1st December, 1920. It prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner, and must remain under treatment until cured. Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the commissioner appointed under the Act. It is not considered, however, that notification is fully effective. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, also the sale of certain drugs used in connection with these diseases, except when prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner.

There are ten clinics in operation in the metropolitan district, of which nine are established at public hospitals. Free treatment is provided at other subsidised hospitals, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government. Special wards for these cases have been opened at the Prince Henry (formerly Coast) Hospital, and at the Newington State Hospital, and there is an isolation block at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

The notifications during the year 1938 numbered 6,196, of which 5,491 cases were notified in the metropolitan area and 439 in the Newcastle district. About 72 per cent. of the cases were notified by public hospitals and clinics.

Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are detained for treatment in lock hospitals attached to the gaols, in terms of the Prisoners Detention Acts, 1908 and 1918. Such prisoners may be detained even after the definite sentence is served, until certified by the medical officer as free from disease.

TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

The law relating to persons suffering from mental diseases is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898 as amended in 1934. Its provisions apply mainly to those who may be certified as insane and incapable of managing their affairs, but voluntary patients may be received. Insane persons may be admitted to an institution, if certified by two qualified medical practitioners, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of two Justices of the Peace, but relatives have the right of custody of insane persons brought before the Justices if they can give a satisfactory assurance that proper care will be taken of them. Persons found to be insane by proceedings before the Supreme Court in its lunacy jurisdiction may be admitted to mental hospitals upon the order οť Voluntary patients may be received with the consent of the Inspector-General into hospitals for the insane and licensed houses, but may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave.

The influx of insane persons to New South Wales is restricted under the Lunacy Act, which renders the owner, charterer, agent, or master of a vessel liable for the maintenance of any such person landed in the State.

The estates of persons proved to be incapable, through mental infirmity, of managing their affairs, are placed under the management and care of the Master in Lunacy. Estates of voluntary patients are placed under his care only at the written request of the patient.

Special courses of training in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases are provided for medical students at the Sydney University, where a chair of psychiatry has been established.

Mental Hospitals.

The Government maintains a number of institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons, and private institutions may be licensed for the purpose. Licenses may be granted also for the reception of a single patient, but unauthorised persons are not permitted to take charge for profit of a person of unsound mind. All institutions for mental cases, including reception houses, etc., for their temporary accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. With his consent, harmless patients may be boarded out or released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them. Official visitors may be appointed for every hospital and reception house, one being a medical practitioner and one a police magistrate or barrister-at-law. Two or more of these visitors, one being a medical practitioner, visit these institutions at least once a month, and they are empowered to hold inquiry at the request of a patient or lns relatives or friends, and, if satisfied by the certificate of two psychiatrists, may discharge the patient.

There are ten Government mental hospitals and two private institutions licensed to receive mental patients. At two of the Government institutions there is also a hospital for criminal insane. Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in a hospital in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1939, consisted of 5,657 males and 5,131 females in mental hospitals and licensed houses in New South Wales; 4 men and 4 women from this State in South Australian hospitals; and 421 men and 469 women on leave from the institutions. The total number of persons under cognisance, exclusive of voluntary patients, at intervals since 1901 is shown below:—

AA 904b. Tome	Numb	er of Mental P	atients.	Proportion	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.				
At 30th June.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1901*	2,684	1,804	4,488	3.72	2.75	3.26			
1911*	3,810	2,573	6,383	4.27	3.18	3.7			
1921	4,510	3,432	7,942	4.21	3.33	3.78			
1931	5,346	4,357	9,703	4.12	3.47	3.80			
1936	5,846	5,172	11,018	4:34	3.92	4"13			
1937	5.873	5,280	11,153	4.32	3:96	4.14			
1938	5,978	5,503	11,481	4.36	4.08	4.29			
1939	6,082	5,604	11,686	4.39	4.11	412			

Table 146.—Mental Patients, 1901 to 1939.

In order to ascertain the general rate of insanity amongst the population, it would be necessary to take into consideration the patients treated in their homes and those suffering from mental disorders in a form which does not warrant certification as insane or compulsory detention in a mental hospital.

The proportion of the population under official cognisance as mental patients is increasing. The number of males admitted to supervision in each year usually exceeds the number of females, but the death rate amongst the females has been much lower and the number of female patients under cognisance has increased at a faster rate than the number of male patients.

The number of admissions and re-admissions to mental hospitals in various years since 1901 is shown below:—

Year ended ·	Admissions.			I	Re-admission	ns.	Deaths.		
30th June.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901*	387	309	696	77	75	152	194	98	292
1911*	674	387	1,061	113	73	186	338	147	485
1921	711	622	1,333	115	106	221	354	235	589
1931	724	600	1,324	124	120	244	312	213	525
1936	754	689	1,443	139	155	294	392	267	659
1937	629	566	1,195	130	147	277	348	285	633
1938	671	661	1,332	137	158	295	333	259	592
1939	729	672	1,401	138	138	276	363	337	700

[•] Calendar Year.

During 1938-39 the deaths numbered 700, or 6.6 per cent. of the average number resident, and the discharges included 471 persons, or 4.4 per cent., who had recovered, and 244, or 2.3 per cent., who had been relieved.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to mental hospitals and a psychiatric clinic has been established for those suffering from the milder forms of mental and nervous disorders. During the year 1938-39 the number of resident patients under treatment at the clinic was 986, and there were 232 in the institution at 30th June, 1939. Outdoor treatment is provided also. Voluntary patients are treated at the other mental hospitals, and the total number resident at 30th June, 1939, including those at the psychiatric clinic, was 486, viz., 250 males and 236 females. Psychiatric clinics have been established at a number of general hospitals.

Reception houses have been established in Sydney, Newcastle, Kenmore (Goulburn), and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated. Provision to facilitate admission to reception houses, voluntarily and otherwise, is contained in the Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1934. The number of cases under observation and care at the reception houses in 1938-39 was 2,744, and 1,802 were transferred to mental hospitals. At the State Penitentiary at Long Bay, 83 persons were under observation during 1938-39, and 10 were sent to mental hospitals.

A charitable organisation, the After Care Association, assists in the rehabilitation of discharged patients, and has established a small hostel for women discharged from the mental hospitals.

The average weekly cost of maintaining mental patients in Government institutions during the year 1938-39 was 27s. 4d. per patient, of which the State paid 23s. 2d., and the balance was derived from private contributions. The following table shows the average weekly cost per patient during the years cited:—

Table 148.—Mental Patients—Cost of Maintenan	ce, 1921	. to	1939.
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Year	Annual Cost of	Cost of Maintenance per Patient per week.							
ended 30th June.	Mainten- ance of Patients.	To State.	Private Contributions.	Total.					
	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d-					
1921	512,797	$23 \ 10$	3 3	27 - 1					
1929	658,755	24 1	4 11	29 0					
1931	613,665	21 - 0	4 6	25 6					
1936	638,308	19 - 7	3 11	23 6					
1937	639,646	20 3	4 1	24 4					
1938	736,413	22 1	4 1	26 2					
1939	781,958	$23 \tilde{2}$	4 2	27 4					

Variations in the cost of maintenance are due mainly to changes in rates of wages and in the prices of provisions. The cost of voluntary patients is included. During the year ended June, 1939, salaries and fees amounted to £518,645, the cost of provisions, stores, etc., was £180,570, fuel, light and water, £25,133; and miscellaneous items, £57,610. In addition, farm products to the value of £16,789 were grown and consumed at the institutions, and a sum of £26,670 (not chargeable to maintenance of patients) was expended on new works.

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS.

The number of persons who were deaf and dumb, as ascertained at the census of 1933, was 982, equivalent to one person to every 2,649 of the population, and the number of persons afflicted with blindness was 1,413 or one person in every 1,840. A classification according to ages is shown below:—

Table 149.—Deaf Mutes and Blind Persons—Census, 1933.

]	Deaf Mute	s.	В	lind Perso	Per 1,000 of Population.		
Age Group,	Males,	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaf Mutes.	Blind.
14 years and under	120	75	195	41	32	73	•26	•10
15-39 years	283	236	519	135	81	216	.50	-21
40-64 ,,	121	106	227	289	151	440	.34	.66
65 years and over	14	25	39	359	321	680	.25	4.37
Not stated	1	1	$_2$	3	1	4	•••	•••
Total	539	443	982*	827	586	1,413*	-38	.54

^{*} Including 5 males and 6 females who were blind deaf mutes.

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at several institutions. The New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is maintained partly by Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions. Special educational courses are provided, the fees being remitted in cases of financial inability. The

Sydney Industrial Blind Institute undertakes the care of the adult blind, and provides industrial training to enable them to earn a livelihood. Homes for the blind are conducted in connection with this institution, and a free circulating library of embossed books is provided. Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; also a school for blind children at Strathfield.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years.

Welfare of Children.

The Child Welfare Act, 1939, brought into operation on 1st December, 1939, is a consolidating measure by which provision is made for the care and maintenance of State wards and for the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, for protecting children from ill-treatment and neglect, for preventing their employment in dangerous occupations, and for regulating the adoption of children and their employment in public performances and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children, and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Orders of a magistrate to compel parents to meet the obligation of maintaining their legitimate children are made in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children's Acts of 1901-1939.

The State pays allowances under the Widows Pensions Act to assist widows to maintain their children during the years of dependency, and family allowances are paid under the Family Endowment Act for the upkeep of children in families with limited means.

In legal disputes regarding the guardianship of infants, the Supreme Court, or in certain cases the lower courts, may make orders as to the custody and as to access by either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child. In such cases the mother has equal rights with the father as to guardianship, in terms of the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934.

A Federal law authorises the payment of an allowance to mothers, to assist in defraying the expenses incidental to childbirth where the family income is within a certain limit.

The Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act prohibit the use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them. The Public Instruction Act, as amended by the Child Welfare Act, 1939, requires children between the ages of 6 and 14 years to attend school regularly; from 1917 to the end of 1939 the period of compulsory school attendance was 7 to 14 years. The employment of children in factories and in industrial apprenticeship is subject to laws which are discussed in the chapters relating to Factories and to Employment.

Maternity Allowances.

The Maternity Allowances Act of the Commonwealth, came into operation on 10th October, 1912, to provide for the payment to mothers of a sum of £5 in respect of each birth occurring in Australia. The allowance was reduced to £4 in July, 1931, and payment was restricted to cases where the income of the claimant and her husband (or in the case of a posthumous or ex-nuptial child, the income of the claimant) did not exceed £260 during the preceding twelve months. In October, 1932, the income limit was fixed at £208. Since August, 1934, the limit has been graded, within a range

of £91, according to the number of the claimants' children, £13 being added to the minimum for each surviving child under fourteen years of age born prior to the birth in respect of which the allowance is claimed. The income limits were raised by £13 in September, 1936, and by £26 in January, 1938.

Between August, 1934, and September, 1936, the sum of 5s. for each other child under fourteen years was added to the allowance—the maximum payment being £5. In September, 1936, the allowance was fixed at £4 10s. where there was no other child under fourteen years and £5 in other cases. Since January, 1938, an amount of £7 10s. has been paid where there were three or more other children under fourteen years, and children of the claimant's husband by a former marriage have been taken into account in assessing income limits and allowances.

Fayments are made in respect of still-born children if viable, but one allowance only is payable in the case of plural births. The allowances may be paid only to women who are inhabitants of, or who intend to settle in the Commonwealth, and they are not payable to Asiatics or to aboriginal natives of Australia or of the Pacific Islands.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales in the years stated, in comparison with the number of confinements:—

Table 150.—Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales, 1921 to 1939.

_					Confinements	Claims passed	for Payment.
Year	Year ended June. Amount of Allowance. Fncome		Income Limit.	(excluding Still-births) (approximate).	No.	Amount.	
			£	£	No.	 ,	£
1921			5	No limit.	54,620	56,378	281,890
1929			5	,,	53,310	54,275	271,375
1930			5	,,	51,230	52,335	261,675
1931			5	,,	50,530	51,660	258,300
1932		•••	4	260	45,230	36,569	149,870
1933		•••	4	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 260 \\ 208 \end{array}\right\}$	44,400	31,699	126,740
1934			4	208	42,740	29,960	119,750
1935	•••	•••	4 to 5	208 to 299	43,150	30,354	130,886
1936	• • • •	•••	4 to 5	208 to 299	44,650	30,463	133,055
1937		• • • •	41 to 5	221 to 312	47,190	31,086	145,495
1938	•••	•••	$\begin{cases} 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 5 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 7\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 221 \text{ to } 312\\ 247 \text{ to } 338 \end{array}\right\}$	46,760	30,440	154,613
1939		•	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	47,360	30,860	167,710

While the allowances were payable without regard to parents' income, the number of claims passed for payment usually exceeded the number of confinements. This was due mainly to the fact that still-births were not included in the number of confinements, though maternity allowances were payable in respect of the births of viable children. After the income limit was imposed the proportion of claims dropped below 81 per cent. in 1931-32, and with further restriction in respect of income it was 70 per cent. in the next three years. Notwithstanding a mitigation in the income limit where there were elder children in the family, the proportion declined to 68 per cent. in 1935-36. This may be attributed in part to a higher proportion of first births amongst those which occurred in that year and for such families the income limit remained at £208, and it was due in part to an improvement in the financial circumstances of the families so that a greater proportion were excluded by reason of the income limit. In the last two years the proportion has been 65 per cent.

The maternity allowances paid in New South Wales up to 30th June, 1939, numbered 1,239,246 and the amount was £7,073,000 approximately.

Baby Health Centres and Day Nurseries.

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes the Government has established baby health centres in various parts of the city and suburbs, and in country towns.

A staff of nurses and an honorary medical officer are attached to each centre. The nurses instruct the mothers in hygiene at the centres and in their homes, and make arrangements for medical or dental treatment of mothers and children when necessary.

In December, 1939, there were 208 centres, viz., 54 in the metropolitan area, 18 in the districts of Newcastle and Maitland, 4 in Broken Hill, and 132 in other country districts. During the year 1938 the attendances at the centres numbered 790,450, and the nurses made 68,906 visits to cases within the area served by the centres.

The Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, incorporated in 1919, was established with the object of co-ordinating measures for the welfare of mothers and children. The society provides premises in two localities in the city for use as baby health centres, day nurseries and free kindergartens, and conducts three training schools, where nurses may receive post-graduate training in infant hygiene and mothercraft. Associations of medical practitioners and of nurses, charitable organisations and institutions for children are affiliated with the Society.

Eight day nurseries and nursery schools have been established in the metropolis by the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association. Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries during the daytime. Food, clothing and medical and dental care are provided. The charge is 6d. per day.

In the outlying country districts nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at 52 centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts three travelling baby health clinics. The Society for Crippled Children assists such children in the matter of surgical treatment and in vocational training.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

A system of medical inspection of school children, under the control of the Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Education, is conducted by a staff consisting of 21 medical officers, 18 dental officers, 12 nurses, 8 dental assistants, 2 psychologists and 2 social workers.

It is the aim of the School Medical Service that every child be examined at least twice during the period of compulsory school attendance. An annual visit of inspection is made to all schools, with the exception of the smaller schools in rural districts which are visited triennially. Oculists visit schools in outlying districts, and carry out eye refractions, and prescribe glasses where necessary. A physical survey of the pupils has been carried out as part of the school inspection.

The following summary gives particulars of children medically examined during the years 1936 to 1938:—

					1936.	1937.	1 938.
Number examined						48,973	45,669
Number reviewed					24,529	20,845	23.497
Percentage of those	exan	$_{ m nined}$	notified	\mathbf{for}	ĺ	,	,
defects (medical	and d	lental)			37.6	40.0	37.4

School dental service is provided by 18 dental clinics. In addition to general examinations dental treatment is provided for children aged 7 and 8 years in the metropolitan district and from 6 to 9 years in country schools, and emergency work is undertaken for children of all ages. The number of children treated during 1938 was 19,942, treatment being completed in 87 per cent. of the cases.

The work of the medical officers of the Department of Education includes the investigation of epidemics of infectious diseases affecting school children; the inspection of school buildings; courses of lectures at the Teachers' Colleges; lectures to pupils of high schools and to parents; and the medical examination of children brought before the Children's Courts and those under the care of the Child Welfare Department. Two child guidance clinics have been established in connection with the school medical service. Special investigations are carried out into problems affecting the welfare of children, such as goitre, crippling, mental deficiency, and stammering.

The expenditure on the school medical and dental services in 1938-39, exclusive of administration, was £34,470.

Deserted Children.

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. In certain cases mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children.

For disobedience of or non-compliance with orders under these Acts offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders. The period of imprisonment is limited to one day for every 10s. due and an offender may not be detained for a longer period than twelve months.

Legislation has been enacted to provide for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Empire.

The following statement shows the number of cases in respect of wife and child desertion dealt with in the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Children's Courts during the year 1938:—

	Applie	atlens for C	orders.	Non-compliance with Orders.			
Cases.	Order made.	Order refused.	Case with- drawn.	Order obeyed subse- quently.	Defend- ant im- prisoned.	Case with- drawn or dis- missed.	
For maintenance—Wife	2,256	347	592	1,457	211	861	
Child	442	64	74	612	71	388	
For expenses incidental to birth of illegitimate child	131	23	18	25	10	6	
Total	2,829	434	684	2,094	292	1,255	

Table 151.—Wife and Child Desertion—Court Cases.

Adoption of Children.

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equitable jurisdiction. Application to the court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister of Public Instruction on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname, and orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General. Application for orders of adoption may be heard in open court, or in public or in private chambers.

The number of children adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Act during 1938 was 1,080.

Children under State Supervision.

The supervision of children under the care of the State in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, is a function of the Department of Child Welfare, which is administered by the Minister for Education. A permanent officer of the Public Service of New South Wales is the Director of Child Welfare and the Governor may appoint an advisory council, with an officer of the department as secretary, to advise and report upon matters relevant to the work of the department.

Special provision is made under the Act (a) for State wards, viz., orphans or children who by reason of parental neglect or unfitness for guardianship or other cause, have to be removed from the control of natural guardians; (b) children in foster homes or other institutions; (c) children of necessitous parents; (d) truants and delinquent children; (e) children who are mentally defective. The Act contains provisions also for restricting the employment of children in street trading and in public entertainments.

In the following statement is shown a classification of the children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in various years since 1911:—

Classification.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1936.	1937.	1938 (June).	1939 (Juue).
State wards Boarded out, adopted or apprenticed In depots, homes or hostels Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters Children boarded-out with own	4, 677	5 , 439	$\begin{cases} 5,054 \\ 230 \\ 1,009 \end{cases}$	4,057 243 607	3,934 237 543	3,876 275 597	3,643 333 679
mothers In licensed foster homes In licenced institutions		11,462 290 689	11,184 382 809	10,032 295 1,187			9,787 195 1,012
Total	9,952	17,880	18,668	16,421	15,877	15,791	15,649

Table 152.—Children under State Supervision.

These figures do not include the children on probation from the Children's Courts or institutions (who numbered 1,728 at 30th June, 1939), nor children licensed for employment in theatres or street trading under conditions which are described later.

The cost of the Child Welfare Department amounted to £457,633 during 1938-39. This figure does not include widows' pensions nor family allowances. The annual expenditure during 1932 to 1937, and in the years ended 30th June, 1938 and 1939, is shown below:—

Y ear	•	Boarding out.	Payments for Children in their own homes.	Institu- tions, Homes, Hostels, etc.	Salaries.	Miscel- laneous,	Total Expendi- ture.	Contribu- tions by Parents and other Revenue.	Net Expendi- ture.
	1	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932		107,059	273,278	33,136	81,377	30,754	525,604	17,227	608,377
1933	•••	98,846	231,824	36,920	69,315	17,436	454,341	19,560	434,781
1934		93,626	223,298	47,204	69,286	16,380	449,794	17,014	432,780
1935		90,145	219,910	46,902	69,263	13,553	439,773	19,742	420,031
1936	•••	88,913	218,198	35,946	73,382	15,596	432,035	20,651	411,384
1937		88,800	205,779	37,080	79,153	14,266	425,078	20,511	404,567
1938*		83,928	219,605	39,465	87,252	15,302	445,552	21,013	424,539
1939*		87,143	244,915	40,323	90,586	15.504	478,471	20,838	457,633

TABLE 153.—Child Welfare Department—Expenditure.

The decline since 1932 has been due partly to a decrease in the number of children under supervision and partly to a reduction in the cost of maintaining those who are boarded out. Only a relatively small amount is contributed by parents and relatives.

State Wards.

The Minister for Education is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship may be terminated when a ward attains the age of 18 years or may extend to age 21 years. Where practicable, State wards are boarded out with approved foster parents. The maximum number of children under the care of one guardian is three, except in cases of families comprising a greater number, brothers and sisters being placed usually in the same home. The children are supervised by salaried inspectors, whose efforts are supplemented by honorary officers. Women inspectors visit infants placed apart from their mothers, and all such infants in the metropolitan area must be submitted to medical examination every fortnight during the first twelve months of life.

Payments by the State to foster parents for the maintenance of State wards do not extend beyond age 14 years, unless the ward is incapacitated, or in special cases, e.g., when he has outstanding scholastic ability or education has been retarded by illness or other cause. On reaching the age of 14 years the wards are usually apprenticed or placed in employment, and if weekly earnings are not sufficient to cover maintenance they are supplemented by the Department.

Child welfare homes are maintained for the accommodation of State wards pending boarding out or transfer, and for those who are ill or crippled. There is a training farm at Berry, where boys are trained for rural work, and a domestic training home for girls at Guildford.

Relief of Children of Necessitous Parents.

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance in their own homes of the children of necessitous parents. Allowances may be paid for the purpose to the mother or father who is widowed or deserted or whose spouse is incapacitated, in gaol or an oldage pensioner. Relief in this form is granted also for the children or

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

adopted children of single women. As a general rule payment ceases when the child reaches the age of 14 years, but may be continued to 18 years if he is incapacitated or for other special reason.

The rate of contribution since January, 1938, has been 10s. per child up to a maximum of £3 10s, per week per family. Where old-age or invalid pension is received the limit is £4, including pension. Relief is not payable by the Child Welfare Department for children whose mothers are qualified for widows' pensions, but assistance is given in respect of the children of widows who are not eligible for such pensions, such as those qualified to receive invalid pensions provided by the Commonwealth Government.

In the year ended June, 1939, contributions were paid by the Department to 5,073 mothers for the support of 9,787 children.

Children in Foster Homes.

It is prescribed by the Child Welfare Act, 1939, that no person (other than a relation by blood) may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week. This section of the Act does not apply to State wards boarded out by the Child Welfare Department, nor to institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State.

Places used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents must be licensed and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department. The number of foster homes licensed in 1938-39 was 141, and the number of children was 527. During the year 227 children were discharged to their parents, 9 were transferred to the control of the Child Welfare Department, 96 were removed from State supervision for other reasons, and 195 remained in the foster homes at the end of the year.

Since 1st December, 1939, it has been obligatory to obtain licenses for day nurseries and kindergartens.

Children in Charitable Institutions.

In addition to the State homes and other institutions for children administered by the Child Welfare Department, there are institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations where children are placed by their guardians in preference to being boarded out under the State system. Some of these receive children from the Children's Courts. Those in which children under the age of 7 years are received must be licensed as foster homes under the Child Welfare Act, as shown above.

In a few cases the parents contribute towards the support of the children, but usually they are maintained by the organisations which conduct the establishments.

In terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, the Minister is authorised to board out children to persons in charge of charitable homes or hostels, and to make payments in respect of such children at the rates paid to foster parents for the maintenance of State wards (see page 164). In the case of establishments in existence at 1st December, 1939, when the Act commenced, payment is limited to the number of immates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before this date.

At the end of the year 1937, there were 4,446 children in the charitable institutions, and there were 830 in the State institutions, such as homes for delicate children, industrial schools, and shelters. Particulars of the children in the various kinds of institutions are shown below:—

				-	_		
	Metro	politan.	Cour	ntry.		Total.	
Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Lying-in Homes	16	14	9	8	25	22	47
Demous land Apriliana	6	8	3	1	9	9	18
Ounhan Agrinma	377	469	880	772	1,257	1,241	2,498
Neglected and Delinquent Children	ı's				'	'	1
Homes—State	77	206	513	17	590	223	813
Other	391	534	149,	56	540	590	1,130
Institutes for Deaf, Dumb, and Blir	nd 94	103	53	35	147	138	285
Infants' Homes	153	104	56	51	209	155	364
Other Charitable Institutions	68	33	11	9	79	42	121
Total	1,182	1,471	1,674	949	2,856	2,420	5,276

Table 154.—Children in Charitable Institutions, 1937.

Delinquent Children.

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts, by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

Leniency is an outstanding feature in the treatment of the young offenders, and a large number are released after admonition, or on probation, committal to an institution being a final resort. The children brought before the courts are classified into groups, according to the special treatment they require, consideration being given to the character of the child and the circumstances surrounding the committal of the offence, the home environment, the character of the parents, and the nature of their control. In the metropolis and at Newcastle and Broken Hill there are shelters for the temporary detention of young offenders.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. They may be indentured as apprentices with suitable employers or restored to the custody of parents or guardians. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and undertakes supervision of those released on probation by the Children's Courts.

The State institutions for delinquent boys are located at Mittagong, Gosford, Yanco and Broken Hill, and industrial schools for delinquent girls at Parramatta and La Perouse. The Riverina Welfare Farm at Yanco is the principal institution for training the boys in rural pursuits. Under certain conditions children may be committed to approved institutions established by religious organisations.

At 31st December, 1938, there were 533 boys in the State institutions and shelters, and there were 76 girls at Parramatta and La Perouse, and 8 in the metropolitan shelter for girls. A hostel has been opened for former inmates of the girls' industrial schools to provide accommodation for them when out of employment; there were 9 inmates in December, 1938.

Mentally-deficient Children.

Homes have been established by the State for the care and training of mentally defective children whose cases call for segregation and special treatment. Children may be admitted upon certification by two medical practitioners, one being a medical officer of the Department of Education and one a qualified psychiatrist. Inmates of the homes may be detained beyond the age of 18 years, or may be discharged by the Minister if further detention is not necessary, or they may be released upon license.

State wards who are mentally deficient are accommodated in two child welfare homes, where there were 83 inmates at the end of the year 1938. At each home there is a school with a special staff.

Experience obtained by the medical inspection of school children indicates that about 1 per cent. require special truition on account of sub-normal intelligence. For this purpose special classes have been established in three public schools, and a residential school at Glenfield under the administration of the Department of Education. This school consists of four cottages and administrative buildings, and there is provision to increase the number of cottages to eight, if required. In each cottage accommodation is provided for 32 children. The site occupies 110 acres in a healthy locality, near Liverpool, and the buildings are connected with the metropolitan water supply and electric systems.

Employment of Children.

In other chapters of this volume particulars are shown regarding the employment of children in factories and as apprentices. The employment of children in public theatrical performances, including broadcasting, and in street trading is regulated by the Child Welfare Act, 1939.

Theatre licenses may be issued in respect of children over 7 years, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Minister may think fit. A license may not be granted authorising a child to be employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., nor on Sundays. The licenses may be rescinded at any time upon sufficient cause being shown.

Street trading includes hawking, singing or performing for profit, or any like occupation conducted in a public place. Children under 16 years of age may not be employed in street trading unless licensed. Licenses may be issued to boys over the age of 15 years, and in special circumstances to boys between 14 and 15 years of age. Prior to the commencement of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, licenses were granted to boys at age 12 years and licenses to young boys which were current at 1st December, 1939, may be continued in force until expiration and be extended for six months, but not beyond 1st December, 1940.

Particulars relating to the licenses issued since 1932 are shown below: Table 155.—Children's Licenses for Street Trading and Theatres.

	Theatre	Street Trading Licenses Granted to Boy					
Year.	Licenses issued.	Under 14 years of age.	14 to 16 years of age.	Total.			
1932	770	629	704	1,333			
1933	777	508	533	1,041			
1934	673	402	449	851			
1935	440	573	390	963			
1936	710	1,103	551	1,634			
1937	650	1,432	461	1,893			
1938	663	1,267	332	1,599			
*1939	^J 510	1,610	524	2,134			

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

With few exceptions the street trading licenses were issued to newspaper vendors. The licenses were issued half-yearly, therefore the number issued each year was approximately double the number of boys licensed. The licenses current at 30th June, 1939, were 85 for theatres and 926 for street trading.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to hospitals for the treatment of sickness or disease, there exist both in the metropolis and in the country other institutions, such as homes for the aged and for children. The State maintains four asylums, others are maintained partly by State aid and partly by private contributions, and a few are wholly dependent on private aid.

Three of the State asylums are for men and one is for women. After the introduction of the old-age pension system the character of the work of three of the institutions was changed considerably, so that they are used to a large extent for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, and a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases has been erected in the grounds of the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State asylums during the year 1938 was 3,030. The average cost per inmate was £55 11s.; receipts from various sources represented £15 6s. per inmate, so that the net cost to the State was £40 5s. In the hospitals attached to the three institutions 5,937 cases of illness were treated during 1938—males 4,658 and females 1,279—and at the end of the year 1,560 patients remained under treatment.

In 1937 there were 137 charitable institutions in New South Wales, and the total number of immates under care during the year was 31,132, including 16,313 children. The discharges numbered 19,870, and the deaths 1,433. The number remaining at the end of the year was 9,829, viz., 3,083 men, 1,470 women, and 5,276 children. A classification of the institutions in which the children were resident is shown in Table 154. The receipts of the institutions amounted to £983,861, including the cost of State institutions and State aid to other establishments, £569,844, and the expenditure amounted to £925,644.

A number of societies are active in the matter of charitable relief, e.g., casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc.; and in many suburbs and country towns benevolent societies have been formed for the relief of local distress. Collections for charitable purposes are subject to regulations in terms of the Charitable Collections Act of 1934, and charitable organisations are required to be registered.

In 1937 statistical returns were supplied by 206 societies, and their receipts amounted to £409,037 and expenditure £383;425.

The aggregate receipts of the charitable institutions and societies amounted to £1,392,898 in 1937, and the expenditure to £1,309,069. These include particulars of the State charitable institutions (except hospitals), the Child Welfare Department, the baby health centres, and the Aborigines Protection Board.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the charitable institutions and societies for which returns were supplied in various years since 1911. The particulars do not embrace all "registered charities," but only those permanently engaged in charitable or benevolent work:—

Table 156.—Charita	ole Institutions and	l Societies—Finances.	1911 to	1937.
TABLE 100. CHarta	TO THOUSERDING WILL	i Doctettesr mances.	. 1011 6	, 1001

Particulars.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Aid	192,941	668,044	839,016	703,197	698,861	721,697
Subscriptions, Fees, etc.	78,786	229,547	319,731	386,190	423,740	425,369
Other ,	67,519	68,363	137,049	140,893	169,716	245,832
Total	339,246	965,954	1,295,796	1,230,280	1,292,317	1,392,898
Expenditure—						
Buildings and Repairs Maintenance, Outdoor	21,063	41,771	41,611	70,358	72,592	46,988
Relief, Salaries, Wages	293,460	871,475	1,202,709	1,095,141	1,105,267	1,168,658
Other	11,142	39,371	65,780	64,673	91,151	93,423
Total	325,665	952,617	1,310,100	1,230,172	1,269,010	1,309,069

Financial aid from the State represented 52 per cent. of the total receipts in 1937. It included moneys provided by the State in respect of the governmental activities mentioned in the paragraph above the table.

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINALS.

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of a Board consisting of the Commissioner of Police and other members, up to ten in number, appointed by the Governor.

A number of reserves has been set apart for aboriginals in various localities, where dwellings have been erected, and assistance in the form of food and clothing is supplied when necessary.

Aboriginal children are required to attend school until the age of 14 years, and schools have been established for their exclusive use. The Board may assume control of the children and apprentice them, or place them in a training home. The Board controls a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela, on the Macleay River. A home for young children is maintained at Bomaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission with assistance from the State.

Particulars as to the number of aboriginals in New South Wales are shown in the chapter "Population" of this Year Book.

The expenditure by the Aborigines Protection Board during the year 1938-39 amounted to £89,169, including £69,948 for general maintenance, £5,557 for purchase of stores, £12,270 for educational purposes, and £1,394 for medical attention and other services.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION.

Until 1925, when a crematorium was established at Rookwood in May of that year, the only method of disposal of the dead in New South Wales was by burial. In 1938 there were five crematoria—four in the metropolitan district and one in Newcastle.

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act.

The number of cremations during the last ten years is shown by the following table. The number in 1938 represented 14.7 per cent. of the total deaths in the State, as compared with 2.2 per cent. in 1929:—

	Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1929			341	212	553	1934			1,087	846	1,93
1930	•••	•••	408	294	702	1935	• • •	• • • •	1,368	1,049	2,417
1931	• • • •		507	366	873	1936	•••		1,579	1,192	2,771
1932	•••	•••	623	467	1,090	1937			1,897	1,450	3,347
1933	•••		858	599	1,457	1938			2,199	1,646	3,845

Table 157.—Cremations, 1929 to 1938.

Pensions.

In New South Wales pensions are provided for the aged, for the permanently invalided, for persons incapacitated during war service, and their dependants, for the dependants of deceased soldiers and sailors, and for widows with dependent children. Provision is made also for superannuation in most sections of the Government services, and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Several of the banking companies and other firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

Old Age and Invalid Pensions.

Old-age pensions are payable to women aged 60 years or over, and to men aged 65 years or over (or 60 years in the case of men permanently incapacitated). In order to qualify for a pension the claimant must have resided in Australia for a continuous period of twenty years, though absences amounting in the aggregate to one-tenth of the total period of residence do not involve disqualification.

Invalid pensions are payable to persons over the age of 16 years who have resided continuously for at least five years, and have become incapacitated or blind, in Australia, also to persons permanently incapacitated or blind by reason of congenital defect if they were brought to Australia before the age of 3 years or have resided in Australia continuously for twenty years.

Naturalised persons are eligible for pensions, but aliens, Asiatics (except those born in Australia and Indians born in British India), and aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and of New Zealand, are disqualified.

A pension is not payable to any person who is adequately maintained by relatives, *i.e.*, father, mother, husband, wife, or children, either severally or collectively, nor if the net value of his property, exclusive of his home, exceeds £400, nor if his income exceeds a prescribed limit. Since September, 1937, the limit has been £84 10s. per annum.

The amount of pension at maximum rate is subject to reduction so that the pensioner's income, together with pension, will not exceed the limit stated in the following table. It is reduced also by £1 for every complete £10 of the pensioner's property (exclusive of his home) in excess of £50,

or £25 where both husband and wife are pensioners. In assessing the pensioner's income certain items are not included, viz.:—the value of sustenance or food relief granted under laws relating to unemployment relief; wages received under emergency or intermittent relief work in lieu of sustenance or food relief; benefits from friendly societies, trade unions or provident societies; allowances under Miners' Accident Relief Act (N.S.W.); and gifts or allowances from husband, wife, father, mother or children.

Table 158.—Old Age and Invalid Pensions—I	TABLE	8.—Old Age and Inv	valid PensionsRate
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Date.	Maxi Rate of Per ar	Pensi		Limit of Incom (including pension Per annum.			
1001 4			£	8.		£	s.
1901, August	•••	•	26	0		52	0
1916, October	•••	•••	32	10		58	10
1920, January	• • •	•••	39	0		65	0
1923, September		•••	45	10		78	0
1925, October	• • •	•••	52	0		84	10
1931, July	•••	•••	45 6 39	10 0	7	78	0
1932, October	•••		45	to 10	}	71	10
1933, October	•••		45	10	ر	78	0
1935, July	• • •	•••	46	16		79	6
1936, September	• • •	• • • •	49	8		81	18
1937, September	•••	•••	52	0		84	10

In October, 1933, the maximum rate of pension was fixed at 17s. 6d. per week, and became subject to review in each year in accordance with the rise and fall in the cost of food and groceries as indicated by the retail price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, the maximum to be not less than 17s. 6d. nor more than £1 per week. Under this arrangement the maximum rate of pension was raised to 18s. as from 4th July, 1935. By another amendment of the law in September, 1936, current pensions were increased by 1s. a week, and the scale for adjusting the rates was liberalised so that the rate for a full pension might not fall below 18s. a week, and pensions generally would have greater purchasing power according to the index numbers. Twelve months later the maximum rate was restored to £1 a week and the provisions of the law relating to the variation of the rate according to price index numbers were repealed.

In the case of a permanently blind person, pension may be paid at such a rate (not exceeding the maximum rate) as will make his income, plus that of his wife, together with the pension, equal to an amount not exceeding £227 10s. per annum.

If a pensioner is an inmate of a public benevolent asylum, or remains in a public hospital for over twenty-eight days, he receives an allowance of 6s. per week instead of a full pension. If the pensioner had applied for a pension before entering the institution, the Federal Government also pays to the institution an allowance up to 14s. per week for his maintenance, but such allowance is not made in respect of a pensioner who was an inmate when he applied for a pension.

The following statement shows, in respect of old-age and invalid pensions, the applications received in New South Wales, the number of pensions current, and the average rate and total liability in recent years in comparison with similar information for 1911-12, the first year of Commonwealth control:—

Table 159.—Old Age and Invalid Pensions in New South Wales—1912 to 1939.

Year ended 30th	New Claims,		current in N des at 30th J		Pensio	Rate of n, as at June,	Estimated Annual Liability,	Estimated Annual Liability per head of
June.	- CALLING	Males,	Females.	Total.	Max.	Average.	as at 30th June.	Population as at 30th, June.
			Old	age Pens	_	_	_	_
		- 0			s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
1912	4,763	13,639	16,029	29,668	10 0	9 7	734,526	8 7
1921	5,727	16,033	23,004	39.037	15 0	14 1	1,428,258	13 7
1931	12,814	28,003	37 029	65.032	20 0	19 1	3,225,872	25 3
1932	11,625	30,098	39,769	69,867	17 6	16 6	2,996,266	23 3
1935	10,615	32,890	41.763	74,652	17 6	16 10	3,260,712	24 8
1936	11,611	34,345	43,907	78,252	18 0	17 4	3,529,214	26 6
1937	11,238	35,803	45,965	81,771	19 0	18 4	3.895,086	28 11
1938	11,004	36,801	47,861	84,662	20 0	19 3	4,242,290	31 2
1939	11,611	37 ,633	49,792	87,425	$20 \cdot 0$	19 3	4,375,852	31 10
			Inv	alid Pens	sions.			
					s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
1912	1,784	2,549	2,278	4.827	10 0	9 9	121,836	1 5
1921	3,278	7,016	8,371	15,387	15' 0	14 9	588,588	5 7
1931	6,383	12,148	15,943	28,096	20 0	19 6	1,425,996	. 11 2
1932	6,025	13,025	16,930	29,955	17 6	17 0	1,326,988	10 3
1935	7,138	15,362	20,160	35.522	17 6	16 11	1,562,704	11 5
1936	7,317	16,074	21,523	37,597	18 0	17 5	1,702,402	12 9
1937	7,379	16,637	22,533	39,170	19 0	18 5	1,875,588	13 11
1938	7,139	17,184	23,384	40,568	20 0	19 5	2,045,082	15 1
1939	7.087	17,630	24,257	7د41,8	20 0	19 5	2,110,238	15 5

At 30th June, 1939, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 1,308, and the annual liability for their pensions at the rate of 6s. or less per week was £20,405.

The old-age and the invalid pensioners in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1939, represented respectively 31.7 and 15.2 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 33.5 per 1,000 and 12.8 per 1,000 in the Commonwealth. The number and proportion of pensioners have varied appreciably with each increase or decrease in the maximum rate and in the value of property which a pensioner may hold without disqualification.

The total expenditure by the Commonwealth on invalid and old-age pensions during the year ended 30th June, 1939, was £15,991,782, of which £15,798,038 were paid as pensions, including payments to pensioners in benevolent asylums and hospitals, and £193,744 to public benevolent asylums and hospitals for the maintenance of pensioners. In addition the cost of administration was approximately £128,000.

The amount of pensions, etc., paid in New South Wales during 1938-39 was £6,414,899, including £55,103 to asylums and hospitals.

Widows' Pensions.

Pensions are payable to widows in terms of the Widows' Pensions Act, 1925-1937. A widow is not qualified to receive a pension unless she was domiciled in New South Wales at the date of her husband's death, is residing in the State at the date of her application for a pension, and has been so residing continuously for a period of three years, and (except in cases noted below) has wholly or mainly dependent upon her for support a child,

stepchild, or child legally adopted before her widowhood, who is under the age of 14 years. If a child is suffering from mental or physical disability or possesses special scholastic ability the age limit is 16 years.

A widow without dependent child may be granted a pension if she is at least 50 years of age and in destitute circumstances, or if on the death of her husband she is left unprovided for—the pension in the latter case being limited to the period of six months after the death of her husband.

A pension may not be paid to any widow if she is receiving any other pension or allowance exceeding the amount of pension which, if otherwise qualified, she would receive under this Act; nor if she or her children, individually or collectively, own property exceeding £1,000 in value—apart from their dwelling, furniture and other personal effects.

The maximum rates of pension were £1 per week for the widow and 10s. for each eligible child until February, 1933, when they were reduced to 17s. 6d. and 8s 9d. respectively. They were restored to £1 and 10s. in October, 1987. Pension at maximum rates is reduced by £1 per annum for each £1 of the widow's income in excess of £39 per annum.

In assessing the widow's income it is deemed to include any pension or allowance under any other Act; the earnings of the widow or her children under 14 years of age from personal effort; 5 per cent. of any real or personal property of the widow or her children which produces less than 5 per cent. per annum, except the house in which they reside and the furniture and personal effects therein; and any payment for the children's maintenance or education from any estate, etc.

The widow's income is deemed to include also 50 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children over 14 years of age residing with her, and 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children not residing with her. In special circumstances, however, the whole or part of such earnings may be disregarded. Items excluded are sick allowance or funeral benefit from any society, and money received under an insurance policy on the destruction or damage of property.

Pensions are not payable for any period while the pensioner resides out of New South Wales, except during occasional absences during which her family or home is in the State: Pensions are terminated on the marriage of a pensioner or on the date she becomes qualified to receive an old-age or invalid pension under federal legislation. On the death of a widow the guardian of her children is entitled, with the Minister's approval, to receive the pension payable in respect of them.

The number of pensions granted and the amount of pensions paid during each of the last nine years are shown below:—

Table 160.—Widows' Pensions—1931 to 1939.

				Pension	Paid.	
	Year.		Pensions Granted.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	
			No.	£	s. d.	
1930-31		[6,661	620,258	4. 9	
1931-32			7,218	638,970	5 0	
1932 - 33			7,180*	618,685	4 9	
1933 - 34	•••		8,433	529,764	4: 1'	
1034-35	•••		8,268	532,416	4 1.	
1935-36			8,168	558,431	4: 2.	
1936 - 37			8,108	539,623	4. 0	
1937:-38			8,454	601,511	4 5	
1938-39			8,665	630,321	4 7	

^{*} Estimated.

The number of original claims granted during 1938-39 was 1,442, the total number of pensions, including renewals, granted was 8,665, and the average amount authorised was £70 9s. 5d. per annum. The pensions are subject to review from time to time throughout each year, and may be varied in amount or suspended or cancelled in cases where the widow's circumstances have changed since issue or previous review.

A reduction in the rates in February, 1933, caused the annual payments to decline. In October, 1937, the rates were restored to their former level. The annual payments are affected by variations in the number of fortnightly pay-days, viz., 27 in the years ended June, 1933 and 1936, 25 in 1933-34 and 26 in the other years.

War Pensions.

War pensions are granted by the Commonwealth Government upon the death or incapacity, as the result of war service, of members of the naval or military forces.

The number of war pensioners as at 30th June, 1939, was as follows:—
Table 161.—War Pensioners in New South Wales.

	New Sou	th Wales.	Commonwealth.		
War Pensioners.	Number of Pensioners.	Average Fortnightly Rate.	Number of Pensioners.	Average Fortnightly Rate.	
, ,		£ s. d.		£ s. d	
Incapacitated Soldiers	25,924	2 1 5	77,151	1 19 10	
Dependants of Deceased Soldiers	8,691	2 10 9	27,571	2 9 10	
Dependants of Incapacitated Soldiers .	46,701	0 10 9	144,571	0 10 2	
Total	81,316	1 4 9	249,293	1 3 8	

At 30th June, 1939, there were 81,316 war pensions current in New. South Wales, and the annual liability was estimated to be £2,619,940.

In addition to war pensions, a system of service pensions was introduced in January, 1936, for ex-service men aged 60 years or over, nurses aged 55 years or over, and for those permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental incapacity, or suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Claimants for these pensions are not required, as in the case of war pensions, to establish the fact that their disability arises from war service. The service pensions current in New South Wales at 30th June, 1939, consisted of 2,333 to members of the forces at an average rate of £1 12s. 6d. per fortnight, and 1,539 to dependants or wives, average rate 17s. 5d. per fortnight. The annual liability was £133,550 approximately. The total number of service pensions in the Commonwealth was 13,108, and the annual liability £439,552. A service pension is not granted where income or property exceeds a certain limit.

The amounts paid in New South Wales during 1938-39 were war pensions £2,674,462 and service pensions £118,443, the corresponding amounts paid in the Commonwealth being £7,819,289 and £407,127 respectively.

Government Service Pensions.

The existing pension funds for employees of the State Government of New South Wales are the State Superannuation Fund, the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, and the Government Railways Superannuation Fund. There is also a fund for the superannuation of employees of the Commonwealth Government. These funds are maintained partly by deductions from officers' salaries and partly by grants from the public revenue.

Special provision is made by the State Government for pensions to judges and certain officers, the amount paid from Consolidated Revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1939, being about £16,400.

The first Public Service Superannuation Fund in New South Wales was established by the Civil Service Act, 1884. In 1895 the admission of new contributors was discontinued, and current pensions under the scheme are paid from Consolidated Revenue, as shown later.

The existing Superannuation Fund was constituted by provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1916, and amendments to provide pensions for employees of the State Government and statutory bodies—other than the police and the railway employees.

Originally the scheme was based upon the principle of a fund formed by regular compulsory contributions, in equal proportions by the State Government and statutory bodies, as employers, and the officers of with services, so that the moneys accumulated during service would be available to pay the pensions on maturity. Concessions were allowed to officers who were over 30 years of age when the scheme was brought into operation, and the State Treasury made an agreement with the Superannuation Board that the cost of these concessions would be paid from · Consolidated Revenue in instalments spread over a number of years. Subsequently the scheme was amended so that the Crown contributions to the "Superannuation Fund are made as the pensions become due and not during the service of the employee concerned, and contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions are being repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. The amount, £3,832,000, with interest, is being repaid in monthly instalments of £27,394 spread over fifteen years.

The alteration in the method of payment by employers does not apply to contributions by some of the statutory bodies which continue to be paid as under the original Act, e.g., the Rural Bank, the Metropolitan and Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Boards, the Fire Commissioners, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank (in respect of former employees of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales).

Contributions by employees are compulsory at rates which vary with the age and sex of the contributor. Pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years, unless the officer's service is terminated sooner, and women may elect to contribute for retirement at age 55 years. The average annual contributions at 30th June, 1939, were men £19 18s., and women for retirement at age 55 years £12 6s., or retirement at age 60 years £8 8s.

The amount of pension ranges from £52 to £312 per annum, according to salary. Upon the death of a contributor or a pensioner his widow receives one-half of the amount of his pension and £13 per annum for each child under 16 years of age. Refunds are made to personal representatives in respect of contributions paid by women and by unmarried men or widowers who died before retirement.

The income and expenditure of the Superannuation Fund in the year 1928-29 and the last four years, also the funds at the end of these years are shown below:—

Table 162—State	Superannuation	Fund—Income	and	Expenditure,
	1929 to	1939.		

Particulars.		1928-29.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937 <i>–</i> 38.	1938-39.
Contributions—Employees		£ 301,838	.£ 318,802	£ 327,603	£ 354,404	£ 379,786
Employers Interest on Investments Miscellaneous		464,251' 393,229	322,464 472,730 6,822	342,259 481,379 5,203	359,790 499,848 5,208	381,789 5 22,1 28 43,602
Total Income	,	1,159,318	1,120,818	1,159,444	1,219,250	1,327,305
Pensions Refunds of Contributions Refunds on Retrenchment		158,965 30,970 370	353;878 51,377 12,821	387,366 50,240 3,596	412,321 48,137	437,031 47,970
Administrative Expenses Interest, paid to State Treasury Miscellaneous		11;388 	10,220 116,645 204	11,3 3 5 109,102 687	$\begin{array}{c} 11,349 \\ 101,290 \\ 860 \end{array}$	12,015 93,197 1,256
Total Expenditure Accumulated Funds at end of year		201,693 10,805,028	545,145 8,005,642	562,326 8,602,761	573,957 9,248,055	591,469 9,983,891

^{*} Exclusive of £102,332 not received.

The amount of accumulated funds was reduced between 1928-29 and 1935-36 as a result of amendments in the law respecting employers' contributions, as noted above. The habilities at 30th June, 1939, amounted to £12,608,810, including accumulated funds and a sum of £2,534,763 in respect of employers' contributions which are being repaid to the State Treasury. The investments at the date amounted to £12,433,851, which included Commonwealth Government securities £4,412,985; securities guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales, £1,129,370; money at fixed deposit, £1,011,068; and securities of local governing bodies, £5,880,428.

The number of contributors to the Superannuation Fund at 30th June, 1939 was 22,976, consisting of 16,116 men and 4,234 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The number of contributory pensions in force was 5,028, viz., 2,277 to men, average rate £117 18s. per annum; 946 to women, average £90 11s.; 1,461 to widows, average £62 4s.; and 344 to children at the rate of £13 per annum. The annual amount was £449,505. There were in addition 902 non-contributory pensions for an amount of £55,742 payable from Consolidated Revenue or the funds of corporate bodies, being pensions in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the provisions of the Superannuation Act were brought into operation. These consisted of 312 pensions payable to men at an average rate of £86 8s, per annum; 60 to women, average £82 16s.; 529 to widows, average £44 17s.; and one child's pension at £13 per annum.

Particulars of pensions payable under the Civil Service Act and the Superannuation Act as at 30th June, 1939, are shown below. Some of those payable under the latter Act were in abeyance as the officers had not retired:—

		Pensioners.					
Particulars.	Men.	Women.	Widows.	Children.	Total.	Pensions per Annum.	
Superannuation Act—			1			£	
Contributory pensions from Super annuation Fund Non-contributory pensions—Con	. 2,277	1946	1,461	344	5,028	449,505	
solidated Revenue and funds of corporate bodies	910	60	529	1	902	55;742	
Civil Service Act—From Consolidate	d	~					
Revenue	49	3	13	•••	446	125,531*	
Total	4,0	28	2,003	.345	6,37,6	630,778	

Table 163.—Public Servants—Pensions Payable June, 1939.

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. Other sources of revenue are penalties imposed on members of the police force, penalties and damages awarded to the police as prosecutors, and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods, but more than 60 per cent. of the annual receipts are appropriated from Consolidated Revenue.

The amount of pension payable to members of the police force is graduated in accordance with length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. Where the officer entered the police service after 1906 and has served for 20 years or longer the pension is one-fortieth of his salary at retirement for every year of service up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. The retiring age is 60 years, except in cases of incapacitation, but the services of any member of the force may be retained until he reaches the age of 65 years. If members of the force die whilst in the service gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants.

During the year ended 30th June, 1939, the receipts of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund amounted to £321,753, including deductions from salaries, £51,179, and appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, £202,100. The disbursements, £328,662, included pensions, £317,934 and gratuities, £10,367. The number of pensions current at 30th June, 1939, was 916, viz., ex-officers 884, widows of deceased officers 30 and children 2; the number of contributors was 3,697.

The Government Railways Superannuation Fund was established in October, 1910, for employees in the State railway and tramway services. The contributions from employees are at the rate of 1½ per cent of wages or salary, and the railway and tramway funds provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-sixtieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service, the maximum pension being two-thirds of the average salary.

 $[\]bullet$ Includes pensions to 97 officers transferred to the Commonwealth Service, for which the Commonwealth pays proportion amounting to £19,882.

The number of contributors at 30th June, 1939, was 45,412. Superannuation allowances in force numbered 5,967, and the aggregate annual amount was £573,617, representing an average of £96 3s. per annum. Disbursements during the year 1938-39 amounted to £594,807, including superannuation £554,076, gratuities £6,015 and refunds £31,420, and the total receipts to £594,763. Deductions from salaries amounted to £182,730 and contributions from the railways fund to £307,500 and from the Transport (Tramways) Fund to £97,754. Up to 30th June, 1939, the total subsidy from the public revenues was £3,581,767, of which £402,650 had been provided from Consolidated Revenue, £2,633,689 from the Government Railways Fund, and £545,428 from the Transport (Tramways) Fund. Since the inception of the fund 11,044 superannuation allowances have been granted, 4,765 retired officers have died, 286 have been re-employed in the service, and 26 allowances have been written off the books.

In the Superannuation Fund for the Commonwealth Public Service as at 30th June, 1938, there were 36,480 contributors, of whom approximately one-third were in the State of New South Wales.

Superannuation-Local Government Services.

A superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipalities and shires was brought into operation in April, 1928, in terms of the Local Government (Superannuation) Act, 1927. It provides for compulsory endowment insurance with approved societie? The policies mature at age 65 or previous death and the premiums are payable by the councils and the employees at prescribed rates. There is also a provident fund formed by contributions by councils and employees for those who are debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances. The scale of compulsory cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary.

The insurance cover intact at 31st March, 1939, in respect of 3,644 employees, including bonuses £270,983, was £2,372,083 or £650 per employee, and 573 employees were contributors to the Provident Fund, which amounted to £80,232 at 31st March, 1939.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The introduction of family allowances in New South Wales in July, 1927, was an outcome of the system of wage regulation which is described in the chapter relating to wages. Nevertheless, endowment is not restricted to the children of wage and salary earners, but is payable under like conditions for the children of other families whose income does not exceed a prescribed limit. This limit is based on the living wage determined from time to time for the purposes of industrial awards under the Industrial Arbitration Act. Since December, 1929, when the living wage was based on the requirements of a man, wife and one child under 14 years of age, one child in each family has been excluded from the endowment system.

The allowances are payable until the children reach the age of 14 years, and may be continued to 16 years if the child is incapacitated. Children in charitable institutions are included within the scope of the system. Illegitimate children are excluded generally, but the Commissioner of Family Endowment has discretionary power to pay endowment in respect of such children under special circumstances. Others excluded are children of fathers who are aliens, Asiatics, or aboriginal natives of Africa, the Pacific Islands, or New Zealand, unless born in Australia; children for whom pension is payable under the Widows' Pensions Act or any other State or Federal Act except war pensions; children for whom family allowance is paid in the Commonwealth Public Service.

Where practicable, the endowment is paid to the mothers, and for mothers and children, except those under 2 years of age who were born in the State, there is a residence qualification of two years in New South Wales immediately preceding the date of claim.

The maximum rate of endowment is 5s. per week per endowable child, but the amount at this rate is reduced where necessary to comply with a condition that endowment may not raise the family income above the living

wage, plus £13 for each dependent child except one.

The family income is defined as the combined income of the claimant, her spouse, and children under 14 years, including weekly payments of workers' compensation, and 5 per cent. per annum of the value of real or personal property (except their residence, and the furniture and personal effects therein), which produces less than 5 per cent. per annum. In assessing the income the following amounts are excluded, viz., sick pay and funeral benefits from any society; money received under fire insurance policy; lump sum payments as workers' compensation or superannuation or gratuity; earnings of children under 14 years; earnings of nother from casual employment; war pensions; earnings from overtime up to £26; payments by the State in respect of a child's attendance at school; and where income is derived otherwise than from wages, the amount expended in the production of that income.

Though it is a general rule to grant endowment for a period of twelve months, a large number of claims in 1930-31 were granted for shorter terms under the provisions of an amending Act passed in December, 1929, This Act prescribes that claims for endowment of wage-earners' families, except those following occupations of a seasonal character, may be granted for one, two, three or four quarters on the basis of the average income for a similar period before the date of claim. The practice of granting endowment for short terms was abandoned later, on account of the expense entailed by the frequent review of the claims.

Until 31st December, 1933, moneys for endowment were obtained from proceeds of taxation levied upon employers on the basis of amounts paid in salaries, wages, etc. The tax was abolished as from 1st January, 1934, and endowment has since been paid from the general revenue of the State.

Particulars relating to claims for endowment granted and the amount of endowment paid during the last nine years are shown below. The number of claims as stated is exclusive of claims by charitable institutions and of claims for additional endowment on account of children born in families already receiving allowances.

Table 164.—Family Endowment—Claims and Endowment Paid 1931 to 1939.

_	İ	Nu	mber of Clain	ns granted.		Am	ount of Endo Paid.	wment	
Year.		For p	eriod of one y	rear.	Other	Average	During	the year.	
		Original,	Renewals.	Total.	Claims.	per Fortnight.	Amount.	Per head of Population.	
	1		ĺ			£	£	s. d.	
1930-31		14,955	39,045	54,000	12,320*	46,019	1,196,484	10 5	
1931 - 32		16,014	53,957	69,971	4,114*	69,449	1,805,685	14 Y	
1932-33		9,229	60,342	69,571	914	77,987	2,105,659	16 3	
1933-34		7,038	64,687	71,725	324	78,439	1,960,972	15 0	
1934 - 35		5,747	62,111	67,858	204	73,012	1,898,315	14 5	
1935-36		5,387	55,949	61,336	274	66,836	1,804,392	13 7	
1936 - 37		4,541	48,552	53,093	277	61,353	1,595,183	11 11	
1937-38		4,816	43,157	47,973	185	56,536	1,469,932	10 10	
1938-39		5,662	40,828	46,490	352	52,455	1,363,833	10 0	

^{*}Quarterly periods in most cases.

The living wage, which is the basis of the income limit, remained at predepression level until it was reduced from 82s. 6d. to 70s. per week in August, 1982, and the cost of endowment rose rapidly under the influence of depression during 1930-31 and 1931-32. The reduced wage came gradually into effect as a measure of family income during the twelve months after it was determined. Moreover, a decline in births tended to restrict the scope of endowment, but increased unemployment offset these factors, and in 1933-34 endowment reached the maximum.

In later years the number of claims fell steadily as the effect of improved economic conditions became apparent. A slow rise in the living wage which commenced in 1934 was accelerated in October, 1937, and the number of births increased. Consequently the number of original claims increased, and in 1938-39 there were nearly as many as in 1934-35. The number of renewals has declined by 23,859 during the last five years:

The allowances are paid fortnightly, so that there are usually 26 pay days per annum, but there were 27 in 1932-33 and 1935-36 and 25 in 1933-34. Therefore the fortnightly averages in each year, rather than the annual payments, reflect the rise and fall in the cost of endowment. The average amount paid per fortnight in 1938-39 was the lowest since 1930-31.

The following summary relates to particulars furnished by claimants for endowment in regard to average endowment and to family income and unemployment during the twelve months preceding the date of claim. Unemployment from such causes as illness, industrial strife, etc., as well as scarcity of work, has been taken into account, and heads of families whose employment during the twelve months preceding claim consisted of less than six weeks' relief work have been counted as unemployed throughout the whole year.

TABLE 165.—Family Endowment—Children, Income and Unemployment of Claimants.

	N . N	Average per clai	m granted during th	ic year.	
Year ended		1		Period of l (Principal	Jnemployment Breadwinner),
June.	Number of Endowable Children.*	Endowment Authorised per annum:	Family Income per annum.	Average over all Claims.	Average excluding claims which showed no unemployment
		£ s.	£ e.	Weeks.	Weeks.
1931	2.40	27 10	122 0	19.8	26.9
1932	2.30	28 11	87 2	28.5	34.8
1939:	2.23	27 13	84 13	28.1	35·5 32·2
1934	$egin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 23 & \\ 2 \cdot 25 & \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{ccc} 27 & 0 \ 26 & 13 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 91 & 19 \\ 105 & 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23.4 \\ 19.8 \end{array}$	28.1
1935 1936	2.26	26 9	103 12	16.6	24.9
LOSH	2.28	26 14	117 18	16.5	24.0
1938	2.32	27 1	123 14	16.2	24.4
1939	2.35	27. 7	131 18	161	25.3

^{*} Dependent children, except one, in each family.

The living wage was constant at 82s. 6d. per week from December, 1929, to August, 1932, yet the average income of the families to whom endowment was granted during 1930-31, and 1931-32, declined from £122 to £87. The rise from £84 in 1932-33 to £105 in 1934-35, when the higher income groups eligible in earlier years would have been excluded, indicates an appreciable improvement in family circumstances. Further evidence of this is supplied inversely by the trend of unemployment amongst the principal breadwinners. The average number of endowable children which declined between 1931 and 1934 has risen slowly in recent years as well as the average family income, though the employment experience of the principal breadwinners has not greatly improved since 1935-36. Apparently endowment has been restricted amongst those in fairly constant employment and in the smaller families where the permissible margin of income over the living wage is low.

Officers of the Public Service of the Commonwealth, of whom a large number are employed in New South Wales, have received child endowment, in terms of their employment, since November, 1920. The payments are at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under the age of 14 years, provided that it does not bring the remuneration of the officer above £500 per annum. In effect the cost is borne by the employees in the service, because in assessing the basic wage upon which he determines their salaries and wages, the Public Service Arbitrator deducts from the rate, which otherwise would be awarded, a sum to cover the cost of endowment.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies exercise a strong influence for good in the community by inculcating habits of thrift, and by preventing and relieving distress.

The henefits assured by the societies consist usually of medical attendance and medicine for a member and his family, with sick pay for the member, and funeral allowances for the member and his wife. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness. Then the rate of benefit is reduced at six-monthly intervals, so that it is 15s. for the second period of six months, 5s. or 10s. for the third period, 5s. for the fourth period, and a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years.

The funeral benefits range usually from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies members may assure for sums up to £100, and in two of them it is possible to assure for £200, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £10—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits. The usual contribution for medical benefit is 9s. 6d. per quarter in the metropolitan district and 11s. in the country.

The societies may be divided into two classes, viz., friendly societies proper, and miscellaneous societies, which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation, though their benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

At 30th June, 1938, there were 53 societies, including 21 miscellaneous; 16 possessed branches and 16 were classed as single societies.

The following summary shows the branches, membership, and funds of the societies as at 30th June, 1938. The miscellaneous societies had 72,496 members, but these are included in the membership of the friendly societies proper and they are not shown in the table.

	Classificati	on.	j	Societies.	Branches.	Members.	Funds:
Friendly Societ Affiliated Single	ies Prope	• •••	•••	No. 16 16	No. 2,430 	No. 209,843 2,293	£ 4,721,186 47,872
Miscellaneous Societies				32 21	2,430	212,136	4,769,058 107,866
	Tota	ı		53	2,430	212,136	4,876,924

Table 166.—Friendly Societies on Register, 1938.

In 1899, when the societies were first subjected to supervision by the Registrar, there were 78,245 members, equal to 5.9 per cent. of the population. Thereafter there was continuous progress until the outbreak of war in 1914, when the number declined owing to enlistments, and, subsequently, through deaths on active service. After the termination of the war there was an increase in each year until 1930-31, then followed a decline which persisted up to 1935. During the next three years the membership increased slowly.

. The membership at intervals since 1899 is shown in the following stable:—

	Aggregate	Membership.		Aggregate Membership.		
At 30th June.	Members.	Percentage of Population.	At 30th June.	Members.	Percentage of Population	
1899* 1901* 1911* 1921 1929 ·	78,245 89,684 164,910 199,688 247,730	5·9 6·5 9·7 9·5 9·9	1931 1932 1936 1937 1938	242,344 225,331 206,857 208,979 212,136	9·5 8·7 7·8 7·8 7·8	

Table 167.—Friendly Societies, Membership, 1899 to 1938.

The number of members entitled to benefits was 200,328 in June, 1938. The benefits of medical attendance and medicine accrue also to the member's family, but such persons are not included in the membership.

The membership at 30th June, 1938, consisted of 173,373 men, 17,186 women, and 21,577 juveniles, the total 212,136 being 7,510 above the number in June, 1935. As compared with the membership at 30th June, 1929, there were decreases of 30,385 men, 3,757 women, and 1,452 juveniles; the total decrease being 35,594.

[•] Included in membership of the friendly societies.

At 31st December.

Particulars of the membership in June of each year since 1929 are shown below.

TABLE 168.—Friendly Societies, Men, Women and Juvenile Members, 1929 to 1938.

				Mem		Members eligible for Benefits.			
At 30th June.		Men.	Women. Juveniles. Total. Numl		Juveniles. Total, Number		Women. Juveniles. Total,		Proportion of Total.
		İ	000 ==0		22.22		000 107	per cent.	
1929	•••		203,758	20,943	23,029	247,730	228,125	92.1	
1930	•••		205,063	22,443	24,580	252,086	226,133	89.7	
1931			196,228	21,686	24,430	242,344	209,467	86.4	
1932	•••		183,288	20,057	21,986	225,331	195,582	86.8	
1933	•••		172,880	18,365	20,322	211,567	188,865	89.3	
1934	•••		168,033	17,326	19,694	205,053	186,735	91.1	
1935	•••		167,685	16,897	20,044	204,626	189,600	92.7	
1936	•••		169,088	16,831	20,938	206,857	193,188	93.4	
1937			170,731	16,894	21,354	208,979	195,995	93.8	
1938			173,373	17,186	21,577	212,136	200,328	94.4	

The number of members who received sick pay in 1937-38 was 47,245, viz., 46,561 adults and 684 juveniles; the aggregate period for which sick pay was allowed was 495,913 weeks.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of Friendly Societies and the accumulated assets is shown in the chapter of this Year Book entitled Private Finance.

Miscellaneous Friendly Societies.

In addition to the friendly societies proper there were at 30th June, 1938 twenty-one miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act. These organisations are medical institutions or dispensaries for the supply of medicine to those members of contributing branches of the ordinary friendly societies whose names have been placed on their lists. In some cases the miscellaneous societies arrange for medical attendance for such members.

The receipts of the miscellaneous societies during the twelve months-ended 30th June, 1938, were £61,674, and the expenditure £55,554, so that there was an excess of receipts amounting to £6,120. Many of these bodies have received liberal grants from the Government, and with this assistance have purchased land and erected buildings, the shares of the branches which subscribed being covered by the issue of interest-bearing debentures. In addition to paying interest, most of the dispensaries or medical institutes have made substantial reductions in the principal. The funds amounted to £107,866 at 30th June, 1938.

State Subvention to Friendly Societies.

In terms of an Act passed in 1908 the State commenced to pay an annual subvention to the friendly societies for the purpose of enabling them to pay sickness benefits for extended periods, and to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The annual amount of subvention under arrangements described inearlier issues of this Year Book increased steadily until the payments in respect of the year 1929-30 reached the sum of £77,433. Then the Government decided, in view of adverse financial conditions, to limit the subvention to a fixed sum—£50,000—per annum, and the law was amended to provide for its distribution amongst the societies on the basis of aged membership. Subsequently this arrangement was altered and in terms of the Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act, 1932, provision was made for the payment of subvention in respect of the years ended June, 1931, and 1932, on the same basis as for earlier years, less a deduction of 20 per cent. Then a new scheme was brought into operation.

Subvention on this basis is payable only in respect of persons who were members at 30th June, 1932. The amount which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral and medical benefits in respect of men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years as follows:—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; and (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and who had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Payments to the societies in respect of subvention claims for the year 1937-38 amounted to £72,886. The total amount paid by the State in respect of claims to 30th June, 1938, was £1,357,210.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1938 for the establishment of a national health and pensions insurance scheme in Australia. It was intended to bring the scheme into operation in January, 1939, but commencement has been postponed indefinitely.

A description of the scheme was published in the chapter Social Condition of the 1937-38 edition of the Year Book.

Housing.

Census Records.

The number of occupied dwellings in New South Wales, as disclosed by the census, was 432,976 in 1921 and 599,750 in 1933, a room or a suite of rooms occupied as a flat or tenement being classified as a separate dwelling. These figures are exclusive of waggons, vans and camps in which people were living, viz., 1,886 in 1921 and 3,717 in 1933.

The number of unoccupied dwellings was 18,619 in 1921, and 28,737 in 1933, and those recorded as being built 2,724 and 746 at the respective dates.

A classification of the occupied dwellings is shown below:—

Table 169.—Dwellings—Census, 1921 and 1933.

		Number of C	ccupied Dy	vellings.		Per cent.	of Total
		l	Censús,	1933.			
Nature of Dwelling.	Census,				Total,	1921.	1933.
	1921.	Metropolis.	Country.	Shires.	New South Wales,		_
Private House	396,619	244,167	119,314	180,369	543,850	91.60	90-70
Flat or Tenèment in Private House	17,849	35,896	4,372	1,332	41,600	4.12	6.94
Caretaker's Quarters in Store,		550.	167	149	868	-14	14
Office, etc	627 2,640	552 598	814	692	2:104	(61	35
Hotel Boarding House, Lodging House,	2,040	350	011	002		01	"
Coffee Palace	12,538	6,177	1,648	816	8,641	2.90	1.44
Educational Institution	463	211	108	167	546	11	•09
Religious Institution (non			_		10		61
educational)	89	23	7 327	12 206	42 826	·02	·64
Hospital	735	293	327	200	020	117	-14
Charitable Institution (other than	99	86	29	39	154	.02	•02
Hospital) Penal Establishment	39		ĩĭ	6	19	-01	•00
Military or Naval Establishment		11	10	3	24	-01	·01
Police Station or Barracks	l 560	42	154	334	530	13	.09
Fire Station	109	49	56	12	117	. 03	.02
Other (includes Club)	578	J 100	92	120	312	·13	₹ •05
Not Stated	را	33	21	63	117	ر ا	<u> </u>
Total, Occupied Dwellings, No.	432,976	288,240	127,190	184,320	599,750	100.00	100.00
Per square mile	1.40	1,181.47	58.33	0.60	1.94		
Waggon, Van, etc. (includes campers out)	1 000	67	957	2,693	3,717	ĺ	

Private houses preponderate, representing nearly 91 per cent. of the occupied dwellings, but the outstanding feature revealed by the table is the marked increase in flats and tenements, particularly in the metropolitan area. Flats, as such, were hardly known in 1911, but in that year there were 1,794 dwellings classified as tenements in private houses in Sydney and suburbs. Flats and tenements in the metropolitan area numbered 12,760, or 7.4 per cent. of the private dwellings in the metropolis in 1921, and increased to 35,896, or 12.5 per cent., in 1933. Though dear rents and building costs were in part the original stimulus to flat building, the movement is attributable also to an increased popularity of this type of dwelling.

In contrast with the expansion in the number of flats is the decrease in boarding-houses from 12,538, or 2.9 per cent., in 1921 to 8,641, or 1.4 per cent., in 1933. Hotels also show a large decline, due mainly to the operations of the Licenses Reduction Board, described later in this chapter.

Inmates of private houses, flats and tenements numbered 2,426,295 in 1933, or 93.3 per cent. of the total population. Of these 118,209 were housed in flats and tenements, and there were 117,877 persons sleeping on verandahs or in sleep-outs which were not permanently enclosed. Inmates of private dwellings numbered 1,494,504 in 1911 and 1,872,456 in 1921, or 91.2 per cent., and 89.6 per cent. of the population in the respective years. The average number of inmates per private dwelling was 4.52 in 1921 and 4.14 in 1933, and the average number of inmates per room declined from 0.91 to 0.84 between 1921 and 1933.

There was an average of 4.56 immates per private house in 1921 and 4.24 in 1933, and the average number in flats and tenements was 3.69 in 1921 and 2.84 in 1933. The decline in the birthrate is an important factor affecting changes in the ratio of immates to dwellings.

A classification according to the number of rooms shows that there was, on the average, 5.01 rooms in private houses in 1921 and 5.04 rooms in 1933, but there was a substantial decline (from 4.04 to 3.51) in the average number of rooms in flats and tenements, so that the average number of rooms in all private dwellings declined from 4.97 in 1921 to 4.94 in 1933. A distribution of private dwellings according to size is shown below:—

•			Occupied	l Private	Dwellings	in New S	outh Wal	es.		
Number of Rooms					1933.				portion Total.	of
per Dwelling.*	1911.	1921.	Metropolis.		Remainder of State.		Total.	1911.	1921.	1933.
			Houses.	Flats, etc.	Houses.	Flats, etc.			<u> </u>	
								per	per	per
1	20.321	12,787	1,062	2,336	20,563	777	24,738	cent.	cent. 3.11	eent. 4.28
$\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	14,596		1,670	6.049	14,532	1,418	23,669	4.58	3.43	4.10
3	24,288		9,803	7,709	19,154	1,148	37.814	7.63	7.34	6.55
		102,175	52,230	9,395	68,777	792	131,194	22.06	24.80	22.72
4 5		124,131	79,210	5,472	83,961	390	169,033	23.58	30.23	29-27
6	54,369	71,158	60,636	2,057	50,886	155	113,734	17.07	17.33	19.69
7	26,993	29,292	22,989	634	20,728	55	44,406	8.48	7.13	7.69
8 9	14,766		8,579	220	8,777	11	17,587	4.64	3.32	3.04
	7,016	5;783	3,314	82	3,643	9	7,048	2.20	1.41	1.22
10	4,487	3,245	1,550	30	2,062	1	3,643	1.41	.79	-63
11-15	5,264	3.575	1,655	33	2,334	4	4,026	1.65	-87	•70
Over 15		606	147	3	496	2	648	•32	·15	-11
Not Stated	1,340	3,885	1,322	1,876	3,770	942	7,910		•••	
(Poto 1	910 746	114 400	0.1.1.1.07	95 900	000.000	5 504	FOF 450	100	100	100

Table 170.—Size of Private Dwellings—Census Records.

* Kitchen is included as a room.

More than half the private dwellings in 1933 contained four or five rooms, though the proportion decreased from 55.1 per cent. to 52 per cent. between 1921 and 1933. Among the smaller houses there was a remarkable

decline between 1911 and 1921 in the proportion containing one or tworooms and a substantial increase between 1921 and 1933. Most of thesevery small dwelling are houses in the rural districts, and a substantial number are flats or tenements. The proportion of homes with eight rooms or more is decreasing; they represented 10.2 per cent. of the private dwellings in 1911 and declined to 6.5 per cent. in 1921 and 5.7 per cent. in 1933.

The following statement is a brief summary relating to the number, size and inmates of private dwellings—individual houses and flats, tenements, etc.—in the metropolitan, other urban and rural districts at census dates in 1921 and 1933:—

Table 171.—Private Dwellings—Number, Size and Inmates.

					_	
		1921.			1933.	
Districts.	Private Houses.	Flats or Tenements.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private Houses.	Flats or Tenements.	Total Private Dwellings.
	Numbe	r of Priva	ıte Dwelling	78.	_	
Metropolis	$160,562$	12,760	173,322	244,167	35,896	280,063
Country Towns	100,251	3,178	103,429	119,314	4,372	123,686
Rural Districts	135,806	1,911	137,717	180,369	1,332	181,701
Total	396,619	17,849	414,468	543,850	41,600	585,450
	Inmate	s of Priva	te Dwelling	78.		•
Metropolis	738,023	45,116		1,041,381	101,244	1,142,625
Country Towns	451,010	12,515	463,525	509,456	12,832	522,288
Rural Districts	617,647	8,145	625,792	757,249	4,133	761,382
Total	1,806,680	65,776	1,872,456	2,308,086	118,209	2,426,295
	Inmates	ner cent.	of Populat	ion.		,
Metropolis	82·1	5:0	87.1	□ 84·3	8.2	92.5
Country Towns	85.9	2.4	88.3	90.1	2.3	92.4
Rural Districts	93.0	$\overline{1\cdot 2}$	94.2	95.3	0.5	95.8
Total	86.5	3.1	89.6	88.9	4.6	93.5
	Rooms	per Prive	te Dwellin	η.		
Metropolis	5.23	4.06	5.14	″ ⊪ 5·35	3.60	5.14
Country Towns	4.99	3.94	4.96	5.00	2.89	4.94
Rural Districts	4.77	4.11	4.76	4.63	2.87	4.62
Total	5.01	4.04	4.97	5.04	3.51	4.94
	Inmates	per Prive	ı'e Dwellin	g.		
Metropolis	4.60	3.54	4.52	ıí 4·27	2.82	4.08
Country Towns	4.50	3.94	4.48	4.27	2.94	4.22
Rural Districts	4.55	4.26	4.54	4.20	3.10	4.19
Total	4.56	3.69	4.52	4.24	2.84	4.14
		Inmates pe	er Room.			
Metropolis] 0.88	0.87	0.88	0.80	0.78	0.79
Country Towns	0.90	1.00	0.91	0.85	1.01	0.85
Rural Districts	0.95	1.04	0.96	0.91	1.08	0.91
Total	0:91	0.91	0.91	0.84	0.81	0.84

A classification of the private dwellings according to the materials used in construction shows a trend towards the use of the more enduring materials, the proportion of dwellings built of stone, brick, or concrete having increased from 39.1 per cent. in 1911 to 47.4 per cent. in 1933.

Table 172.—Private Dwellings—Materials of Outer Walls.

				Number of C	occupied Priv	ate Dwelllr	ngs.		
Materials used in Outer Walls,				1933. Proportion pe					
——————————————————————————————————————		1911.	1921.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	Total.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Wood	•••	162,493	202,782	51,890	194,316	246,206	51.1	49.2	42.2
Brick		114,679	166,558	215,505	45,181	260,686	36.0	40.4	44.7
Stone, Concrete	•••	9,885	12,290	6,231	9,760	15,991	3.1	3.0	2.7
Iron		8,851	11.639	1,018	21,117	22,135	2.8	2.8	3.8
Fibro-Cement			3,063	4,302	12,002	16,304		0.7	2.8
Other		22,292	15,911	611	21,778	22,389	7.0	3.9	3.8
Unspecified	••-	1,566	2,225	506	1.233	1,739	•••	•	•••
Total	•••	319,766	414,468	280,063	305,387	585,450	100	100	100

There is a preponderance of brick dwellings in the metropolitan area, where they represent 77.1 per cent. of the total. Outside the metropolis, dwellings of wood are most numerous, the proportion being 63.9 per cent.

Although the majority of private dwellings in the metropolis are occupied by tenants, the proportion declined from 66.3 per cent. in 1911 to 57.8 per cent. in 1933. Meanwhile the proportion occupied by owners increased from 26.3 per cent. to 27.6 per cent. and purchasers by instalments from 4.8 per cent. to 13.3 per cent.

In the extra-metropolitan district the proportion occupied by owners in 1933 was 46.4 per cent., and those being purchased by instalments 8.8 per cent. The proportion of tenant occupiers was 37.4 per cent.

Table 173.—Private Dwellings-Nature of Occupancy.

	Nu	ımber of O	ccupied Priv	ate Dwelling	;s.	Propor	tion per	cent.
Nature of Occupancy.	4044				of Total.			
	1911.	1921,	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	Total.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Owner	129,423	147,483	76,536	136,902	213,438	40.47	36.48	37:30
Purchaser by Instalments	11,322	46,953	36,908	25,965	62,873	3.54	11.61	10.99
Tenant	160,314	192,474	160,260	110,480	270,740	50.14	47.14	47.30
Other methods	} 18,707	∫ 17,378	3,587	21,657	25,244	} _{5.85}	∫ 4.77	4.41
Not stated	18,707	10,180	2,772	10,383	13,155	3.93	J	٠
Total	319,766	414,468	280,063	305,387	585,450	100	100	100
		•					I.	1

The increase in the number of dwellings occupied by persons who are purchasing them by instalments is to some extent due to the facilities provided by the Government for the financing of home purchase. Between 1921 and 1933 there was a slight decline in the proportion of such dwellings though legislative relief grauted to home-purchasers had obviated many forfeitures which otherwise might have taken place during the depression.

Buildings.

Brick buildings predominate in the city and suburbs, and local sandstone and concrete are used to a great extent in the construction of the larger buildings. For suburban dwellings the cottage plan is favoured, but popularity of the flat has greatly increased, especially in seaside suburbs. The maximum height of buildings in the metropolitan district is limited by law to 150 feet, except in the case of those erected for the purposes of public worship. Outside the city proper, permission must be obtained from the Chief Secretary for the erection of buildings over 100 feet high. The skyline must be approved by him and adequate provision must be made for protection against fire.

The Local Government Act confers extensive powers on municipal and shire councils for supervising and regulating the construction of buildings, and for promoting schemes of town-planning on modern lines. To assist the councils there is a Town Planning Advisory Board.

The practice of architecture is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" are required to be registered, registration being granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. The Act does not apply to naval architects. In January, 1939, there were 747 registered architects.

Housing Improvement.

As part of the housing plans of the State Government a Housing Improvement Board was appointed in February, 1937, in terms of the Housing Improvement Act, 1936, to select areas in which action should be taken to improve housing conditions and to formulate schemes for the purpose. The Act provided for the co-operation of the Board and municipal councils for carrying out such projects. Upon approval of a scheme by the Governor, the State Treasurer was authorised to advance to the council concerned the necessary moneys to give effect thereto. The aggregate amount of current advances of this nature was limited to the sum of £500,000.

Although the Board surveyed a number of congested areas in the inner industrial suburbs of Sydney, where housing conditions were unsatisfactory, and prepared tentative schemes for rehabilitation, no agreement was reached with any of the councils concerned. Consequently no scheme was put into operation. To overcome this difficulty the law was amended in December, 1937, to authorise the Housing Improvement Board to undertake as a demonstration project the improvement of Erskine-ville Park by the erection of 56 dwellings and ancillary buildings and works on an area of about 4 acres and the rehabilitation of the balance of the park as a modern sportsground and recreation ground. The work, except the sportsground, was completed in December, 1938, and the dwellings were let to families in the lower-income groups who had been living in substandard houses in Erskineville or adjoining suburbs. The rental is 19s. per week.

The dwellings consist of seven blocks, each containing eight flats. They are not more than two rooms deep and are arranged in parallel rows 66 feet apart. Each dwelling contains three rooms, sleep-out verandah, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Laundries and drying grounds are provided between the blocks, and the land is laid out with lawns, a tennis court and a children's playground.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Statistics relating to building enterprises in urban areas are obtained from the records of permits issued by municipal and shire councils. Permits must be obtained before work is commenced for the erection of new

buildings and for alterations or additions to existing buildings and the applications for permits indicate the estimated cost of the undertakings.

Another aspect of building operations in the metropolitan district may be obtained from records of assessments made by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board relating to new buildings and additions and alterations, the assessments being made when a building or section of it is practically completed.

Buildings Assessed by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.

The following statement shows the cost of new buildings and of additions and alterations to existing buildings in Sydney and suburbs, as assessed by the Board in each year since 1910. Particulars of buildings in all the municipalities added to the metropolitan area in 1929 and 1933 are included in the suburban and total figures for 1929 and later years. The cost of Government buildings is included:—

Table 174.—Buildings Completed in Sydney and Suburbs, 1910 to 1938.

Year.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Metropolis.	Year.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Metropolis.
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1917 1918 1919	£000. * 1,339 1,658 1,358 1,166 1,143 385 405 .788 874	£000. * 3,730 4,259 4,804 3,498 2,894 2,799 2,851 3,526 7,524	£000. 2,439 3,604 5,069 5,917 6,162 4,664 4,037 3,184 3,256 4,314 8,398	1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1931 1933 1933 1935	£000. 2,593 2,622 2,795 3,630 4,945 2,865 543 1,074 717 538 1,158	£000. 7,564 8,787 9,551 10,586 10,617 5,745 1,090 701 1,319 2,671 5,358	\$000. 10,157 11;409 12,346 14,216 15,562 8,610 1,633 1,775 2,036 3,209 6,516
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	1,400 1,594 1,634 3,502	7,324 7,226 7,161 7,342 9,084	8,626 8,755 8,976 12,586	1936 1937 1938	2,080 1,558 2,808	6,648 6,276 8,210	8,728 7,834 11,018

^{*} Not available. (a) Figures for 1929 and later years include municipalities added to metropolis in 1929 and 1933.

Building activities in Sydney and suburbs were growing steadily when the outbreak of war in 1914 caused a temporary restriction. Extraordinary expansion occurred during the post war period, and the cost of the buildings completed in 1924 was £12,586,000, or nearly three times the amount in 1919, part of the increase being due to higher prices of materials and higher wages. Building activities expanded rapidly during the post-war period, reaching the maximum in 1929, when the cost exceeded £15,500,000. Recession from this peak was so rapid that the amount in 1931 was only £1,630,000, and there was little improvement during the next two years. The cost reached £3,200,000 in 1934 and was doubled in the following year. A further increase to £8,728,000 in 1936 was followed by a decline of 10 per cent. then a steep rise to £11,018,000 in 1938.

Building Permits Issued by Councils.

Particulars of permits issued by councils for new buildings and for additions and alterations of existing buildings are available for the City of Sydney, the suburbs, and 129 country towns and seven shires adjacent to the metropolis. The following comparative statement shows the number of permits issued for new buildings and the estimated cost of these and

of proposed additions and alterations, the figures relate to permits issued in calendar years. Particulars of Government buildings are not included as the councils do not issue permits in respect of them.

				6 - 0						
1	City of S	Sydney.	Subu ‡	rbs.	Country	Towns.	Seven S adjacer Metro	ıt to	Tota Foreg	l of going.
Year.	Permite, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.	Permits, New Build- ings.	Esti- mated Cost, New and Ad- ditions.
\		£000	1	£000		£000		£000		£000
1912	290	2000	8,049	£000		2000		2000		±000
1913	281	*	9.061	4,716						
1914	206	*	8,352	4,667	*		*	*		
1915	123	*	5,943	3,444	*	*	*	*	*	*
1916	90	*	4.961	2,985	*		*	*	*	*
1917	88	*	4,723	3,155	*		*	*	*	*
1918	76	•	4,878	3,668	*	*	*	, *	*	*
1919	147	*	6,969	5,794	*	*	*	*	*	•
1920	143	*	8,524	8,563	3,859	2,822	*) *	*	
1921	92	*	5,475	5,704	3,131	1,979	†		*	
1922	139	*	8,445	7,952	4,629	2,678	*	*	*	*
1923	186	*	10,825	9,854	5,926	3,793	*	l *		
1924	146	*	9,873	8,620	5,902	3,748	*	*	;	1 :
1925	129	*	10,673	8,974	7,338	4,313	1 :	*	1 I	
$\frac{1926}{1927}$	169 147	3,342	10,504 8,891	$9,625 \\ 11,272$	7,818	4,439	989	740	16,490	20,799
1928	123	4,350	8,705	11,272	6,463 5,801	5,445 5,300	1,198	946	15,827	21,885
1929	78	3,547	8,494	11,072	4,015	4,252	1,120	851	13,707	19,722
1930	46	2,061	2,260	3,152	1,814	1,846	643	420	4,763	7,479
1931	20	497	508	826	868	635	401	188	1,797	2,146
1832	12	468	721	1,124	1,081	845	450	222	2,264	2,659
1933	34	825	1,343	2,113	1,546	1,134	533	298	3,456	4,370
1934	46	1,145	3,058	4,521	2,931	2,246	763	458	6,798	8 370
1935	63	2,148	4,331	6,803	4,063	3,297	1,028	598	9,485	12,846
1936	106	2,309	5,416	7,821	4,486	4,016	1,078	652	11,086	14,798
1937	86	2,544	5,762	8,717	4,633	4,594	1,138	801	11,619	16,656
1938	109	3,409	7,456	10,633	5,107	5,279	1,297	1,051	13,969	20,372
	,	1	1		I	1			1	I

^{*} Not available. † New buildings only in years 1920 to 1926, inclusive. † Municipalities transferred from country to suburbs in 1929 and 1933 are classified as suburbs in 1929 and later years.

The permits for new buildings in 1926 and earlier years include a number for the erection of private garages as annexes to existing premises, which have been classified as additions in later years.

Information as to the estimated cost of projects in the City of Sydney are not available for the earlier years up to 1927, and the returns of country towns relate to new buildings only from 1920 (when they were first collected) until 1927. Nevertheless, the data relating to suburban permits supply a fairly satisfactory indication of the growth of building enterprise since 1912. The suburban area was extended in 1929 and in 1933 to embrace additional municipalities, formerly grouped with country towns; in tables relating to building permits as shown in this chapter, all these municipalities are included as suburban as from 1st January, 1929.

The trends in suburban building as indicated by the foregoing figures are similar to the movement already illustrated by the assessments of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, viz., the pre-war expansion, then a temporary decline, followed by post-war activity, reaching the peak in 1928, a rapid deflation of building enterprise in 1930 and 1931, then gradual progress towards restoration. The decline in the cost in 1937 according to the Board's assessments is not apparent in the figures relating to permits which rose by £900,000 in the suburbs and by £1,860,000 in the total of all the districts covered by the table, foreshadowing the increase in building which occurred in 1938. In this year the number and estimated cost were somewhat greater than in 1929.

Particulars regarding the estimated cost of building projects (as shown for calendar years in table 175) are re-arranged below in twelve monthly periods ended June, 1929 to 1939:—

Table 176.—Building Permits—Estimated Cost, years ended 30th June, 1929 to 1939.

			Sydn	ey and Sul	ourbs.		Country	Towns.		Seven	
Year ended 30th June.			City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Total.	New- castle and Suburbs.	Wollon- gong- Port Kembla.	Other Towns.	Total.	Shires adjacent to Metro- polis.	Total of fore- going.
1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36			2,339	£000 12,408 7,238 1,491 794 1,433 3,339 5,856 7,046	£000 16,915 10,246 2,530 1,019 2,270 4,142 7,630 9,385	£000 671 419 152 75 105 239 441 866	£000 367 331 44 23 39 144 256 311	£000 2,976 2,696 747 476 895 1,263 1,981 2,567	£000 4,014 3,446 943 574 1,039 1,646 2,678 3,744	£000 944 690 280 190 256 384 514	£000 21,873 14,382 3,753 1,783 3,565 6,172 10,822 13,722
1936-37 1937-38 1938-39		•••	2,156 2,859 2,798	8,018 10,260 10,535	10,174 13,119 13,333	919 787 884	$^{639}_{1,084}$ 752	$2,785 \\ 3,210 \\ 3,218$	4,343 5,081 4,854	648 1,002 1,099	15,165 19,202 19,286

The majority of the permits for new buildings in the metropolis relate to houses of brick, concrete or stone, and in the country towns to houses of fibro-cement or weatherboard.

Large sums are expended on flats in the metropolitan district, where £3,180,879, or 24 per cent. of the total estimated cost of all buildings in 1938-39 and 33 per cent. of the estimates for dwellings related to flats. The corresponding figures for country towns were £203,728, or 4 per cent. and 5½ per cent. respectively.

The classes of buildings for which permits were issued in the metropolis and country towns during 1938-39 are shown below:—

Table 177.—Building Permits, 1938-39—Class of Buildings.

		ney and burbs.	Count	ry Towns.	adj	en Shires acent to tropolis.	Total o	of foregoing.
Class of Building.	Permits new buildings.	Estimated cost, new and additions.	Per- mits new build- ings.	Estimated cost, new and additions.	Per- mits new build- ings.	Estimated cost, new and additions.	Per- mits new build- ings,	Estimated cost, new and additions.
77	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Houses— Brick, concrete and stone Fibro-cement and	4,410	4,655,839	734	809,923	313	364,118	5,457	5,829,880
weatherboard	1,798	973,344	3,575	1,985,841	1,057	521,843	6,430	3,481,028
Hotels, guest houses, etc	27	778,589	21	471,207	1	75,000	49	1,324,796
Flats	684	3,092,982	40	173,539	17	30,375	741	3,296,896
Conversions to flats Shops with dwellings	161	87,897 291,289	82	30,189 192,174	3	120 6,298	246	118,206 489,761
Total, dwellings	7,080	9,879,940	4,452	3,662,873	1,391	997,754	12,923	14,540,567
Sliops only	78	246,578	141	306,988	19	14,529	238	568,095
Factories	94	1,009,722	51	169,033	1	2,240	146	1,180,995
Garages—Public	36	138,556	49	63,538	6	3,189	91	205,283
Private	100	116,477		49,544		11,254	:::-	177,275
Other buildings	168	1,941,714	253	601,742	24	70,335	445	2,613,791
Total, other buildings	376	3,453,047	494	1,190,845	50	101,547	920	4,745,439
Total, all permits	7,456	13,332,987	4,946	4,853,718	1,441	1,099,301	13,843	19,286,006
			I			•		1

New Dwellings-Sydney and Suburbs.

The number of dwellings, including those added by the conversion of existing dwellings into flats, for which permits were issued in Sydney and suburbs in each year since 1929 is shown below:—

Table 178.—Permits for New Dwellings, Sydney and Suburbs, 1929 to 1938.

	1	New Dy	vellings	—Metro	polis.				
	Year. Individual Houses (inc. Hotels, etc.) Blocks of (new)				Dwellings	Total	Dwellings Demolished or	Net Number of Additional	
Year.	Brick, Concrete and Stone	Fibro- cement and Weather- board.	No.	Dwell- ings there in.	Dwellings in Converted Flats.	Attached to Shops.	New Dwellings.	Demoilshed or Addition Addi	Dwellings —Metropolis.
1929	5.704	1,391	372	2,040	507	550.	10,192	220	9,854
1930	1,418	$\begin{array}{c} 1,351 \\ 374 \end{array}$	57	283	181	112	2,368		2,230
1931	237	133	5	13	37	33	453		396
1932	332	153	15	66	65	46	662		567
1933	745	181	115	735	167	133:	1,961		1,789
1934	2,020	330	335	1,732	266	112	4,460		4,212
1935	2,793	529	562	3,535	550	173	7,580	322	7,258
1936	3,515	877	520	3,340	449	193	8,374	321	8,053
1937	3,718	1,150	505	3,436	494	128	8,926	436	8,490
1938	4,679	1,679	661	5,184	419	218	12,179	326	11,853

Permits were issued in Sydney and suburbs during 1929 for 10,192 new dwellings, including 7,095 or 70 per cent. individual houses, 2,547 or 25 per cent. dwellings in flats and 550 attached to shops—the net increase after making allowance for dwellings demolished or converted into flats was 9,854. Comparative figures for the year 1938 are as follows:—Individual houses 6,358 or 52 per cent., dwellings in flats 5,603 or 46 per cent. and attached to shops 218, the total, 12,179, being reduced to 11,853 by demolitions and conversions.

The following statement indicates the estimated cost of new dwellings for which permits were issued in the metropolis in the years 1929 to 1938—as shown in the preceding table—also the cost of proposed alterations and additions to dwellings:—

Table 179.—Building Permits, Sydney and Suburbs, 1929 to 1938—Cost of Dwellings.

	Indiv Hous (inc. Hot			ings in ats.	Dwell-	Total	Ad- ditions	Total Estimated
Year.	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Fibro- cement and Weather- board.	New.	Con- versions.	ings attached to Shops.	New Dwelf- ings. †	and Alter- ations.	Cost Dwell- ings (Metro- polis).
	£000	0003	0003	£000	£000	£000	€000	£000
1929	5.221	702	1,710	173	566	8,372	***	*
1930	1,421	175	242	45	142	2,025	*	*
1931	252	47	8	4	26	337	*	*
1932	336	50	40	15	44	485	*	*
1933	771	51	471	29	111	1,433	349	1,782
1934	2,051	113	1,224	81	95	3,564	487	4,051
1935	2,696	180	2,174	127	139	5,316	567	5,883
1936	3,247	313	1,985	126	181	5,852	654	6,506
1937	3,563	514	2,064	153	129	6,423	646	7,069
1938	5,202	854	3,257	118	236	9,667	681	10,348

^{*} Not available. † Conversions of dwellings into flats included with new dwellings.

Permits for Buildings in Sydney and Groups of Suburbs.

Particulars regarding permits issued in the City of Sydney and in the various groups of suburbs are shown below, with separate details for dwellings and for other classes of buildings. In this table conversions of houses into flats are included with additions and alterations. The suburbs comprising each group are listed in the chapter Population of this Year Book:—

Table 180.—Building Permits in Sydney and Groups of Suburbs, 1929 to 1938.

			N	ew Buildin	ngs.					
				Sub	ourbs.	····		_	and	
Year.	City of Sydney	Inner Industrial.	Elawarra- Bankstown-	Inner Western.	Outer Western.	Northern.	Eastern.	Total, Metropolis.	Alterations ar Additions.	Total, All Permits.
				Dwelline	s-Estin	nated Co	st.			
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	£000. 300 120 6 1 181 264 468 250 469	$\pm 000.$ 452 92 10 29 44 105 188 252 229	£000. 2,239 501 101 104 170 439 708 950 1,303	£000. 859 156 26 28 99 296 478 542 656	£000. 550 139 24 23 31 105 125 210 241	£000: 2,080' 608 98 164 453: 1,062' 1,681 1,826 1,856	£000. 1,719 364 68 121 426 1,212 1,541 1,696 1,516	£000. 8,199 1,980 333 470 1,404 3,483 5,189 5,726 6,270	£000. * * * 378 568 694 780 799	£000. * * * 1,782 4,051 5,883 6,506 7,069
1938	1,465	288	2,096	905	326	2,393	2,076	9,549	799	10,348
			Oth	her Build	lings— E	stimated	Cost.			
$\frac{1929}{1930}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,827 \\ 1,117 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{421}{125}$	$\frac{263}{119}$	$\frac{165}{115}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 39 \end{array}$	$\frac{227}{97}$	242 88	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	*	*
1931	325	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 32 \end{array}$	$\frac{119}{12}$	113	39 17	62	6	472	*	*
1932 1933 1934 1935	$118 \\ 216 \\ 326 \\ 807$	37 56 113 171	34 46 74 119	8 17 97 58	$12 \\ 11 \\ 53 \\ 128$	82 77 97 281	36 29 23 38	$ \begin{array}{r} 327 \\ 452 \\ 783 \\ 1,602 \end{array} $	* 704 832 1,466	* 1,156 1,615 3,068
$1936 \\ 1937$	1,307 1,496	376 395	145 83	121 193	89 87	$\frac{149}{194}$	27 350	2,214 2,798	1,410 $1,393$	3,624 4,191
1938	1,256	314	92	39	42	312	94	2,149	1,545	3,894
1929	2,127	873	$2{,}502$	ll Buildi 1,024	ngs— Es	2,307	>ost. 1,961	11,446	3,173	14,619
1930 1931 1932	1,237 331 119	$ \begin{array}{c} 375 \\ 417 \\ 42 \\ 66 \end{array} $	620 113 138	271 44 36	$178 \ 41 \ 35$	705 160 246	452 74 157	3,680 805 797	1,533 518 795	5,213 1,323 1,592
$1933' \\ 1934$	397 590	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 218 \end{array}$	$\frac{216}{513}$	$\frac{116}{393}$	$\frac{42}{158}$	$530 \\ 1,159$	$455 \\ 1,235$	1,856 4,266	$1,082 \\ 1,400$	2,938 5,666
1935 1936 1937 1938	$egin{array}{c} 1,275 \ 1,557 \ 1,965 \ 2,721 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 359 \\ 628 \\ 624 \\ 602 \end{array}$	827 1,095 1,386 2,188	536 663 849 944	253 299 328 368	1,962 $1,975$ $2,050$ $2,705$	1,579 $1,723$ $1,866$ $2,170$	6,791 7,940 9,068 11,698	2,160 $2,190$ $2,192$ $2,344$	8,951 10,130 11,260 14,042
1000					Not avail		2,1,0		M,OTT	2 2,012

* Not available.

The new dwellings for which permits were issued in the City of Sydney during 1938 represented estimates amounting to £1,465,000—an unusually high figure for dwellings in the City. The permits included six for hotels, guesthouses, etc., £514,700, and 53 for blocks of flats to contain 1840 dwellings, £949,880.

The greater proportion of the suburban residential building takes place in the northern, eastern, and Illawarra-Bankstown suburbs, and the building of flats has been most extensive in the city and eastern suburbs, viz., Woollahra, Waverley and Randwick where the estimated cost in recent years

has represented about two-thirds of the total proposed expenditure on flats. Permits for large blocks of flats have been issued also in the northern districts of North Sydney, Mosman and Manly and in Ashfield in the inner western group.

In the city and inner industrial suburbs a large proportion of the proposed expenditure is covered by permits for factories, shops and other non-residential buildings. Permits for new factories and additions and alterations to existing factories in Alexandria, Botany, Mascot, Redfern and Waterloo represented an expenditure of £415,000 in 1936 and £478,000 in 1937, and £338,000 in 1938.

Permits for New Dwellings—Country Towns.

The number of new dwellings of various kinds for which permits were issued in country towns during the past ten years is shown below:—

Table 181.—Permits for New Buildings—Country Towns, 1929 to 1938.

<u></u> -		Individual Houses (inc., Hotels, etc.)		ocks of s (new.)	Dwell-			Dwellings	Net
Year.	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Fibro- Cement and Weather- board.	No.	Dwell- ings therein.	ings in Con- verted Flats,	Dwellings Attached to Shops.	Total New Dwellings.	Demolished or Converted into Flats.	Number of Additional Dwellings. (Country Towns).
1929	858	2,506	3	14	21	70	3,469	172	3,297
1930	299	1,212	ı	2	13	45	1,571	127	1,444
1931	114	553		~	10	$\frac{10}{25}$	702	88	614
1932	160	682	4	8	12	32	894	89	805
1933	247	944	4	10	16	42	1,259	67	1,192
1934	524	1,907	16	52	40	86	2,609	140	2,469
1935	689	2,755	41	196	42	84	3,766	118	3,648
1936	747	3,067	33	102	51	104	4,071	165	3,906
1937	880	3,111	38	157	78	105	4,331	150	4,181
1938_	823	3,648	44	168	81	105	4,825	204	4,621

The number of new dwellings in country towns in each of the last four years has exceeded the pre-depression total. These dwellings are for the most part individual houses of fibro-cement or wood and the proportion of flats is small.

The proposed expenditure on the dwellings for which permits were issued in country towns in the various years was as follows:—

Table 182.—Building Permits, Country Towns—Cost of Dwellings, 1929 to 1938.

		al Houses otels, etc.)	Dwellin	gs in Flats.			1.370	Total	
Year.	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Fibro- Cement and Weather- board.	New.	Conversions.	Dwellings Attached to Shops.	Total New Dwellings, †	Additions and Alterations.	Estimated Cost Dwellings (Country Towns).	
•	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£(0).	£000.	
1929	874	1,461	18	5	118	2,476	*	*	
1930	289	622	1	2	46	960	*	*	
1931	85	213		1	22	321	• · *	*	
1932	134	249	3	1	28	415	108	523	
1933	197	349	6	2	32	586	151	737	
1934	476	855	29	9	105	1,474	220	1,694	
1935	700	1,196	140	5	90	2,131	314	2,445	
1936	841	1,381	62	8	127	2,419	408	2,827	
1937	1,130	1,553	81	14	170	2,948	492	3,440	
1938	1,126	1,880	127	26	135	3,294	492	3,786	

^{*} Not available.

[†] Conversions of houses into flats included with new dwellings.

A large proportion of the country permits have been issued for buildings in the industrial centres Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla. Permits were issued in Newcastle and suburbs for buildings to cost £567,000 in 1929, £95,000 in 1932, £774,000 in 1937 and £830,000 in 1938. In the area comprised by Wollongong, North and Central Illawarra the figures in these years were £392,000 in 1929 when the Port Kembla iron and steel works were under construction, £33,000 in 1932, £803,000 in 1937 and £1,116,000 in 1938.

The estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were issued in various towns during the years 1929 to 1938 are shown below. This list is small, but the Statistical Register issued annually contains details for every town for which the returns are collected:—

Year.	Newcastle and Suburbs.		Wollongong, and North and Central Illawarra.		Broken	Albury.	Goul-	Lis- more.	Orange.	Tam- worth.	Wagga
	New Dwell- ings.	Other.	New Dwell- ings.	Other.	Hill.		burn.	more.		worth.	Wagga.
-	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
1929	373	194	261	131	28	153	149	112	152	133	131
1930	140	93	80	59	121	54	26	121	43	67	38
1931	46	45	7	19	16	8	15	48	10	13	7
1932	27	68	18	15	15	17	24	89	11	11	12
1933	70	73	38	15	12	62	38	51	13	25	35
1934	204	116	201	41	17	47	65	108	30	65	86
1935	439	263	215	56	46	64	87	137	50	80	113
1936	552	401	301	128	42	145	102	143	86	88	121
1937	533	241	532	271	96	155	56	136	136	85	138
1938	582	248	648	468	305	192	77	148	82	110	148

Table 183.—Building Permits—Various Towns—1929 to 1938.

The estimated cost of proposed buildings in Broken Hill in 1938 included £145,000 for a public hospital, and the estimates for buildings in the Municipality of Holroyd (including the wards within the metropolitan district) amounted to £153,000. Other towns in which the estimated cost exceeded £60,000 in 1938 were Katoomba £71,000, Armidale £64,000, Fairfield £63,000, Young £62,000, Bathurst £61,000.

The Cost of Building a Cottage.

A comparative statement is shown below as to the estimated cost of the materials and labour required for the erection in Sydney of a brick cottage with tiled roof, containing four rooms and kitchen, bathroom, pantry and front and back verandahs, including fencing and fittings such as bath, wash-tubs, copper and gas stove. The cost of the land and builder's overhead costs and profit are not included. A cottage of the type to which the estimates relate and the land might have been sold at £800 to £1,000 in various years since 1920.

The estimates are based on prices quoted in traders' lists, with allowance for trade discounts and wages at industrial award rates. It is known that in years of great activity in building, e.g., 1927 to 1929, listed prices of materials were closely adhered to and employees were paid at rates in excess of those prescribed by awards. In depression years, on the other hand, materials could be purchased at concession prices and the practice of sub-contracting generally replaced the wage system in house building.

		Est	timated (ost.			10s	timated (lost.
Date.		Materials (At Traders' List Prices.)	Labour (At Award (Rates.)	Total.	Date.		Materials (At Traders' List Prices.)	Labour (At Award Rates.)	Total.
		£	£	£			£	£	1,€
1914, July	.,.	.286	1,13	399	1928, June		469	$2\overline{17}$	686
1920, ,,	•••	532	189	721	1929, ,,		466	219	685
1921, ,,		635	193	728	1930, ,,		438	-215	653
1922, ,,		5.01	.188	689	1931, "		430	210	640
1923, June		492	176	668	1935, December		384	174	558
1924, ,,		500	181	681	1936,		416	176	592
1925, ,,	• • •	486	187	673	1937, June		441	196	637
1926, ,,	•••	486	208	694	1938, ,,	•••	459	214	-673
1927, ,,	•••	479	215	694					

Table 184.—Estimated Cost of Building a Cottage.

The average cost during the years 1925 to 1929 was £686, viz., materials £477 and labour £209. In December, 1935, the cost, estimated at £558, was 19 per cent. cheaper. There has been a marked rise in both materials and wages during the last three years, and the estimate for June, 1938, was 98 per cent. of the cost in 1929.

Assistance to Home Builders.

Provision has been made whereby persons who wish to acquire a home may obtain advances to defray the cost of erection, etc., repayments being extended over a period of years. A scheme of this nature dating from 1913 is administered by the Rural Bank of New South Wales and another by the Homes for Unemployed Trust constituted in 1934.

To augment the assistance provided by these, measures were introduced in 1936, as part of an organised plan for the improvement of housing, to promote the growth of co-operative effort in financing the building of homes through the agency of co-operative building societies. In formulating the plan consideration was given to the necessity for the prompt revival of building and kindred activities as an essential element of economic welfare.

Advances for Homes—Rural Bank.

Operations in connection with advances for housing, administered by the Rural Bank of New South Wales, consist of the principal scheme in the Advances for Homes department, and other schemes in its Government agency department, viz., the Home Building Agency, the Government Housing Agency and the Building Relief Agency, which are described below. The Advances for Homes Department and Government Housing Agency were formerly administered as departments of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales.

The Advances for Homes Department was organised in 1913 to make advances to home builders from the Government Savings Bank funds. The limit of advances was fixed at 75 per cent. of the value of the borrower's interest in the property, the maximum advance being £750, and the term of the loans ranged up to thirty years. During the year 1928-29 the maximum advance was raised to £1,000 where this sum did not exceed 75 per cent. of the valuation of the property, and building loans were advanced up to 90 per cent. of valuation where the building contract was controlled by the Department. Subsequently the maximum advance was raised from £1,000 to £1,200 if such sum does not exceed 75 per cent. of valuation.

Funds from the Commonwealth Savings Bank were made available to the Advances for Homes Department in terms of the Commonwealth Housing Act, 1927. The limit of advances from these moneys was 90 per cent. of valuation up to £1,800.

In February, 1934, the State Government made arrangements to supplement the advances made by the Advances for Homes Department, which did not exceed 75 per cent. of valuation. In such cases the Government provided funds for a further loan up to 10 per cent. of valuation (but not more than £200 in any case). Administration is the work of the Home Building Agency, and at 30th June, 1939, there were 3,155 loans outstanding for a total sum of £193,218. The issue of new supplementary advances was discontinued in 1937.

The number of amounts of advances for homes made by the Advances for Homes Department of the Rural Bank during the last ten years are shown below.

	Adva	nces made.		Adva	nces made.
Year ended 30th June.	New Advances.	Amount including supplementary advances:	Year ended 30th June.	New Advances.	Amount including supplementary advances.
	No.	£ -	··	No.	£
1930	2,889	2,177,759	1935	1,636	993,510
1931	216	220,928	1936	1,665	1,131,889
1932	8.	8,495	$1937_{\rm c}$	1,100	854,214
1933	2	5,194	1938	928	818,579
1934	235	97,495	1939	682	513,554

Table 185.—Advances for Homes—Rural Bank.

The number of these loans outstanding at 30th June, 1939, was 24,736 for an aggregate of £12,103,075.

The Building Relief scheme was initiated in 1932 by the Unemployment Relief Council to relieve unemployment in the building and allied trades. Loans are made for repairs or additions to dwellings. Since 1st July, 1935, the scheme has been administered by the Building Relief Agency of the Rural Bank. The number of advances made to 30th June, 1939, was 12,698, and the amount of £1,183,469. At that date 4,219 loans, amounting to £308,489, were outstanding.

The Government Housing Agency within the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank administers accounts representing advances made by the Housing Board which was appointed under the Housing Act of 1012 and dissolved in 1924. The outstanding loans numbered 752 at 30th June, 1939, and the amount outstanding was £403,889.

Housing of the Unemployed.

A trust was constituted in terms of the Housing of the Unemployed Act, 1934, to deal with the problem of providing housing for the unemployed and others in necessitous circumstances. The Trust consists of the Minister for Social Services, and eight honorary members appointed by the Governor. It may purchase or lease land, erect buildings and let or sell them, supply building material (or advance money for its purchase) for erection, repair, or improvement of buildings intended for use as a home, either to unemployed or necessitous persons themselves, or to organisations which assist in the housing of indigent persons. Moneys for the purposes of the Trust are advanced by the Treasury.

The number of homes provided by the Trust as at 31st December, 1938, was 1,856. Of these, 517 cottages were built by the Trust on its own

land, and the purchasers are paying for the homes by instalments of 6s. or 7s. a week, no deposit being required. The Trust supplied the building materials for the remaining 1,339 homes, and they were erected by individual applicants, assisted by friends or local organisations. In addition, 1,308 persons were given small free grants for building temporary homes or for repairs.

The persons who build without cost to the Trust for labour pay for the materials supplied by instalments ranging from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per week. Interest is charged at the rate of 2 per cent.

The expenditure to 31st December, 1938, amounted to £216,560 and total commitments to £246,119.

Co-operative Building Societies.

The co-operative building societies, as described in the chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book, have for many years served a useful purpose in enabling persons with moderate means to acquire homes. When the policy of active encouragement of co-operative building was adopted, the Co-operation Act was amended by the Housing Improvement Act, 1936, and later by the Housing (Further Provisions) Act, 1937, and the Co-operation (Amendment) Act, 1938. An advisory committee, consisting of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, or an officer nominated by him and three other members, was appointed by the Government to foster the growth of the system amongst home builders. The committee selected as most suitable for the purpose in view a type of terminating building society which had already proved successful in a number of country towns and recommended certain adjustments so that the system would operate more equitably in respect of all classes of members.

Building societies of this type secure financial accommodation from outside sources in order to make advances to members as soon as they require them. On joining a society the member takes up a number of shares according to the amount he intends to borrow and he pays subscriptions at a certain rate until he takes up his loan. Then the rate of his contributions is increased. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations met the society is wound up.

The Government assists the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies. The guarantees are given in terms of the Government Guarantees Act 1934-1937 on the recommendation of the advisory committee.

The Government also affords assistance to the societies in making advances to members. It had been the practice of co-operative building societies to limit advances to 80 per cent. of the valuation of the security offered. Now the societies under certain conditions may increase up to 90 per cent. advances to members who do not already own a home, and the Government undertakes to indemnify them for loss attributable to the fact that such advances have exceeded 80 per cent. The arrangement applies to advances up to £900 (plus the value of the member's shares up to £100). The indemnity expires when the amount owed by the member, reduced by the value of his share capital, is not more than 663 per cent. of the value of his security. The value of the relevant shares of a member in a society may be used wholly or partly to make up the 10 per cent. he is required to find.

The rates of subscriptions on shares in these co-operative building societies depend upon the term of the society. The Advisory Committee having regard to the varying needs and resources of different classes of

home builders has drawn up "model" rules in respect of three periods, viz., 14 years, 21 years and 23 years—with "notional" interest at approximately 5 per cent. The rates of payments are as follows:—

Table 186.—Co-operative Building Societies—Subscriptions per Share.

T		Loan	Subscription	ns per	Share.
Term of Socie	per Share.		Before Advance.		After Advance.
14 years 21 years 28 years		£ 52 55 54	2s. per fortnight 2s. 6d. per calendar month 1s. 6d. per calendar month		4s. per fortnight. 7s. per calendar month. 6s. per calendar month.

According to the foregoing table, a member may obtain, for example, 10 shares equivalent to £520 by subscribing at the rate of 10s. per week before obtaining the advance and 20s. a week afterwards, where the theoretical term is 14 years; 10 shares equivalent to £550 by subscribing 5s. 9d. a week before and 16s. 2d. a week after the advance if the term is 21 years; or 10 shares equivalent to £540 by subscriptions at 3s. 6d. a week and 13s. 10d. a week respectively if the term is 28 years. In addition to subscriptions, the member pays a small management charge.

The building societies are under the supervision of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, who is also chairman of the Co-operative Building Advisory Committee. Further details relating to all classes of co-operative building societies are published in the chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book.

Building societies of the type recommended by the committee have made remarkable progress since active steps have been taken to facilitate their formation. At 30th June, 1936, there were only ten of these societies on the register. The number was 75 twelve months later and 175 at 30th June, 1938. At 30th September, 1939, there were in active operation with funds available for advances 162 societies with 18,954 members, and 245,155 shares had been allotted, viz., 108 metropolitan societies, 13,374 members, and 182,594 shares; and 54 country societies, 5,580 members and 62,561 shares. Particulars of the loans approved and advances made are as follows:—

Table 187.—Terminating Building Societies—Advances, 30th September, 1939.

l	:	Metropolit	an So	cieties.		Country	Societ	ies.		Tot	al.	
Purpose of Loan.	Loans Approved.		Advances Made.			Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		ances
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	4,617 3,757 899	£000 3,599 2,935 613	4,032 3,543 879	£000 3,022 2,759	,426 956 385	£000 1,539 536	2,178 911 368	£000 1,330 505	7,043 4,713	£000 5,138 3,471 834	6,210 4,454 1,247	£000 4,352 3,264 806
Alterations and Additions Other	86 3	25 1	83 3	23 1	142 23	31 20	134 19	29 12	228 26	56 21	217 22	52 13
Total Loans discharged	9,362 114	7,173 99	8,540 114	6,402	3,932 25	2,347 17	3,610 25	2,085 17	13,294 139	9,520 116	12,150 139	8,487 116
Net Total	9,248	7,074	8,426	6,303	3,907	2,330	3,585	2,068	13,155	9,404	12,011	8,371

The average amount of loan for the erection or purchase of a home is about £780 in the metropolitan societies and £780 in all societies. A recent survey indicated that between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of the advances for the purchase of homes related to newly erected buildings.

The details of advances contained in the foregoing table are exclusive of eleven country societies which conduct operations without Government guarantee.

Governmental and Municipal Housing.

Daceyville, a model suburb built by the State Government, is about 5 miles from the City of Sydney. It is managed by the Public Trustee under power of attorney from the Minister for Local Government. The cost as at 30th June, 1938, was £181,277. The income of the year 1937-38 was £18,898, including rents £18,243. Interest, administration and maintenance amounted to £14,025.

The Municipal Council of the City of Sydney controls four blocks of workmen's dwellings. The Strickland buildings were opened in April, 1914. They consist of 8 shops and 71 self-contained flats of two, three or six rooms. The rents range from 11s. 7d. to 26s. per week. The Dowling-street dwellings, opened on 29th June, 1925, consist of 30 flats of four or five rooms, for which the rentals are 20s. 2d. to 22s. 6d. per week. The Pyrmont dwellings were opened on 2nd November, 1925. They contain 41 flats of four or five rooms, and the weekly rentals range from 13s. 7d. to 17s. 6d. The Alexandria dwellings, opened on 17th October, 1927, consist of 23 dwellings and a shop. The rental is 20s. per week for the dwellings and 46s. 6d. for the shop and dwelling. The total cost, including the land, was—Strickland Buildings, £49,667; Dowling-street Dwellings, £24,070; Pyrmont Dwellings, £34,549; and Alexandria Dwellings, £30,442.

War Service Homes.

The Commonwealth Government assists Australian sailors and soldiers and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the Commonwealth War Service Homes Act, 1918-1937.

A summary of the activities in New South Wales of the Commission charged with the administration of the Act shows that 14,147 applications had been approved up to 30th June, 1938, and 12,272 homes had been provided, viz., 6,600 houses by construction or assistance in construction, 4,258 by purchase and 1,414 by discharge of mortgages, etc. Loans in respect of 2,690 houses have been repaid.

The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest to 30th June, 1938, amounted to £7,061,418, and arrears of instalments at that date amounted to £351,138, or 4.73 per cent. of the total amount due.

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operation Act, 1923-38, provides, inter alia, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, e.g., to transport and supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories and workshops, to undertake farming operations and the purchase of machinery for its members, to erect dwellings, to maintain buildings, etc., for education, recreation, or other community purpose, to promote charitable undertakings, and to do anything calculated to improve the conditions of urban or rural life in relation to the objects specified.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and of providing any community service, and with these objects they may do anything calculated to promote the economic interests of their members.

Up to 30th June, 1939, thirty-two community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were twenty-two societies on the register at that date. Most of these societies were formed for the object of erecting and maintaining public halls or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Seven community settlement societies have been registered, and there were three on the register at 30th June, 1939.

PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES, AND COMMONS.

Under the Public Parks Act the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc.

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves.

The city of Sydney contains within its boundaries 625 acres of parks, squares, and public gardens. The most important are Moore Park, where about 354 acres are available for public recreation, including the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Royal Agricultural Society's Ground; the Botanic Gardens and Garden Palace Grounds, 65 acres, with the adjoining Domain of 86 acres, ideally situated on the shores of the Harbour; and Hyde Park, 37 acres, in the centre of the city. In addition, the Centennial Park, 474 acres in extent, on the outskirts of the city, reserved formerly for the water supply, is used for recreation, the ground having been cleared, planted, and laid out with walks and drives.

It has been ascertained that there are over 12,200 acres of public parks and reserves in metropolitan municipalities. This figure, representing nearly 8 per cent. of their aggregate area, is exclusive of some parks and reserves which the municipalities have acquired by gift or by purchase from private owners.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of the Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. Their natural formation has been retained as far as practicable with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings. An aquarium has been built within the gardens.

The National Park, situated about 16 miles south of Sydney, was dedicated in December, 1879. The total area is 33,832 acres. The park surrounds the picturesque bay of Port Hacking, and extends in a southerly direction towards the mountainous district of Illawarra. It contains fine virgin forests with attractive scenery.

Another large tract of land, the Kuring-gai Chase, was dedicated in December, 1894, for public use. The area of the Chase is 35,373 acres, and contains portions of the parishes of Broken Bay, Cowan, Gordon, and South Colah. This park lies about 15 miles north of Sydney, and is accessible by railway at various points, or by water, via the Hawkesbury River. Several creeks, notably Cowan Creek, intersect it.

In 1905 an area of 248 acres was proclaimed as a recreation ground at Kurnell, on the southern headland of Botany Bay, a spot famous as the landing-place of Captain Cook. Parramatta Park (252 acres) is of historic interest.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a large number are only temporary.

The area reserved for parks and recreation reserves, excluding alienated lands acquired by local councils or donated by private persons, was 314,000 acres at 30th June, 1939; the area of permanent commons was about 37,000 acres, and 268,000 acres were reserved temporarily as commons.

Public Entertainments. Theatres and Public Halls, etc.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908-1939. A license may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun. Licenses are granted for a period of one year, and premises are subjected to inspection before renewal. A license or renewal of a license may be withheld until such alterations or improvements as may be deemed necessary are effected.

The Theatres and Films Commission, constituted on 1st February, 1939, deals with all applications for the erection of new picture theatres or the alteration of existing picture theatres, and proposals for the conduct of cinematograph entertainments in existing buildings.

The theatres and public halls licensed during the year ended 30th June, 1939, numbered 2,606, and the amount of fees received was £4,830.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from oversea countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Hall Act in respect of imported films.

With the object of encouraging the production of cinematograph films in Australia, distributors are required to make available, and exhibitors to show a certain proportion of Australian films, the proportions being fixed for each year upon recommendation of the Theatres and Films Advisory Committee, in terms of the Cinematograph Films Act, 1935-1938. The law refers generally to films over 5,000 feet in length, but it may be applied also to those between 3,000 feet and 5,000 feet. The distributors' quota, expressed as a proportion of the total number of films (other than British) is 3 per cent., and the exhibitors' quota is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. An exhibitor's quota—12 per cent.—for British films has been fixed for the years ended June, 1940 and 1941.

By the amending law of 1938 exhibitors have been given the authority to reject 25 per cent. of the films (other than Australian and British) which they have purchased under contract.

Horse and Greyhound Racing.

Horse racing, which includes pony racing and trotting races, is a popular form of sport in New South Wales, and with it is associated a large amount of betting. Racecourses must be licensed. If a racecourse is used

for more than one class of racing—horse racing, pony racing, or trotting—a separate license must be obtained for each class. At 31st December, 1938, the licensed racecourses numbered 242, and the licenses issued in respect thereof numbered 265.

The maximum number of days on which race meetings may be held on the various racecourses is regulated by law. In the metropolitan district the maximum number in terms of the Gaming and Betting Amendment Act, 1937, which commenced on 1st January, 1938, is 63 for horse racing, 48 for pony racing and 40 for the trotting contests—the licenses for trotting being restricted to two racecourses.

In the district of Newcastle the maximum number of days for horse racing is 90 per annum, of which 65 are for six racecourses, including 15 days for Newcastle racecourse. In recent years meetings have been held on only two of these racecourses—although four were licensed during 1938. As long as the right to hold meetings on the other racecourses is not fully exercised, additional days up to 10 per annum may be granted to the Newcastle racecourse.

The Act of 1937 provides that no license for a racecourse may be issued after 31st December, 1942, unless the Colonial Secretary is satisfied that the application therefor is made by or on behalf of a non-proprietary association. A committee has been set up to investigate the conduct of race meetings with a view to determine a method by which the conduct and control of racing may be vested exclusively in non-proprietary associations without causing undue hardship to any person.

Greyhound racing is permitted on racecourses specially licensed therefor, under the Gaming and Betting Act. Not more than two racecourses may be licensed in the metropolitan area, and not more than one in any town outside the metropolitan area. On a metropolitan racecourse meetings may be held on 26 days per annum, or, if there is only one such racecourse, on 52 days. Outside the metropolitan district meetings may be held on a licensed racecourse on 40 days a year.

At 31st December, 1938, forty-six grounds were liceused for greyhound racing—one in the metropolitan district, three in the Newcastle district, and forty-two in country areas.

A license to conduct greyhound racing may be issued only to a non-proprietary association, unless the licensee was conducting greyhound racing on a proprietary basis in December, 1937, when the law was amended. Juveniles under the age of 18 years are not permitted to attend greyhound racing.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting and greyhound races on licensed racecourses, and coursing on grounds approved by the Chief Secretary. Betting or wagering is illegal after sunset on licensed racecourses or coursing grounds except at greyhound races. Racing clubs may be required to instal totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

To facilitate the collection of stamp duty in respect of betting, bookmakers are required to use stamped tickets and to keep a record of credit bets. During the year ended 30th June, 1939, the number of betting tickets issued to bookmakers was 20,860,000, and approximately 700,000 credit bets were recorded. The investments on totalisators during 1938-39 amounted to £1,731,436, and the tax was £94,155.

Since 1st October, 1932, a tax has been levied on the bookmakers' turnover, i.e., the total amount of bets made by backers with bookmakers. The rate was 1 per cent. until 1st January, 1938, when it was reduced to 4 per cent.; it was increased to ½ per cent. as from 4th November, 1939. The amount collected during the year ended 30th June, 1939, was £5,344.

A tax, 15 per cent. of gross revenue, has been levied since 1st January, 1938, on clubs which conduct greyhound racing in the metropolitan district. The tax amounted to £5,816 in the six months ended 30th June, 1938, and to £14,272 in the year 1938-39.

Particulars relating to taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter relating to Public Finance.

STATE LOTTERIES.

State lotteries are conducted in New South Wales, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930, which was brought into operation by proclamation on 22nd June, 1931. The administration of the Act is entrusted to a director, and the lotteries are conducted on the cash-prize system. From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is payable to Consolidated Revenue. The first lottery was drawn on 20th August, 1931.

Particulars regarding the lotteries filled in each year to 30th June, 1939, are shown below:—

				Lotteries Filled d	luring each Year.			
Year ended June.		une.	Number.	Subscriptions.	Prizes Allotted.	Excess of Subscriptions over Prizes.	Administrative Expenses.	
		i		£.	£	£	£	
1932	•••		67	2,047,497	1,280,394	767,103	69,064	
1933			78	2,100,000	1.315,710	784,290	62,126	
1934	• • •	!·	70	1,837,500	1.141.025	696,475	55,341	
1935		!	68	1,785,000	1,108,400	676,600	50,497	
1936]	73	1,916,250	1,189,900	726,350	51,162	
1937			78	2.047,500	1,271,510	775,990	53,329	
1938			85	2,231,250	1,385,500	845,750	53,592	
1939	•••		91	2.388,750	1,483;310	905:440	55,674	

Table 188.—State Lotteries, 1932 to 1939.

Up to 30th June, 1939, the number of lotteries filled was 610. To these subscriptions amounted to £16,353,747, and the prizes to £10,175,749, the excess of subscriptions over prizes and expenses being £5,727,213. This sum, with minor receipts amounting to £210, was transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which were paid administrative expenses and preliminary charges, such as salaries, office equipment and alterations to buildings £450,785.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Entertainments Tax.

The State Government imposed a tax on entertainments as from 1st January, 1930. Admissions are taxable if payments exceed 1s. 6d., at the following rates (except admissions to certain race meetings noted below):—Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s., tax ½d.; 2s. and over, tax 1d. for the first 2s. and ½d. for each additional 6d.

The entertainments tax did not apply to admissions to race meetings already subject to the racecourses admission tax (as described in the chapter Public Finance). At the end of the year 1937 the latter tax on admissions to horse racing in Sydney and Newcastle was repealed, and they

became subject to the entertainments tax. The rate of tax on admissions to horse racing on metropolitan courses, the Newcastle racecourse, and admissions to other courses for which the charge is 9s. 4d. or over, is 2d. for every shilling, or part of a shilling, in excess of 1s.; and charges which do not exceed 1s. are exempt.

Payments for admission to entertainments made in the form of a lump sum, as a subscription to a club or association, or for a season ticket, are taxed on the amount of the lump sum.

Certain entertainments are exempt from the tax where the proceeds are wholly devoted to philanthropic, religious, charitable or educational purposes, also entertainments which are entirely in the nature of an athletic sport or game and the proceeds are wholly applied to the furtherance of athletic sports or games, and not for the profit of the individual members of the organisation conducting the entertainment.

A classification of admissions taxable under the Entertainments Tax Act during the years 1930 to 1938 is shown below. The figures for the year 1938 are not comparable with those of earlier years by reason of the inclusion of admissions formerly taxable under the Racecourses Admission Tax Act.

Table 189.—Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections, 1930 to 1938.

		,		7990	10 1000.			
	Year.		Racing (except Greyhound Racing.)	Theatres.	Picture Shows.	Dancing and Skating.	Other.	Total.
				Taxable 1	Admissions			
			No.	ı No.	No.	i No.	No.	l No.
1930	•••		275,231	1,263,601	11,388,188	920,513	975,903	14,823,436
1931	•••	•••	173,830	1,027,900	7,931,410	816,623	748,563	10,698,326
1932	•••		163,103	955,621	6,731,163	666,935	868,957	9,385,779
1933	•••	•••	147,677	1,068,118	7,527,753	685,198	755,482	10,184,228
1934	•••		207,566	1,287,804	8,053,646	844,970	549,905	10,943,891
1935	•••	•	181,692	1,144,207	9,727,466	842,767	1,052,908	12,949,040
1936	•••	•]	231,095	1,041,199	11,254,910	1,057,812	1,554,825	15,139,841
1937			252,597	1,212,185	12,329,523	1,121,626	1,490,773	16,406,704
1938*	• • •	•••	$1,\!225,\!684$	1,146,145	13,432,611	1,327,138	1,728,842	18,860,420
				Tax Co	llections.			
		į	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	•••		7,750	14,071	62,185	6,804	7,378	98,188
1931	•••	•••	4,244	9,687	38,584	4,528	4,490	61,533
1932		•••	3,482	10,111	31,371	4,060	5,124	54,148
1933	•••		3,930	9,825	32.069	4,042	4,482	54,348
1934			5,467	13,069	35,152	5,196	3,337	62,221
1935		• • • •	5,906	11,592	45,877	6,115	6,896	76,386
1936	•••		6,223	9,713	53,673	8,266	10,639	88,514
1937	•••		6,429	13,738	58,618	8,625	9,426	96,836
1938*			$42,\!187$	14,008	62,623	9,624	11,259	139,699
				l		[[]

^{*} Inclusive of horse racing in Sydney and Newcastle.

The entertainments tax on racing (except greyhound racing) amounted to £42,187 in 1938. This included £39,696 in respect of 201 meetings on the Metropolitan and Newcastle racecourses. In addition, entertainments tax amounting to £2,529 was paid on 496,788 admissions to country greyhound meetings. The tax on admissions to picture shows, £62,623 in 1938, was higher than in any year since the tax was imposed.

An analysis of the collections in each year, according to the charges for admission, as shown below, indicates that in 1930 taxable admissions were most numerous at 2s. representing 44 per cent. of the total. In later years the patronage of cheaper admissions increased to form the most numerous group, so that the proportion of charges between 1s. 6d. and 2s. increased from 12.7 per cent. in 1930 to 41.6 per cent. in 1937, and the proportion at 2s. dropped to 13 per cent. The application of the entertainments tax to metropolitan and Newcastle race meetings caused a marked increase in 1938 in taxable admissions at the higher charges. The majority of taxable admissions charged at 5s. or more are admissions to race meetings.

TABLE 190.—Entertainments Tax—Admissions According to Charges, 1930 to 1938.

		Charges for Taxable Admissions (Entertainments Tax).											
Year.		Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s.	2s.	Over 2s. to 2s. 6d.	Over 2s. 6d. to 3s.	Over 3s. to 5s.	Over 5s.	Total.					
-		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					
1930		1,880,393	6,503,612	2,824,802	1,859,098	1,216,115	539,416	14,823,436					
1931		2,624,891	3,843,334	2,216,238	1,036,982	717,160	259,721	10,698,326					
1932		3,016,625	2,711,670	1,775,402	818,743	756,241	307,038	9,385,779					
1933		3,891,493	2,668,818	2,000,953	762,434	548,820	311,710	10,184,228					
1934		4,224,871	2,725,332	1,937,914	915,832	729,345	410,597	10,943,891					
1935		4,960,888	2,461,375	2,641,418	1,243,473	1,241,767	400,119	12,949,040					
1936			2,073,560	3,326,504	1,449,715	1,614,047	447,610	15,139,841					
1937		6,831,264	2,123,161	3,743,123	1,477,399	1,656,393	575,364	16,406,702					
1938*	•••	7,865,363	2,045,818	4,085,435	1,672,822	2,212,884	978,098	18,860,420					

^{*} Inclusive of horse racing in Sydney and Newcastle.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act of 1912 and subsequent amendments. The sale of intoxicating liquor except by persons holding a license is prohibited. Several kinds of licenses are granted, viz., publicans', packet, Australian wine, club, booth or stand, and railway refreshment room, all of which authorise the sale of liquor in small quantities; and spirit merchant's and brewer's for the sale in large quantities.

The authority given by each of these licenses and the conditions attached

thereto are described in the 1928-29 issue of this Year Book.

The licenses are issued by the Licensing Court in each district, except the railway refreshment room licenses, which are issued by executive authority. Three magistrates constitute the licensing courts and discharge the functions of the Licenses Reduction Board, which was authorised by an Act of 1919 to reduce the number of publicans' and Australian wine licenses.

The Board may reduce the number of publicans' licenses in any electorate where the existing licenses exceed the "statutory number" prescribed by the Act, which is proportionate to the number of electors. The number of wine licenses in any electorate may be reduced by one-fourth of the number in existence on 1st January, 1923, and a greater reduction may be made where considered necessary in the public interest.

The number of publicans' licenses in existence on 1st January, 1920, was 2,539, of which 2,085 were in fourteen electorates with more than the statutory number, and the maximum reduction which the Act authorised the Board to make was 483. The Australian wine licenses on the 1st January, 1923, numbered 441 of which 220 were in the metropolitan electorates.

Subsequent changes in the number of licenses up to 31st December, 1938, are summarised below:—

Table 191.—Liquor Licenses—Operations of Reduction
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	Licenses.				Publicans.	Australian Wine.
Number at 1st	January, 1920		•••		 2539	441*
Terminated by	order of Board				 291	65
	surrender to Board			• • •	 198	15
	expiration of licenses,	etc.	•••	•••	 72 —— 561	96 96
New licenses gra		•••		•••	 60	3
Number at 31st	December, 1938	•••		•••	 2,038	348

* At 1st January, 1923.

At 31st December, 1938, there were 533 publicans' licenses, 159 Australian wine licenses in the metropolitan licensing districts, also 113 spirit merchants, 4 brewers and 45 club licenses. In the Paramatta district there were 62 publicans' and 9 wine licenses, 10 spirit merchants and 5 club licenses. In Newcastle there were 114 publicans' and 11 wine licenses, 7 spirit merchants and 2 club licenses. In Maitland the licenses were 57 publicans' and 12 wine and 2 spirit merchants. In Broken Hill the numbers were publicans' 48, wine 7, spirit merchants 5 and 4 club 7.

When deprived of their hotel licenses the holders, owners, lessees, etc., of the premises are entitled to compensation, as assessed by the Board, from a fund obtained by levies on the licensees.

The licensee is paid as compensation for each year of the unexpired term of his tenancy (up to three years), the average annual net profit during the preceding period of three years. The compensation paid to owners, lessees, etc., of hotel premises is based on the amount by which the net return from the premises over a period of three years is diminished by being deprived of a license. Appeals against the determinations of the Board in respect of the compensation awarded may be made to the Land and Valuation Court.

In the case of wine licenses, only the licensees are entitled to compensation.

Compensation is paid from the Compensation Fund formed from levies paid by licensees up to 31st December, 1926. The levy was discontinued at that date because the credit balance of the fund was sufficient to meet relaims for compensation and costs of administration for a number of years. The receipts of the fund to 30th June, 1939, amounted to £1,612,783, including interest earnings (to 31st December, 1927) £115,606. The payments were £1,296,471, including £881,995 as compensation, £164,476 for administration and £250,000 transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State. The credit balance at 30th June, 1939, was £316,312.

Up to the end of the year 1938 compensation had been awarded in respect of 489 publicans' licenses terminated by order of the Board or by surrender thereto. The amount, £818,215, was distributed as follows:—Licensees, £280,956; owners of premises, £524,334; and lessees, £12,925. Compensation to 78 wine licensees amounted to £63,890, and in two cases compensation was not awarded.

The number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor issued during various years since 1901 is shown below:—

Table 192.—Liquor Lice	enses Issued, 1901 to 1938.
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Licenses.			1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Publicans'			3,151	2,775	2,488	2,134	2,050	2,041	2,039
Additional Bar				118	153	263	257	268	287
Permits to Supply	Liquo	r with							
Meals—(6 p.m.						118	208	234	229
Club			•••	76	78	83	84	84	84
Railway Refreshmer	ıt								
General Liquor			22 .	24	29	39	43	43	43
Wine			*	*	*	14	11	11	11
Booth or Stand			1,787	1,829	2,337	2,054	2,245	2,248	2,211
Packet			20	24	13	6	4	4	4
Australian Wine			შ75	532	450	360	351	350	348
Spirit Merchants'			225	198	244	241	229	234	230
Brewers'		•••	53	39	17	6	7	6	6

^{*} Not available.

The annual fees payable for new licenses in respect of hotels, packets, and Australian wine are assessed by the Licensing Court, the maximum fees being £500, £20, and £50 respectively. Clubs pay £5 per annum for the first 40 members and £1 for each additional forty. Spirit merchants pay £30 in the metropolitan district and £20 elsewhere. For renewals of publicans', packet, wine and club licenses the annual fees are assessed by the Licenses Reduction Board according to the amount spent by the licensees in the purchase of liquor during the preceding calendar year. The fee for renewal of a spirit merchant's license is assessed in a similar way, except that spirit merchants do not pay on the liquor sold by them to persons licensed to sell liquor, and they pay a minimum fee of £30 in the metropolitan district and £20 elsewhere. The owner of the premises is liable for two-fifths of the license fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent he may obtain a refund of part or the whole of the excess as determined by the Board,

The fees for licenses in respect of railway refreshment rooms are assessed at the same rate as those for publicans' licenses, but the Railway Commissioners do not pay the fees assessed for those refreshment rooms for which Australian wine licenses only are issued.

Brewers pay £50 per annum in the metropolitan district and £25 in other districts. For booth and stand licenses, which are temporary permits granted to licensed publicans for the sale of liquor at places of public amusement, the fee is £2 per day.

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in each year from 1923:—

Table 193.—Purchases of Liquor by Licensees, 1923 to 1938.

Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.	Year.	Purchases by Licensees.
1000	£	100#	£	1001	£	100#	£
$1923 \\ 1924$	8,372,124 8,782,060	$1927 \\ 1928$	10,111,795 $10,260,317$	$1931 \\ 1932$	6,169,172 6,064,659	$1935 \\ 1936$	7,311,350 7,802,495
1925	9,217,493	1928	10,200,317	1932 1933	6,123,185	1937	8,531,795
1926	9,736,678	1930	7,717,587	1934	6,701,668	1938	9,359,378

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The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licenses as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in recent years is shown below:—

Table 194.—Liquor Licenses—Fees, 1933 to	o to 1999.
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License.	1932-33.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fees assessed on pur-						
chases—						
Publicans'	268,635	297,947	326,213	347,491	381,710	421,647
Club	3,132	3,274	3,609	3,776	3,716	4,000
Rlwy, Refreshment	1,186	1,386	1,446	1,394	1,539	1,674
Packet	21	25	21	18	21	ĺ 1'
Australian Wine	4,656	4.765	4,894	4,929	4,968	4,86
Spirit Merchants'	7,749	8,390	8,722	9,640	10,200	10,478
Other fees—	1	•	, I	, l		·
Brewers'	293	225	254	250	250	250
Booth or Stand	4,611	5,225	5,326	5,400	5,318	*

^{*} Not yet available.

Consumption of Intoxicants.

The information in the following table was obtained from the Licenses Reduction Board to show the quantity of spirits, wines and beers purchased by holders of liquor licenses for retailing to the public, together with the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants. The figures may be taken as the consumption of intoxicating liquor by the public. It is difficult to estimate the expenditure by the public on intoxicating liquor because liquor is sold at varying prices not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and even in the different bars of the the same hotel. There is also the fact that the percentage of profit on bottle sales is less than that of bar sales. However, the figures shown in the table are published as a reasonably accurate estimate of the expenditure by the public on intoxicating liquor.

Table 195.—Intoxicants—Consumption and Expenditure by Public, 1928 to 1938.

		l	Quantity Purchased by Licensees.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.		
7	Year.		Bcer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Total.	Per Head of Population,	
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	£ s. d.	
1928	•••		28,993,000	1,496,107	1,260,854	17,440,000	7 1 9	
1932			18,042,000	1,271,318	610,484	10,380,000	4 0 6	
1933	•••		18,925,000	1,473,094	617,468	10,500,300	4 0 9	
1934	•••	• • •	21,573,000	1,559,573	716,816	11,490,000	477	
1935	•••	• • •	23,764,000	1,619,248	761,406	12,530,000	4 14 9	
1936			26,218,000	1,641,827	785,912	13,320,000	4 19 10	
1937			28,881,000	1,663,971	824,110	14,520,000	5 7 9	
1938			34,249,000	1,622,560	848,099	15,870,000	5 16 8	

In the foregoing table the quantities of spirits are shown in liquid gallons, not proof gallons. Proof spirit means spirit of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water so that the resultant mixture at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit has a specific gravity of 0.91976 as compared with that of distilled water at the same

temperature. The standard strength of whisky, brandy, gin and rum may not be less than 35 degrees under proof, and spirits of the best quality are retailed usually at about 30.5 degrees under proof. Prior to 24th December, 1930, the minimum strength of whisky and brandy was 25 degrees under proof, and in the retail trade it was sold usually at about 23.5 degrees under proof.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine consumed in the State is of Australian origin, and large quantities of the spirits are imported, but the proportion of Australian spirits tends to increase. Information as to the operation of breweries in New South Wales appears in the chapter "Factories" of this Year Book.

Drunkenness.

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

During the year 1938 the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 29,610, of whom 2,137 were females. In the case of 2,073 males and 356 females the charges were withdrawn or dismissed, 16,160 males and 805 females were convicted after trial by the Courts, and 9,240 males and 976 females, who did not appear for trial, forfeited their bail.

The following statement shows the number of convictions for drunkenness, including the cases in which bail was forfeited, during 1921, 1929, and each of the last eight years:—

_	Convicted:	after trial.	Bail Forfeited.		Tota	Cases per 1.000		
Year.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	of mean popula- tion,
1921	18,525	1,172	8,233	772	26,758	1,944	28,702	13.61
1929	19,769	1,330	10,920	1,117	30,689	2,447	33,136	13.24
1931	13,285	1,472	5,068	734	18,353	2,206	20,559	8:04
1932	14,320	1,401	5,095	694	19,415	2,095	21.510	8.34
1933	17,081	1,363	6,123	854	23,204	2,217	25,421	9.77
1934	15,506	693	9,038	1,107	24.544	1,800	26,344	10.04
1935	15,786	846	10,173	1,018	25,959	1,864	27,823	10.53
1936	16,137	845	12,049	1,266	28,186	2,111	30,297	11.36
1937	16,572	846	9,196	1,037	25,768	1,883	27,651	10.20
1938	16,160	805	9,240	976	25,400	1,781	27,181	9.9

Table 196.—Drunkenness—Convictions, 1921 to 1938.

Relatively to the population, the number of convictions for drunkenness 14.29 per 1,000 in 1928 was the highest since 1923. A progressive decline brought the proportion to 8.04 in 1931. Then the trend was reversed, and the proportion rose slowly to 11.36 in 1936, then declined in the last two years to 9.99.

In addition to charges of drunkenness, to which the foregoing table relates, 603 persons, including 7 females, were charged with driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug, and 494 males and 7 females were convicted.

Treatment of Inebriates.

The Inebriates Act was designed to provide treatment for two classes of inebriates—those who have been convicted of an offence, and those who have not come in this way under the cognisance of the law.

For the care and treatment of the latter class, the Act authorises the establishment of State institutions under the control of the Inspector-General of Insane. Judges, police magistrates, and the Master-in-Lunacy may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution, or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master-in-Lunacy, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. Provision is made also to enable an inebriate to enter voluntarily into recognisances to abstain.

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognisances for a period of not less than twelve months, during which he must report periodically to the police; or he may be placed in a State institution under the direction of the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Some of the State Mental Hospitals have been gazetted under the Inebriates Act for the detention of inebriates, and the number under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals at 30th June, 1939 was 110, viz., 79 men and 31 women. The number admitted for the first time during the year was 128, including 29 women.

Consumption of Tobacco.

Persons who sell tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes in New South Wales must obtain a license, for which an annual fee of 5s. is charged. The number of licenses issued in 1938 was 22,563. The sale of tobacco to juveniles under the age of 16 years is prohibited.

The quantity of tobacco consumed in New South Wales, as estimated at intervals since 1901, is shown in the following statement:—

	Total	Consumpt	ion (000 omit	ted).	1	Per Head o	of Population	ı ,
Year.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Total,	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Ib.	lb.	Ib.
1901	2,977	215	368	3,560	2.18	.12	27	2.60
1911	3,827	271	1,076	5,174	2.30	·16	.65	3.11
1920-21	4,370	273	1,958	6,601	2.09	.13	94	3.16
1928-29	5,631	185	2,446	8,262	2.27	.07	-99	3.33
1930-31	5,215	124	1,833	7,172	2 05	.05	.72	2.82
1931 - 32	5,214	96	1,641	6,951	2.03	.04	64	2.71
1932 - 33	4,521	102	1,648	6,271	1.75	.04	.64	2.43
1933-34	5,379	109	1,713	7,201	2.06	.04	-66	2.76
1934 - 35	5,454	91	1,838	7,383	2.07	.03	.70	2.80
1935-36	5,767	121	1,990	7.878	2.17	.05	.75	2.97
1936 - 37	5,689	103	2,193	7,985	2.12	.04	.82	2.98
1937-38	6,494	110	2,414	9,018	2.40	.04	•89	3.33
1938–39	6,451	102	2,684	9,237	2:36	•04	.98	3:38

Table 197.—Consumption of Tobacco, 1901 to 1938.

*Factory made.

The quantity of tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes) consumed in 1938-39 was 9,237,000 lb., and the average 3.4 lb. per head. The annual consumption per head declined by 27 per cent. during the four years ended 30th June, 1933, but it regained pre-depression level in 1937-38 and was somewhat greater in the following year.

The tobacco consumed in 1938-39 consisted of 9,151,000 lb. manufactured in Australia, principally from imported leaf, and 86,000 lb. manufactured

overseas. Almost all the ordinary tobacco, 94 per cent. of the cigars and 98 per cent. of the cigarettes, were made in Australia, as compared with 95 per cent., 46 per cent. and 97 per cent. respectively, in 1911.

As regards the description of tobacco used, the figures relating to cigarettes do not include the tobacco made into cigarettes by the consumers themselves and recorded as ordinary tobacco. That this practice has been widely adopted by consumers in recent years is indicated by the records of the Trade and Customs Department, which show that duty was paid in Australia on 115 million packets of 60 papers in 1938-39, as compared with 55 million packets in 1932-33.

It is estimated that the expenditure on tobacco (including cigarette papers) in 1938-39 amounted to £9,170,000, or £3 7s. per head of population.

LICENSES FOR VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Partly as a means of raising revenue and partly as a means of ensuring a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public, or which are carried on under special conditions, licenses must be obtained by auctioneers, pawn-brokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables, or engage in Sunday trading. The Pistol License Act, 1927, prescribes the licensing of pistols; licenses may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age.

Auctioneers' licenses are divided into two classes, viz., general and district, the annual fee for a general license being £15, and for each district license £2. General licenses are available for all parts of the State. District licenses only cover the police district for which they are issued, and they are not issued for the Metropolitan district. Auctioneers' licenses may not be granted to licensed pawnbrokers. Sales by auction are illegal after sunset or before sunrise, except that permission may be given for wool to be put up to sale or sold after sunset. Where provision has been made for reciprocity with New South Wales, auctioneers resident and licensed in other Australian States may obtain general licenses in New South Wales.

For pawnbrokers' licenses an annual fee of £10 is payable. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but a restriction is not placed on the rate of interest charged.

The following table shows the principal licenses issued in the five years 1934 to 1938:—

TABLE 198.—Lice	nses tor	Various	Occupation	ns. 	
Occupation.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Billiard	232 1,422 507 20,511 2,559 2,428 1,388 11,341 2,843 1,681 274 15,215	225 1,433 405 21,458 88 2,520 2,342 1,386 11,875 3,172 1,803 332 14,566	240 1,494 375 21,466 88 2,247 2,255 1,338 11,750 3,171 1,943 456 14,531	251 1,489 852 22,255 86 2,132 2,130 1,299 12,347 2,541 1,641 408 12,475	225 1,430 261 22,563 78 2,126 2,256 1,295 12,319 2,762 1,807 347 11,704
Pistol Dealers	72	67	57	57	50

TABLE 198 - Licenses for Various Occupations

A law was enacted in 1927 with the object of preventing the improper use of such drugs as opium, morphine, and cocaine. Registered medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists, etc., are authorised generally to use the drugs in the conduct of their profession or business, but other persons must obtain a license to manufacture, distribute, or have possession of them. Particulars of these licenses are shown on page 147.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

In New South Wales women have the right to exercise the franchise and sex does not disqualify any person from acting as member of the Legislative Assembly, as member of a council of any shire or municipality, as judge, magistrate, barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer, or as member of the Legislative Council. Many women have been appointed justices of the peace, and some have been admitted to the practice of the legal profession. They are eligible for all degrees at the University of Sydney, but are not usually ordained as ministers of religion. Women may not act on juries.

The employment of married women in the teaching service of the State has been restricted by law since 1932, but they may be appointed to the service where there are special circumstances.

About 16 per cent. of the members of registered trade unions are women, though there are few unions composed entirely of women. The employment of women in factories and shops is regulated specially by the Factories and Shops Act which limits to five hours the employment of women without an interval for a meal, restricts the time they may be employed in excess of forty-four hours per week and between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., also the weight they may be allowed or required to lift, and prohibits the employment of girls under 18 years of age in certain dangerous occupations.

Rates of wages payable to women in terms of industrial awards and agreements are based on a separate living wage for women which as a general rule is about 54 per cent. of the living wage for men. Matters which may be determined by the industrial tribunals include claims that the same wage be paid to men and women performing the same work, or producing the same return of profit or value to their employer.

A legal age of marriage has not been defined, but the average age atwhich women marry is about 24½ years. The consent of a parent or guardian or in the absence of such consent, of a court or magistrate, is necessary to validate the marriage of minors. The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject throughout Australia. Under the Married Women's Property Act, 1901, a married woman is capable of holding, acquiring, or disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property in the same manner as if she were a femme sole. Her property is not liable for her husband's debts, and her earnings in any occupation apart from her husband's are her own. A wife, however, has no legal share of her husband's income, nor in any property acquired by their joint efforts after marriage, but the husband is liable for all necessary expenses of his wife and children.

RELIGION.

In New South Wales there is no established church, and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

The numbers of adherents of the principal religions, as disclosed by the census records, is shown in the following statement:—

Table 199.—Religious—Adherents—Census, June, 1911 to 1933.

Religion.	Νι	unber of Perso	ons.	Propor	tion per e	ent.
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Christian—						-
Church of England	734,000	1,027,410	1,143,493	45.46	49.60	49.63
Roman Catholic†	412,013	502,815	556,106	25.54	24.27	24.14
Methodist	151,274	181,977	203,042	9.37	8.79	8.81
Presbyterian	182,911	219,932	257,522	11.33	10.62	11.18
Congregational	22,655	22,235	20,274	1.40	1.07	•88
Baptist	20,679	24,722	29,981	1.28	1.19	1.31
Lutheran	7,087	5,031	5,956	-44	.24	.26
Unitarian	844	622	345	.05	.03	•01
Salvation Army	7,413	9,490	9,610	.46	•46	•42
Other Christian	55,453	48,963	56,560	3.44	2.37	2.45
Total, Christians	1,594,329	2,043,197	2,282,889	98.77	98.64	99.09
Other—						
Jews, Hebrew Buddhist, Confucian, Mo-	7,660	10,150	10,305	-47	•49	· 4 5
hammedan, Hindu, etc.	5,113	4,472	1,823	.32	.22	•08
Indefinite, No Religion	7,163	13,572	8,796	•44	•65	-38
Object to State Unspecified	21,986 $10,483$	12,946 16,034		•••		•••
Total, New South Wales	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	100	100	100

[†] Includes Catholic, undefined, 36,662 in 1911, 20,240 in 1921, and 66,943 in 1933.

The figures for 1933 are not satisfactory for comparative purposes owing to the large number of cases in which "no reply" was recorded. This may be attributed to the fact that the option of refraining from making a statement as to religion was very clearly indicated in the census schedule of particulars to be supplied by the householder, whereas in 1921 the house-sholder was requested to complete the schedule in this respect.

EDUCATION.

In New South Wales there is a State system of national education which embraces primary, secondary, and technical education, and there are numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney is maintained partly by State endowment and partly by moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with its amendments, is the statutory basis of the State system. This system aims at making education secular, free and compulsory, each of these principles being enjoined by statute. The Act of 1880 provides that "the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology." General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in State primary and secondary schools is free.

Since 1916 attendance at school has been compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, and in December, 1939, the statutory periodwas extended, in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, to include children at age 6 years.

Private schools are not endowed by the State, but with few exceptions are subject to State inspection. (See page 230). They must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statuory school age, and the school examinations which mark the various stages of primary and secondary education are based on the curricula of the State system.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in such subjects as English, mathematics, nature knowledge, civics and morals, art and manual work. Beyond the primary stage, the courses diverge into super-primary and secondary education. The former is of a pre-vocational type combining general education with practical subjects suitable for pupils who intend to enter industrial occupations or, in the case of girls, to engage in domestic duties.

The full course of secondary education extends over five years and prepares pupils for admission to the professions and to the University or other institutions providing tertiary education. Shorter courses are provided for those likely to leave school at an earlier age.

Preparatory education for commercial pursuits is provided at commercial schools and at secondary schools where economics, shorthand and business principles and practice are included in the curriculum. At the University there are degree courses in economics, and diploma courses in commerce and public administration.

Industrial training, commenced in the form of manual training in the primary course, may be continued at super-primary or day continuation schools, and at the trades schools and technical colleges. Training in domestic subjects is a feature of the schools for girls, advanced courses being provided at the schools under the technical system. At the University there is a school of domestic science.

Special attention is directed towards education in subjects pertaining to rural industries. Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agriculture high schools and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc.,

is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and at experiment farms in various districts administered by the Department of Agriculture. The final stages of education for rural pursuits are reached at the University, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science.

Afforestation work is done by schools where areas are reserved for the purpose of enabling the pupils to study scientific forestry and sylviculture.

A vocational guidance bureau, established in the first instance as part of the State system of education, is administered by the Department of Labour and Industry in the juvenile employment section of the State Labour Exchanges.

A school medical service is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both State and private schools, as described in the chapter "Social Condition" of this Year Book.

Administration of the State School System.

The State system of education is subject to central guidance and control. It is administered by a responsible Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director of Education, who has the assistance of the Advisory Council on Education and other advisory bodies.

The State school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational division of the Public Service of New South Wales. An inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each of the various school districts into which the State is divided.

The Advisory Council on Education.

The Advisory Council on Education was appointed by the Minister for Education in 1934, and given statutory authority in terms of the Public Instruction and University (Amendment) Act, 1936. The functions of the Council are to report on such matters connected with public education as may be referred to it by the Minister for Education and to advise him on matters connected with public education in the State. The Council consists of the following members:—The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, the members of the Board of Secondary School Studies, one representative of each Technical Education Advisory Council, the President of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation, the Director of the State Conservatorium of Music, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, and ten members appointed by the Governor, of whom two are selected to represent trade unions of employees and one to represent Roman Catholic schools.

Board of Secondary School Studies.

The Board of Secondary School Studies has been constituted to advise the Minister for Education on matters concerning secondary education, such as the courses of study and the conduct of examinations in connection with the award of certificates upon the completion of secondary courses. The Board may appoint special committees to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects, and may exercise such other powers, functions and duties as may be prescribed by regulations.

The Board is composed of five members nominated by the University of Sydney; the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector and Deputy 'Chief Inspector of Schools, the Superintendent of Technical Education; the Principal of the Sydney Teachers' College; one principal teacher of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic Schools) registered under

the Bursary Endowment Act; one representative of Roman Catholic secondary schools similarly registered; and one headmaster and one headmistress of the State secondary schools. The Director of Education acts as chairman and the Chief Inspector of Schools as deputy-chairman.

Parents and Citizens' Associations.

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with State schools with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. They assist the teaching staff in public functions and in other matters associated with the school, and report when required upon matters such as additions to school buildings, and help in arranging for the conveyance of children attending school. The associations do not exercise any authority over the staff or the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each parents and citizens' association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters and assist in raising funds for the establishment of scholarships in State schools, and in the founding of central libraries, etc.

Other Advisory Bodies.

Other advisory bodies are the Central Advisory Committee and the School Broadcasts Advisory Council. The Central Advisory Committee co-operates with teachers in connection with the guidance of pupils into suitable branches of employment. It includes representatives of the Departments of Education and Labour and Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufactures, and parents.

The School Broadcasts Advisory Council is composed of representatives of the Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, the University Extension Board, and of other educational bodies. Committees of the Council organise appropriate adult education and school broadcasts. Programmes relating to subjects within the school curricula are prepared for each school term. It is estimated that more than 300 public schools make use of the broadcasts.

CENSUS RECORDS—SCHOOLING.

The following statement shows the persons receiving instruction at school, university, or home at the date of each census, 1901 to 1933:—

Table 200.—Schooling—Census Records, 1901 to 1933.

					,		1933.		
Receiving Instruct	Receiving Instruction at→				1921.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
State School Private School University Home School not Stated			198,019 69,847 310 16,520 8,357	205,769 59,203 933 10,147 9,903	291,365 77,553 2,934 13,181 33,574	188,200 47,023 2,307 6,581 *	169,914 52,107 783 6,858	358,114 99,130 3,090 13,439	
Total		• • •	293,053	285,955	418,607	244,111	229,662	473.773	
Proportion per cent. tion receiving Inst			21.6	17.4	19.8	18.5	17.9	18.2	

^{*} No figures are available under the heading "School not stated," any such persons having been included with those "Not at School."

In 1933 about 75 per cent. of the pupils were receiving instruction at State schools, 21 per cent. at private schools, and nearly 3 per cent. at home. Students at the University represented .7 per cent.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHING STAFFS.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation at the end of various years since 1901, and the aggregate teaching staff in each group of schools. The figures in this table, and in the subsequent tables relating to public and private schools, include secondary schools, but are exclusive of evening continuation schools, technical colleges and trade schools, free kindergarten and other schools maintained by charitable organisations, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

		Schools.			_	Tea	ching St	affs.		
Year.		Public. Private. Total.		In Public Schools.*			In Private Schools.			Grand
	Public.	Private.	Tivate. Total.		Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
1901	2,741	890	3,631	2,829	2,318	5,147	337	2,303	2,640	7,78
1941	3,107	757	3,864	3,165	3,034	6,199	366	2,262	2,628	8,82
1921	3,170	677	3,847	3,554	5,118	8,672	465	2,463	2,928	11,60
1929	3,104	726	3,830	4,624	6,368	10,992	639	2,780	3,419	14,41
1931	3,195	733	3,928	4,940	6,641	11,581	630	2,863	3,493	15,07
1932	3.307	746	4,053	5,004	6,497	11,501	644	2,850	3,494	14,99
1933	3,399	751	4,150	5,123	6,470	11,593	661	2,884	3,545	15, 13
1934	3,423	755	4,178	5,253	6,293	11,546	674	2,928	3,602	15, 14
1935	3,427	746	4,173	5,502	6,132	11,634	668	2,852	3,520	15,15
1936	3,416	745	4,161	5,596	6,068	11,664	694	2,846	3,540	15,20
1937	3,373	750	4,123	5,673	5.965	11,638	765	2,966	3,731	15,30
1938	3,283	746	4,029	5,734	5,934	11,668	790	2,955	3,745	15,41

TABLE 201.—Schools and Teaching Staffs, 1901 to 1938.

The number of teachers in public schoools, as shown above, is exclusive of students in training, viz., 1,466 in 1938, of whom 684 were men. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers, viz., 331 men and 984 women in 1938, are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

The men employed as teachers in the State schools outnumbered the women until 1912. Then the relative proportions were reversed, and in 1931 the women teachers numbered 1,701 more than the men. In subsequent years measures were taken which resulted in the employment of a greater proportion of men in the State teaching service, and in 1938 the excess in the number of women teachers, as compared with the number of men, was only 200. If teachers in subsidised schools (103 men and 511 women) be excluded the numbers in 1938 were 5,631 men and 5,423 women, the men outnumbering the women by 208.

In the private schools the proportion of men teachers has always been small, and in 1938 it was approximately 22 per cent. of the full-time teaching staff.

SCHOOL PUPILS.

A comparative review of the enrolment of children at public and private schools is restricted to the last term in each year, as the figures in regard to private schools in the earlier years are available for that term only.

^{*} Including subsidised schools.

The following statement shows the enrolment during the December term at all schools and colleges in the State, primary and secondary, other than evening continuation, charitable, and free kindergarten schools and technical, trade, and business schools and colleges. The numbers of pupils so excluded in 1938 were—evening continuation, about 3,400; schools for deaf mutes, etc., 280; private charitable, 1,416; free kindergarten, 1,014; technical colleges and trade schools, 30,865; business colleges and shorthand schools, about 14,300.

TABLE 202.—Pupils at Public and Private Schools, 1901 to 1938.

57	' Pul	blic Schools	ı.†	Pri	vate Scho	ols.	Public and Private Schools.			
Year.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1901	110,971	99,617	210,588	27,163	33,674	60,837	138,134	133,291	271,425	
1911	116,317	105,493	221,810	26,962	34,588	61,550	143,279	140,081	283,360	
1921	163,699	151,529	315,228	35,903	42,557	78,460	199,602	194,086	393,688	
1929	193,872	177,458	371,330	42,024	48,564	90,588	235,896	226,022	461,918	
1931	202,873	185,008	387,881	42,982	49,303	92,285	245,855	234,311	480,166	
1932	201,443	183,332	384,775	44,168	49,112	93,280	245,611	232,444	478,055	
1933	199,773	182,t31	382,404	44,818	49,628	94,446	244,591	232,259	476,850	
1934	199,819	182,822	382,641	45,558	50,291	95,849	245,377	233,113	478,490	
1935	198,247	182,363	380,610	46,332	50,634	96,966	244,579	232,997	477,576	
1936	196,591	181,124	377,715	47,309	51,764	99,073	243,900	232 888	476,788	
1937	193,080	177,142	370,222	47,741	51,724	99,465	240,821	228,866	469,687	
1938	191,390	175,662	367,052	48,640	52,080	100,720	240,030	227,742	467,772	

† Including subsidised schools.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools reached the maximum 480,166 in 1931. The number fluctuated between 478,000 and 469,000 during the period 1932 to 1937, and declined to 467,772 in 1938.

An analysis of the records of births and deaths in New South Wales reveals that the decline is due to a diminution in the number of births which has not been offset by the improvement in the death rate amongst children nor by immigration. The number of children born in the State who, if surviving, would be between the ages of 7 and 14, less deaths before attaining the latter age, was 300,400 in 1921. It increased to 336,800 during the next ten years and to 347,700 between 1931 and 1935. Then it began to decline by successive steps of 2,400, 1,000, and 4,500, so that the number in 1938 was 339,800. For some years from 1939 the annual reduction in the number of children in this age group will probably be even greater, unless the decline in births is offset by immigration, for which no allowance has been made in the foregoing figures. Children aged 6 years will be required by law to attend school in 1940 and subsequent years; a large proportion of children in this group have been enrolled in past years.

In the public schools there are more boys than girls, the proportions being boys over 52 per cent. and girls nearly 48 per cent. In the private schools girls are in the majority, representing approximately 52 per cent. of the enrolment.

The proportion of children enrolled in public schools increased from 78.3 per cent. of the total enrolment in 1911 to 80.1 per cent. in 1921 and to 80.8 per cent. in 1931. Subsequently the ratio declined slowly to 78.5 per cent. in 1938. Considering only the children for whom education was compulsory the proportion enrolled in State schools was higher, viz., 82.1 per cent. in 1921 and 80.4 per cent. in 1938.

The following table shows the relative enrolments at public and private schools for all ages, according to figures in the foregoing table, and at ages 7 to 14 (see table 205):—

Table 203.—Public and Private Schools—Proportionate Enrolment, 1921 to 1938.

				Total Enrolm	ent, All Ages.	Enrolment of Pupils aged 7 and under 14 Years.		
	Yes	ar.		Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Public Schools.	Private Schools	
			— í	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
1921	•••	•••	• • • •	80.1	19.9	82.1	^ 17·9	
1929	•••	•••		80.4	19.6	82.4	17.6	
1930	•••	•••		80.7	19.3	82.6	17.4	
1931		•••		80.8	19.2	82.5	17.5	
1932				80.5	19.5	82.5	17.5	
1933				80.2	19.8	$82 \cdot 2$	17.8	
1934	•••	•••		80-0	20.0	81.7	18.3	
1935	•••	•••		79-7	20.3	81.4	18.6	
1936	•••	•••		79.2	20.8	81.2	18.8	
937				78.8	21.2	80.8	19.2	
1938		***		78:5	21.5	80.4	19.6	

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

It is probable that a considerable number of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, when education was compulsory, were not enrolled in schools for the whole of those years, although they may have attended school for most of the statutory period. The children not enrolled in schools include those receiving instruction at home (numbering 13,439 at the Census of 1933), those exempt from further attendance for special reasons on attaining the age of 13 years, and those who are inaccessible to schools or who are mentally or physically deficient. The institution of a system of teaching isolated pupils by correspondence, the provision of facilities for conveyance, and subsidies for teachers of small rural schools, tend to reduce the number of children not otherwise reached by the education system.

It has been estimated that the average weekly enrolment at State and private schools represents more than 90 per cent. of the children "requiring education," *i.e.* the children of statutory school age and those of other ages enrolled.

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at State and private schools:—

Table 204.—Public and Private Schools—Attendances of Scholars, 1911 to 1938.

,	_	Public Schools.			Private Schools	
Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.	Average Weekly Enrolment,	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.
		<u> </u>	per cent.		<u>'</u>	per cent.
1911	203,385	160,776	79.0	*,	52,122	*
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,206	64,172	86.4
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	84,827	76,178	89.8
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	87,190	78,435	90.0
1932	363,968	322,890	88.7	88,557	79,948	90.3
1933	361,322	316,404	87.6	91,040	80,282	88.2
1934	360,188	309,953	86.1	91,124	80,407	88.2
1935	359,269	310,894	86.5	92,750	81,144	87.5
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,409	83,210	88.1
1937	350,054	307,157	87.7	94,200	84,734	89.9
1938	344,243	300,768	87.4	95,464	84,726	88.7

^{*} Not available.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that on the average children attend less than four and a half days in a school week of five days. The ratio of attendance in 1938 was slightly lower than in 1931.

The attendance of children at school is affected adversely by infectious and contagious diseases, and—particularly in country districts where transport facilities are lacking—by inclement weather. The attendance of boys is slightly more regular than that of girls.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

The following table shows the age distribution of pupils enrolled during 1921, 1929 and later years. The figures represent the gross enrolment during December term at primary and secondary schools, omitting those enumerated on page 219.

	1	Public	Schools.			Private	Schools.	
Year.	Under 7 years.	7 years and under 14.	14 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 years and under 14.	14 years and over.	Total
1921	41,938	246,136	27,154	315,228	12,622	53,664	12,174	78,460
1929	52,943	282,517	35,870	371,330	15,483	60,441	14,664	90,588
1931	53,120	288,730	46,031	387,881	15,315	61,395	15,575	92,285
1932	49,593	291,559	43,618	384,775	16,187	61,918	15,175	93,280
1933	51,273	292,450	38,681	382,404	16,658	63,361	14,427	94,446
1934	54,397	290,724	37,520	382,641	16,554	65,281	14,014	95,849
1935	54,437	288,818	37,355	380,610	16,796	65,859	14,311	96,966
1936	54,098	286,525	37,092	377,715	16,889	66,387	15,797	99,073
1937	53,118	280,309	36,795	370,222	16,775	66,773	15,917	99,465
1938	50,855	278,080	38,117	367,052	16,376	67,687	16,657	100,720

Table 205.—Age Distribution of Pupils, 1921 to 1938.

In 1938 there were enrolled 67,231 children below statutory school age, viz., 34,013 boys and 33,218 girls; and 54,774 were 14 years of age or over, of whom 29,577 were boys and 25,197 girls.

There was a marked increase in the enrolment of children over school age in public schools during the period 1929 to 1931, viz., from 35,870 to 46,031. This was probably due to lack of employment, youths remaining at school while awaiting placement. As economic conditions improved, the enrolment in this group declined to 37,520 in 1934, then slowly to 36,795 in 1937. There was an increase of 1,322 in 1938, when the enrolment was 38,117.

At private schools there was an increase in this group from 14,664 in 1929 to 15,575 in 1931, a decrease to 14,014 in 1934, then an upward movement to 16,657 in 1938, the highest yet recorded.

The number of children under 7 years of age enrolled in public schools during the last ten years was lowest in 1932. Then it increased to 54,437 in 1935. During the following years there was a decline, and the enrolment in 1938, 50,855, was only 1,257 greater than in 1932. The number in private schools has fluctuated between 15,300 and 16,900 during the last ten years, and in 1938 was 16,376.

Details as to the ages of children in the various classes at State schools are published annually in the report of the Minister for Education.

RELIGIONS OF PUPILS.

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a State school are obtained upon enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is

restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

Such a comparative review of the aggregate enrolment in primary and secondary schools (omitting those enumerated in the paragraph above table 202) during the December term of various years is given below. The figures, being on the same basis of comparison for each year, illustrate the progress of each main type of denominational school during the period:—

TABLE	206 _	-Religions	οf	Scholora	1001	+0 1998	
TABLE	z_{00} .	-nengrons	$o_{\rm I}$	ocholars.	TAGT	TO TROO	

	De		lic Schools n of Childr	s— en Enrolled.		Private Schools— Denomination of Schools.				
Year.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic,	Preshy- terian.	Wethodist.	Other.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic,	Undenom- inational.	Other.	
1901	109,876	31,054	23,511	24,971	21,176	3,966	41,486	13,546	1,839	
1911	118,794	31,044	26,347	30,595	15,030	3,297	46,097	10,141	2,015	
1921	176,998	35,532	37,497	44,210	20,991	5,265	63,060	8,131	2,004	
1929	210,286	39,614	47,232	49,447	24,751	6,097	73,845	7,521	3,124	
1931	218,333	42,590	49,200	51,244	26,514	5,335	78,267	6,104	2,579	
1932	216,169	41,986	48,704	51,023	26,893	4,761	79,760	6,063	2,696	
1933	215,387	40,749	48,440	50,613	27,215	4,753	80,742	6,221	2,730	
1934	215,546	41,124	48,367	50,234	27,370	4,885	82,101	6,114	2,749	
1935	214,672	41,039	47,700	49,764	27,435	4,861	82,979	6,164	2,962	
1936	213,216	41,202	47,043	49,295	26,959	5,159	84,095	6,308	3,516	
1937	209,237	40,367	46,178	48,619	25,821	5,532	83,929	6,209	3,795	
1938	207,935	49,372	45,223	47,901	25,651	5,507	84,856	6,347	4,010	

Proportion Per Cent. of Total Number of Pupils Enrolled in all Schools.

				1		1	1	1	1
1901	40.5	11.4	8.7	9.2	7.8	1.5	15.3	50	0.6
1911	41.9	10.9	9.3	10.8	5.3	1.2	16.3	3.6	0.7
1921	45.0	9.0	9.5	11.2	5.3	1.4	16.0	2.1	0.2
1929	45.5	8.6	10.2	10.7	5.4	1.3	16.0	1.6	6.7
1931	45.5	8.9	10.2	10.7	5.5	1.1	16.3	1.3	0.2
1932	45.2	8.8	10.2	10.7	5.6	1.0	16.7	1.3	0.5
1933	45.2	8.3	10.2	10.6	5.7	1.0	16.9	1.3	0.9
1934	45.0	8.6	10.1	10.5	5.7	1.0	17.2	1:3	0.6
1935	45.0	8.6	10.0	10.4	5.7	1.0	17.4	1.3	0.6
1936	44.7	8.6	9.9	10.3	5· 7	1.1	17:7	1.3	0.7
1937	44.5	8.6	9.8	10.4	5•5	1.2	17.9	1.3	0.8
1938	44.4	8.6	9.7	10.2	5.5	1.2	18.1	1 .4	0.9
				l		<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>

Of the total enrolment in State schools, children of the Church of England constituted 56.1 per cent. in 1921, 57.3 per cent. in 1929 and 56.7 per cent. in 1938. Children of the Roman Catholic faith attending State schools represented 11.3 per cent. in 1921 and 10.9 per cent. in more recent years. Of the total enrolment in private schools, children attending Roman Catholic schools constituted 80.4 per cent. in 1921, 81.5 per cent. in 1929, 85.5 per cent. in 1932, and 84.2 per cent. in 1938. The enrolment in Church of England schools which declined during the depression period is increasing.

Religious Instruction in State Schools.

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that religious instruction may be given in State schools by visiting ministers and teachers of religious bodies for a maximum period of one hour in each school day, and the

following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past five years by representatives of the various denominations:—

Table 207.—Religious Instruction in Public Schools, 1934 to 1938.

			Numl	per of Lessons	·	
Denomination.		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Church of England		56,268	54,977	62,731	62,103	64,961
Roman Catholic		6,636	8,617	17,514	17,949	20,450
Presbyterian)	20,490	19,308	22,524	22,825	24,346
Methodist		25,143	24,120	28,551	27,494	29,581
Other Denominations		16,313	15,904	18,855	17,495	19,828
Total		124,850	122,926	150,205	147,866	159,166

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in councection with State schools was commenced in the year 1887 with the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children. The system was extended later to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank.

At 30th June, 1938, there were 2,803 school savings banks with 183,256 depositors. The corresponding figures at 30th June, 1939, were 2,847 banks and 193,274 depositors.

Deposits during 1938-39 amounted to £184,678 and withdrawals to £165,935; £4,028 was added as interest, and the balance to credit of accounts at 30th June, 1939, was £314,717 as compared with £291,946 twelve months earlier.

STATE SCHOOLS.

The following table affords a comparison between the numbers of the various types of State schools in operation at the end of 1881, the first full year in which the Department of Education was under ministerial control and the numbers open at later periods:—

Table 208.—Classification of State Schools.

TABLE 200.	Classii	camon	or Duale	DCHOOL		
- 43.1		٤	Schools at e	nd of year.		
Type of School.	1881.	1901.	1921.	1931.	1937.	1938.
Primary Schools—					1	J
Public	1,007	1,874	2,020	2,029	1,966	1,957
Provisional	227	398	477	599	618	642
Half-time	83*	414	90	38	24	22
House-to-house and Travel-				ļ		
ling		17	3	1	1	1
Correspondence	•••		4	1	1	1
Subsidised		•••	546	486	720	614
Evening	33	34	•••			
Industrial and Reformatory	2	4	3	3	l ''' ₁	1
Total—Primary	1,352	2,741	3,143	3,157	3,331	3,238
Secondary Schools—						
High		4	27	38	‡42	‡4 5
Intermediate High			25	54	50	48
District			13	6	5	5
Continuation Schools—	***	•••		١.	_	_
Commercial			15	16	16	16
Junior Technical	•••		26	32	26	25
Domestic	•••		46	53	36	36
Evening	•••		46	45	36	34
Rural Schools		_ 		14	14	15
Composite†	58	113	57	461	487	444
Total—Secondary and			1			
	58	117	255	719	712	668
Continuation Schools	00	117	200	11a	114	008

^{*} Includes Third-time Schools. † Superior Public Schools. ‡ Excludes one annex in 1937 and 1938.

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The number of individual schools at the end of 1938 was 3,317, which is less than the foregoing figures indicate, owing to the fact that many secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with primary schools.

It is the policy of the State educational authorities to meet as far as practicable the demand for post primary education. For this purpose composite courses have been arranged in a number of primary schools, and secondary courses are conducted by the correspondence school. The figures in the table are exclusive of a number of small country schools where, by means of lesson sheets and with the assistance of the teacher, pupils may secure a year's course of super-primary instruction.

Central Schools and Boarding Allowances.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to a central school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the cost of conveyance is defrayed by the Department.

Subsidies are paid under certain conditions as an aid towards boarding children with relations or friends in a township for the purpose of attending a central school. The amount expended for conveyance and boarding allowances during 1938 was £22,286.

State Primary Schools.

Primary work in its various stages is undertaken in State schools classified broadly into three groups,—(a) Primary schools in more or less populous centres; (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts, viz.. provisional, half-time, subsidised schools, and one travelling school, and (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools boys and girls are taught together, but schools with an average attendance of 360 pupils are divided into two departments, and those with an attendance exceeding 600 into three departments, viz., boys, girls, and infants.

The infants' course extends over a period of two years. The primary course is usually completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age.

Provisional schools are maintained where there is an average attendance of ten pupils and where doubt exists as to the permanence of the settlement. At the end of 1938 there were 642 such schools in operation, with an effective enrolment of 11,552, an increase of 24 schools and 432 scholars as compared with the preceding year.

Half-time schools are established where a number of children sufficient to maintain a minimum attendance of ten pupils can be collected in two groups, not more than 10 miles apart. One teacher divides his time between the two groups, so arranging that home-work and preparatory study shall occupy the time of each pupil in his absence from either school.

There were twenty-two half-time schools at the end of 1938, and the number of pupils enrolled was 191. The course of instruction in provisional and half-time schools follows the course of full-time schools.

There is one travelling school which visits localities where families are so isolated that they cannot combine readily for the education of the children. The teacher is provided with a vehicle to carry school requisites, and a tent, in which to teach for a week at a time at each centre in his circuit. Formerly there were more travelling schools, but in recent years teaching by correspondence has been developed as a more satisfactory method of educating children in isolated localities.

Subsidised Schools.

Subsidised schools are formed in sparsely populated districts so far removed from any public school that attendance is impracticable, if there is a single family with at least three children of school age or two or more families combine to engage a teacher.

The teacher is selected with the approval of the Department of Education, and receives an annual subsidy in addition to the remuneration paid by the parents. In the eastern portion of the State the subsidy is at a minimum rate of £30 per annum, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £110 per annum. Elsewhere the minimum and maximum rates are £33 and £120 per annum respectively.

The course in the subsidised schools is as far as practicable the same as in the primary schools, and a post-primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The schools are subject to inspection by the State school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools in 1938 was 614, with an average weekly enrolment of 4,616.

Correspondence School.

The Correspondence School with 151 teachers is located in Sydney for teaching children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

The primary course is followed, and super-primary instruction to the intermediate standard is given in such subjects as English, history, geography, mathematics, art, business principles, book-keeping, French and Latin. Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. The enrolment in 1938 was 7,414 primary and 687 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, leaflets were issued for primary education to 174 subsidised schools and for post-primary education to 2,221 pupils of small country schools.

Educational talks are broadcast each week from the Correspondence School.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence. In this way duplication is avoided and the pupils of the one institution—school or college—obtain tuition from the teachers of the other.

Secondary Education in State Schools.

The number of pupils receiving secondary education at State schools in 1921 and 1929, and in each year since 1931 is shown in the following statement. Particulars relating to evening continuation schools are not included, but are shown later.

Table 209.—State	Schools-Pupils	receiving	Secondary	Education,
	1921 to	1938.		

			Se	econdary Scho	ols.	mary Courses Schools.	Courses at Primary	
Year.		Schools.	Gross. Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Schools.	Effective Enrolment.	Average Attendance	
1921			152	26,728	18,680	57	1,530	1,281
1929			217	56,194	42,218	1,176	5,690	4,804
1931	•••		213	66,248	51,620	461	4,337	3,616
1932	•••		208	64,977	52,647	492	4,836	3,988
1933			201	63,171	50,981	537	4,991	4,100
J 93 4			195	62,699	50,150	529	4,066	3,348
1935		<u>:</u>	190	59,179	50,070	516	4,018	3,251
1936		•	189	60,866	52,476	562	4,723	4,252
1937	•••		190	63,141	54,561	487	3,879	3,212
1938	•••		191	64,790	55,487	444	3,864	3,240

The secondary schools consist of high, junior high, intermediate high, district, continuation and rural schools.

Each high school is a self-contained unit conducted apart from any other type of school, to provide courses of instruction covering five years leading to the higher leaving certificate examination.

In the junior high schools the course extends over three years to the intermediate certificate examination only.

Intermediate high and district schools are conducted in the same group of buildings as a primary school and are controlled by the same head master. The courses of instruction cover the first three years of the secondary course leading to the intermediate certificate examination. The courses are for the most part educational only, but the intermediate and leaving certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the Public Service, the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

At the end of 1938 there were 15 high schools in the metropolitan area (including a technical high school) and 31 in the country districts providing a full course of instruction. There were 48 intermediate high schools, of which 15 were in the metropolis. At most country high schools non-language as well as language courses are in operation, the former including practical subjects in lieu of languages.

The following particulars relate to high schools and intermediate high schools maintained by the State. In addition to the holders of bursaries as shown in the table there were 250 holders of scholarships in 1911. In later years scholarships have not been awarded, all pupils being supplied with text-books free of cost.

	1 1	Inter-	1	_					
Year.	High	mediate High		Teacher _	s.	Enrolment.		Average Bur	
	Schools.	Schools,	М.	F.	Total.	Net	Average Weekly.	Daily Attend- ance.	Dursars.
1901	4		16	11	27	676	526	489	*
1911	8		59	38	97	2,293	1,864	1,786	201
1921	27	25	349	299	648	14,247	12,199	11,253	1,005
1929	34	49	594	525	1,119	25,370	23,778	22,026	881
1931	39	54	707	613	1,320	33,229	30,710	28,524	863
1932	42	54	732	576	1,308	35,334	31,499	29,078	770
1933	42	56	772	607	1.379	34,539	30,857	28,340	647
1934	42	54	779	581	1,360	33,957	30,419	27,646	558
1935	42	54	840	577	1,417	34,942	31,172	28,412	516
1936	43	50	850	567	1,417	35,187	31,997	29,443	493
1937	43	50	868	592	1,460	36,986	38,708	30,893	*
1938	46	48	913	573	1,486	38,332	35,131	31,986	*

^{*} Not available.

Enrolment at these schools which had expanded in each decade since 1901 increased by 10,000 between 1929 and 1932, when pupils who would have sought employment under normal conditions continued their attendance at school. There was a decline during the two following years, but enrolment took an upward trend in 1935 and reached 38,332 in 1938, when it was 2,998 or 85 per cent. in excess of 1932.

There were five district schools in 1938. All were located in country towns. The teachers numbered 19; the net enrolment was 433 and the average attendance 386.

Day Continuation and Rural Schools.

Training in commercial subjects is provided in commercial continuation schools and a preparatory course leading to the trade courses under the technical system is given in junior technical (continuation) schools. At these schools boys may continue for a period of three years elementary courses commenced in primary schools in commercial subjects and in manual training respectively. In the junior technical schools the subjects are essentially of a practical nature, viz., technical drawing and workshop practice, English, practical mathematics, history and civics, and elementary science. The courses in English, mathematics, and history are on the same standard as in high schools.

The continuation schools for girls are known as domestic science schools. The syllabus provides for a course extending over three years from the end of the primary school stage. The course during the first two years is of a domestic and general educational character, embracing English, arithmetic, history, civics, and morals, art and home decoration, botany and practical gardening, needlework, cookery, laundry, home management, hygiene, care of infants and care of the sick. The third year course is of a commercial character and provides for further studies in English and arithmetic, and elementary training in business principles, shorthand and typewriting. At several schools the course has been extended to five years, and the pupils may sit for the leaving certificate examination on completion of the course.

Candidates who are successful in the annual domestic science examination may enter upon the home economics course at the Technical College. District rural schools are conducted in conjunction with the primary schools in country centres. At these schools super-primary courses are provided extending over a period of three years in general subjects and in elementary agriculture, agricultural nature study, applied farm mechanics, rural economics and horticulture.

The following table provides a comparison of the number of continuation schools and the gross enrolment during various years since 1921.

Table 211.—Continuation Schools—Gross Enrolment, 1921 to 1938.

		Day	y Contin	nuation Schools	•						
Year.	Con	nmercial.	Junio	or Technical.	Don	ıestic Type.	Rural Schools				
	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.	No.	Gross Enrolment.			
1921	15	1,162	26	3,853	46	6,337		Ī			
1929	17	2,693	30	9,956	57	13,543	15	1,762			
1931	16	3,395	32	11,313	53	14,963	14	1,864			
1932	16	3,420	26	9,845	48	12,885	15	1,890			
1933	17	3,778	26	9,179	42	12,445	14	1,737			
1934	17	3,567	26	8,927	37	13,050	15	1,726			
1935	16	3,335	25	8,583	35	12,708	14	1,662			
1936	16	3,040	26	9,104	36	13,438	14	1,663			
1937	16	2,788	26	9,419	3.6	13,887	14	1,676			
1938	16	2,630	25	9,671	36	13,847	15	1,764			

The average attendance during 1938 was as follows:—Commercial 2,194, junior technical 7,996, domestic 11,358, rural 1,482.

Super-Primary Courses in Country Schools.

Composite courses are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. The courses lead to the intermediate certificate and the Public Service entrance examinations.

Super-primary instruction by means of leaflets is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction are Latin, English, history, arithmetic, elementary science, business principles and art, and for girls, hygiene and home management. A series of eleven papers comprises a course, and each paper contains sufficient work for one month. This system differs from instruction by correspondence in that the pupil's work is arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school.

Evening Continuation Schools.

Evening continuation schools have been established for the benefit of pupils who leave school for work at the termination of the primary course. They are organised on the same lines as day continuation schools and provide similar courses adapted to the requirements of students who are able to attend evening classes for only a few hours per week. An evening continuation school may be established in any centre where the number of students who will guarantee to attend for two years is sufficient. Attendance is encouraged by granting free admission to unemployed pupils and by refunding all fees charged to others whose conduct and attendance have been satisfactory. The average age of the pupils attending the evening continuation schools is 18 years.

In 1938 there were 34 evening continuation schools, viz., 13 junior technical and 13 commercial for boys and 8 domestic science for girls.

The following is the record of enrolment and attendance at evening continuation schools:—

Table 212.—Evening Cont	nuation Schools, 1921 to 1938.	
-------------------------	--------------------------------	--

Year,		Comm (Boy		Junior T (Boy		Domestic Science (Girls).		Tot	tal.
		Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attend- ance.	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attend- ance.	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attend- ance.	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Attend- ance.
1921		1,586	1,245	1,290	994	821	531	3,697	2,770
1929	• • • •	2,345	1,802	2,113	1,694	969	683	5,427	4,179
1931		2,045	1,644	1,798	1,446	1,621	1,288	5,464	4,378
1932		1,820	1,474	1,418	1,124	1,662	1,286	4,900	3,884
1933		1,821	1,452	1,347	1,046	1,698	1,290	4,866	3,788
1934		1,740	1,360	1,291	959	1,259	988	4,290	3,307
1935		1,658	1,284	1,249	933	1,231	925	4,138	3,142
1936	•••	1,763	1,396	1,308	1,016	1,106	838	4,177	3,250
1937		1,619	1,258	1,268	969	893	658	3,780	2,885
1938		1,409	1,117	1,163	895	731	529	3,303	2,541

The enrolment at the evening continuation schools has declined appreciably. It is probable that improved facilities for Technical College classes has caused some diversion of pupils from these schools. Of the 522 candidates who sat during 1938 for the Evening Continuation school examinations 333 or 63.8 per cent. were successful.

Agricultural Education.

There are three State agricultural high schools, viz., Yanco (750 acres) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Hurlstone Agricultural College (395 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney; and the Farrer Memorial Agricultural High School, opened in 1938, at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, and the Glenfield school for day and resident pupils.

The course at Yanco and Glenfield extends over five years, with an examination for the intermediate certificate at the end of three years, and for the leaving certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the intermediate certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College; those successful at the examinations for the leaving certificate may qualify for matriculation in one of the faculties of science, agriculture and veterinary science at the University or compete for scholarships at the Sydney Teachers' College. In December, 1938, there were 214 pupils at Yanco, and 414 at Hurlstone. At the Farrer school only first year classes were in operation during 1938.

Courses in agriculture were given also at 29 State post-primary schools and 3 public schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture a system of junior farmer clubs has been established in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and instruction is given by State teachers. Advisory committees and district councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1938 there were 331 clubs with 8,129 members, of whom 72 per cent. were school pupils.

School Forestry.

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of State schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and sylviculture. The control and management of each school

forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of State schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education. Special Schools.

Special classes are arranged for pupils of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests and are grouped under special teachers at a central school where they are given work commensurate with their ability. In this way the pupils are enabled to enjoy a broader and enriched curriculum which cannot be provided in classes composed of children of varying ability. There were eighteen such classes in operation at five centres at the close of 1938. Approximately 700 children were enrolled.

An Activity or Haudicraft school was opened at the commencement of the 1936 school year for pupils whose studies beyond the primary stage require to be of a character different from the usual type. The school is for boys of average intelligence who have failed to make normal progress in their education through illness or interrupted schooling, or whose interests are not in the direction of academic attainment. The aim of the school is to prevent these boys becoming educational misfits. The curriculum includes general subjects, but a large proportion of the time is devoted to manual work, handicrafts of various kinds, drawing and hobbies. The full course extends over three years.

Education of children who are subnormal but educable is undertaken by the Department of Education at a special school at Glenfield, which is described on page 167. Classes for children who are mentally backward are conducted also at three public schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The position of private schools in the education system of the State has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve a similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools under both Acts are the same as those of public schools of similar grade and situation.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1938 was 906. Of these, 568 were certified for education of children of statutory school age, and 151 were certified for the instruction of children up to a specified age only. Under the Bursary Endowment Act 114 secondary schools were registered as efficient to provide the full secondary course; and 73 were recognised as qualified for the education of pupils to the Intermediate Certificate stage of the secondary course.

The Roman Catholic School System. The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, super-primary, technical and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for deaf mutes and the blind (as described on page 158) as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in eight dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishops, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 14 years; at many of them post-primary education to the intermediate certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five years course leading to the leavcertificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and day secondary schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course extends to the intermediate certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 14 years by the same community as the secondary school. secondary day school for girls there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the day secondary schools, and in some separate institutions; and there are commercial schools for boys and for girls in Sydney. At two institutions—one at Lismore and the other at Campbelltown—theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm training is given also at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Domestic science is a usual subject in the girls secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 234; also examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staffs are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 246.

Private Schools and Scholars.

The following table shows particulars of the private schools of each denomination in 1937 and 1938, excluding charitable schools described on page 233.

Table 213.—Private Schools—Teachers and Scholars, 1937 and 1938.

•			1937.		Ĩ		1938.	
Classification.	Schools.	Teach- ers.	Enrolment December Term.	Average Daily At- tendance.		Teach- ers.	Enrolment December Term.	Average Daily At- tendance.
Undenominational	122	399	6,209	5,275	119	389	6,347	5,358
Roman Catholic	. 548	2,743	83,929	71,296	551	2,748	84,856	70,707
Church of England	. 51	366	5,532	4,721	46	362	5,507	4,980
Presbyterian	9	104	1,879	1,697	11	123	2,082	1,947
Methodist	5	6.2	1,029	959	5	68	1,049	975
Lutheran	. 3	4	92	81	3	3	86	78
Seventh Day Adventis	ն 10	42	680	601	9	38	670	565
Theosophical	.]	6	38	34	1	6	42	40
Christian Science	. 1	5	77	70	1	8	81	76
Total	750	3,731	99,465	84,734	746	3,745	100,720	84,726

The number of teachers as shown in the table, does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school. The actual number of private school teachers is not recorded.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscriptions for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential. In 1938 there were 91,560 day scholars and 9,160 boarders.

The following statement shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in private schools during the December term, as indicated in the returns for 1922 (the first year for which the particulars are available) and later years:—

Table 214.—Private Schools—Secondary Pupils, 1922 to 1938.

		Secondary Pu	pils Enrolled in	Private Scho
Year.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1922	199	5,690	5,944	11,634
1929	314	7.388	8,364	15,752
193 L	358	8,340	8,050	16,390
1932	365	8,864	8,722	17,586
1933	378	8,933	8,581	17,514
1934	395	8,963	8,976	17,939
1935	364	9,002	8,392	17,394
1936	374	9,153	9,543	18,696
1937	378	10,197	9,618	19,815
1928	378	10,659	10,223	20,882

The number of secondary pupils in private schools has shown a considerable increase. The pupils so enumerated are defined as those who follow a course of instruction similar to that of the State secondary schools. There are, however, in private schools a number of pupils over 14 years of age not recorded as secondary pupils in the returns supplied. Some of these attend business colleges for commercial education while others follow super-primary courses.

Private Charitable Schools.

In addition to the private schools to which the foregoing tables relate, there are schools connected with charitable institutions or organisations, which are certified under the Public Instruction Act, for the education of children of statutory school age. There were 14 such schools in 1938—13 were under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and one under the Church of England. The gross enrolment at these institutional schools during 1938 was 1,626.

The Kindergarten Union maintains in the city and suburbs 16 free kindergarten schools and playgrounds for children under statutory school age. In 1938 the enrolment was 1,506 and the average daily attendance was 794. The organisation receives a State subsidy of £1,500 per annum.

The education of deaf, dumb and blind children is undertaken at two schools in connection with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which is endowed by the State. At the end of 1938 there were 199 children in the institution.

Deaf mutes are trained also at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 36 inmates at the end of 1938, and the other established at Castle Hill, where 45 boys were enrolled. A Roman Catholic school for blind children was opened at Homebush, Sydney, in 1938.

The total number of private charitable schools in 1938 was 34, and there were 139 teachers. The gross enrolment during the year was 3,434, and the average daily attendance 2,318. In December term there were 2,710 scholars on the roll, of whom 1,201 were under 7 years of age, 1,295 between 7 and 14 years, and 214 over 14 years.

Enrolment in Private Schools.

A comparative statement of the enrolment in private schools (including the schools at private charitable institutions) is shown below. The enrolment at Kindergarten schools and playgrounds is not included.

TABLE 215.—Private Schools—Enrolment during December Term, 1911 to 1938.

	Ì	-		Scholars	on Roll d	uring Dec	ember Te	rm.		
Year.		Un- denomin- ational; Roman Catholic. Church of of England. Presby- terlan. Methodist. Seventh Day Adventist.		Lutheran.	Other Denom- inations.	Total:*				
1911		11,097	46,656	3,397	370	311	213	34		62,078
1921	• • • •	8,4961	63,486	5,417	788	605	301	51	163	79,307
1929		7,760	75,311	6,220	1,599	1,074	311	76	50	92,401
1931	•••	6,339†	79,684	5,459	1,235	890	310	105	•••	94,022
1932		6,312†	81,135	4,885	1,274	874	314	105	65	94,964
1933	•••	6,467†	82,125	4,863	1,320	868	322	. 98	59	96,122
1934	• • •	6,373†	83,516	5,001	1,365	860	270	93	89	97,567
1935	•••	6,356	84,290	4,962	1,530	905	365	92	70	98,570
1936	• • • •	6,527†	85,449	5,269	1.663	1,010	649	102	63	100,732
1937	•••	6,444†	85,270	5,638	1,879	1,029	680	92	77	101,109
1938	• • •	6,588†	86,238	5,622	2,032	1,049	670	86	81	102,416

^{*}Includes schools at private charitable institutions. † Includes scholars at Theosophical schools.

Since 1929 the enrolment in private schools (including institutional schools) has increased by 10,015 or 10.8 per cent. In undenominational schools there was a marked decline between 1911 and 1921 and during the following decade, but the number has increased slightly since 1935. The enrolment in Roman Catholic schools, which constitute the great

majority of the private establishments, has increased by 35.8 per cent. since 1921. There was a decline in most of the other denominational schools between 1929 and 1932 and an increase in subsequent years.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To test the proficiency of students who have completed the primary course and those who are attending higher courses, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education in co-operation with the secondary schools and the University, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification. The University also holds an annual matriculation examination, on the results of which a number of University scholarships and prizes are awarded.

The regulations of the Department of Education provide for the issue of certificates which mark definite stages in the progress of school pupils. Until 1937 admission to secondary schools and super-primary courses was determined throughout the State upon the results of the primary final examination which was held at the end of the primary course. In 1938 this examination was replaced in country districts by a system of intelligence tests supplemented by assessment of the pupils' work in the sixth class. In the metropolitan and Newcastle districts a similar method of selection for admission to super-primary schools was adopted, but admission to high schools and other secondary schools is by competitive (high school entrance) examination.

The intermediate certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the super-primary courses and of the first three years of the secondary course. Arrangements are being made for an examination for the leaving certificate to be held subject to the requirements of the Board of Secondary School Studies at the end of the fourth year of the secondary school course. Successful candidates, at the close of a year's further study, may submit themselves for examination for a higher leaving certificate, which will be accepted as indicating fitness for admission to the University, if a pass is shown in matriculation subjects. The higher leaving certificate will be equivalent to the leaving certificate awarded hitherto.

Certificates of proficiency are awarded to pupils of evening continuation schools whose attendance and work have been satisfactory throughout the course.

The following statement relates to the number of candidates for entrance to the high school at the primary final examinations and the candidates for the intermediate and leaving certificates during the ten years ended 1938:—

Table 216.—School Examinations, 1929 to 1938.

Year.			High School and Bur (at Primar	saries	Interme Certific		Leav Certific	
			Candidates.	Passes.	Candidates.	Passes.	Candidates.	Passes.
1929		•••	*	*	9,291	6,850	2,512	1,709
1930			20,617	14,710	13,142	9,262	3,167	2,216
1931			22,415	15,607	11,995	8,842	3,930	2,726
1932			22,320	14,261	13,011	9,350	4,272	2,963
1933			21,650	13,926	12,516	9,479	3,964	2,854
1934			21,396	14,350	12,075	9,308	3,199	2,332
1935			22,155	15,362	12,296	9,419	3,011	2,260
1936			22,610	16,118	13,591	11,219	2,778	2,132
1937			22,230	$16,\!622$	14,266	11,490	2,805	2,181
1938	• • •		† 8,070	† 5,886	15,723	12,802	3,284	2,443

^{*} Comparable data not available.

[†] Sydney and Newcastle districts only.

The proportion of passes in 1938 was 81.4 per cent. of the candidates at the intermediate certificate examination and 74.4 per cent. at the leaving certificate examination.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The State system of technical education is under the direct control of the Department of Education, and is administered by a Superintendent, who is also Assistant Director of Education, with general and financial procedure independent of other branches of the education system. The courses of instruction are co-ordinated, however, with those of the ordinary schools.

The Central Technical College is situated at Ultimo (Sydney). Colleges have been established also at Darlinghurst (East Sydney), Newcastle, Wollongong and Broken Hill. There are seven branches of the Sydney Technical College in the suburbs, and branches of the Newcastle Technical College at Cessnock and West Maitland. There are trade schools in twelve country towns and one in Canberra. In addition, elementary instruction is provided in special subjects at various metropolitan and country centres (including the colleges and trade schools) and by correspondence.

Specialised instruction in the practice of a wide range of callings is provided for the apprentice and journeyman, while higher courses, embracing the technology of the various trades and technical professions, may be followed by more advanced students.

The lower trade courses cover a period of three years and the higher trades courses an additional two years. Over forty different trades courses are provided and there are sheep and wool, and dressmaking, and other special classes. Diploma courses in science and various branches of engineering may be taken at Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and Broken Hill, and other diploma courses at Sydney.

The satisfactory completion of any course of instruction is marked by the award of certificates, viz., the Certificate of Trade Competency in trade courses and the College Diploma in the higher courses. These certificates are recognised by employers and the diploma courses of the Technical College are recognised by the Australian Chemical Institute as equivalent to the BSe. course in chemistry at an Australian University.

Students applying for admission to the technical courses are required to furnish evidence that they possess sufficient preparatory knowledge to take profitable advantage of the training, and a student is not usually admitted to a course unless actually engaged in the specific trade to which the course relates. Special provision is made for the admission of journeymen, without preliminary test, to any part of the courses relating to their trades. Young students are admitted if they furnish a guarantee to become apprenticed before reaching the limit of the age of apprenticeship.

A pre-apprenticeship course covering two years in general education and in work associated with skilled trades was introduced in 1937 for boys who have completed two years in a junior technical school and show aptitude for technical work. Upon completion of the pre-apprenticeship course, efforts are made to place students in suitable employment.

Classes in the different sections of trade and diploma courses are coordinated with practical needs by means of advisory committees composed of representatives of employers and employees in particular trades. The committees visit the classes regularly and discuss with the superintendent and heads of departments matters relating to the maintenance of standards of efficiency in equipment and teaching.

Advisory Councils have been constituted to co-ordinate the work of the committees and to facilitate the discussion of general problems arising in technical education.

The fees payable for technical classes are very low, being usually at the rate of 5s. per term of thirteen weeks for juniors, and 10s. for seniors.

Particulars of gross and net expenditure on technical education since 1931 are given below:—

		- [Gross Ex	penditure.			
	Year.		On build Sites,		Other.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure
			Revenue.	Loan.*	Ĩ			
			£	£	. _£	£	£	£
1931	•••		2,983	459	175,598	179,040	34,229	144,811
1932	•••	,	2,128	1,260	155,166	158,554	28,912	129,642
1933			4,302	25,957	160,066	190,325	33,907	156,418
1934			4,331	32,529	167,666	204,526	32,470	172,056
1935	•••		4,702	16,240	171,928	192,870	34,964	157,906
1936		• • • •	6,551	43,807	188,585	238,943	50,131	188,812
1937			14,375	185,884	250,117	450,376	56,851	393,525
1938			17,352	146,166	313,298	476,816	68,697	408,119

Table 217.—Technical Education—Expenditure, 1931 to 1938.

Expenditure has increased since 1931 in consequence of the expansion of the system and the restoration of rates of salaries which had been reduced during the period of the economic depression. Expenditure in 1937 and 1938 included the cost of additional buildings in Newcastle and Sydney, and of a number of sites acquired for new technical schools.

Particulars of the classes, teachers and students at the technical colleges and trade schools in each year from 1931 to 1938 are shown below:—

Table 218.—Technical Education—Teachers and Students, 1931 to 1938.

77		- 1	Number	Lecturers	Total	Inc	livldnal Studer	ıts.
	Year.		of Classes.	and Teachers.	Enrol- ments.*	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	•••		747	576	33,345	10,060	5,092	15,152
1932			766	518	34,197	9,928	5,621	15,549
1933			775	554	36,174	11,235	5,867	17,102
1934			778	580	39,014	12,415	6,149	18,564
1935		•	789	633	43,129	13,306	6,653	19,959
1936	• • •		802	672	46,759	14,695	6,669	21,364
1937			840	848	57,173	18,416	7,772	26,188
1938			866	1,062	73,254	22,739	8,126	30,865

^{*} Students being counted in each class.

^{*} Includes amounts from the Unemployment Relief Fund.

The number of individual students was fairly constant at about 15,500 during the period 1928 to 1932, and there was a steady increase of about 1,500 per annum during the next four years. In 1938 an increase of 4,677 was recorded.

A comparative statement showing the ages of male and female students enrolled at technical classes in 1929, 1932, and later years is shown below.

Table 219.—Technical Colleges and Trade Schools—Ages of Students, 1929 to 1938.

	7				Age la	st Birthda	у.			
Year	•	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 and over.	Total.
			-		Males					
1929	•••	253	682	1,555	1,852	1,605	1,245	798	2,792	16,782
1932	•••	235	-538	969	1,398	1,450	1,251	950	3,137	9,928
1933		269	688	1,508	1,552	1,539	1,357	995	3,327	11,235
1 934	• • •)	305	870	1,654	1,866	1,527	1,322	1,065	3,806	12,415
1935	•••	457	952	1,733	1,900	1,816	1,412	1,012	4,024	13,306
1936		4 50	1,211	1,908	1,990	1,821	1,564	1,151	4,600	14,695
1937	•••	625	1,532	2,735	2,542	2,251	1,770	1,393	5,568	18,416
1938	•••	632	1,749	3,059	$_{3,241}$	2,366	$ _{2,087}$	1,598	8,007	22,739
					Female	s.				
1929	•••	540	638	612	515	338	299	219	1,310	4,471
1932	•	421	713	863	833	598	362	275	1,556	5,621
1933		440	709	834	773	616	403	297	1,795	5 , 86 7
1934	•••	462	811	917	788	611	423	305	1,832	6,149
1935	•••	557	814	856	790	708	516	390	2,022	6,653
1936		598	883	892	744	591	493	364	2,104	6,669
1937		666	1,129	1,149	929	710	497	392	2,300	7,772
1938		650	1,155	1,112	992	658	532	410	2,617	8,126

Between 1929 and 1932 there was a decline in the enrolment of boys under 19 years of age and an increase in older students. Since 1932 there has been an increase at all ages and the number of adults in 1938 was almost three times as great as in 1929. The increase at the younger ages was due partly to the introduction of the pre-apprenticeship course. Enrolments are most numerous at ages 16 and 17 years. Amongst female students those aged 15 or 16 years form the largest groups.

Individual students enrolled during 1938 numbered 30,865, and were distributed among various courses as follows:—Diploma, 1,436; diploma preparatary, 1,693; trades, 12,600; art, 1,264; women's handicrafts, 4,980; domestic arts, 1,000; correspondence, 1,207; sheep and wool, 1,723; commercial, 2,012; and miscellaneous, 2,950.

^{*33117—}D

Particulars of enrolments in 1929 and the last four years are as follows:-

Table 220.—Technical Colleges and Trade Schools—Enrolments and Courses of Study, 1929 to 1938.

	Ì		Studen	ts Enrolled	.*	
Courses of Study.		1929.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Agriculture		22	23	32	31	59
Architecture		3,059	1,906	2,273	2,548	5,526
Chemistry, Biology and Geology		1,845	2,677	2,725	3,328	3,655
Domestic Science		1,183	789	612	680	1,000
Electrical Engineering		3,253	3,467	3,641	4,929	7,452
Mathematics		3,692	4,866	6,749	8,921	9,508
Mechanical Engineering		4,400	5,091	5,705	8,580	14,994
Printing		652	543	593	736	834
Public Health, Engineering and	Hygiene)	
(formerly Sanitation)		2,143	1,976	1,872	2,184	3,410
Observed West		917	1,492	1,551	2,387	2,584
Women's Handicrafts		6,222	10,161	10,416	11,737	12,450
Bootmaking		101	138	111	162	184
Leather-dressing		44	95	85	63	78
Tailors' Cutting		55	69	63	72	79
manadia Manadana I amer				•••		70
Planting		27				
Art		3,839	6,580	6,392	6,291	5,759
Commercial		987	1,826	2,400	2,938	3,108
Bakery		124	165	147	159	169
Correspondence Courses		715	1,265	1,292	1,427	2,335
Total Enrolment* .		33,280	43,129	46,759	57,173	73,254
Individual Students		15,253	19,959	21,364	26,188	30,865

^{*} Students counted in each class.

Enrolment is expanding in nearly all departments and the expansion since 1932 has been marked in the classes in the sheep and wool, engineering, chemistry, mathematics and commercial departments. Enrolment has been limited to some extent through lack of accommodation for all applicants and the increase in 1937 and 1938 was due partly to increased facilities.

Technical Education Examinations.

The following are particulars of examinations conducted under the technical education system during the last five years:—

		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1939
Number Examined Number of Passes Percentage of Passes	 	23,573 19,565 83·0	27,237 22,087 81·1	31,613 26,782 84·7	45,128 38,816 86•0	58,173 48,999 84·2

The number of students examined increased from 23,573 in 1934 to 58,173 in 1938. Successful candidates numbered 19,565 in 1934, and 48,999 in 1938. The proportion of passes has been fairly constant, ranging from 81.1 per cent. in 1935 to 86 per cent. in 1937.

Railway and Tramway Institutes.

Classes for the technical, commercial and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railway Institute, which is under the control of a director.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership embraces more than half the railway employees, and was 25,481 in 1938-39. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the University matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 8,239 in 1938-39. The institute possesses a library of 131,624 volumes.

A scholarship of the value of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, in rengineering at Sydney University is awarded periodically to the most proficient student in the Engineering Matriculation Class.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Road Transport and Tramways Institute; the membership at 30th June, 1939, was 6,106. The institute possesses an excellent library of 29,502 books. Three-hundred and fifty-four students were enrolled at 30th June, 1939.

University of Sydney.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and it was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858, when its graduates were accorded the same status in the British. Empire as graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University there are ten faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics, besides a School of Domestic Science. Degrees are awarded in each of these faculties and may be awarded in Divinity.

Diplomas are awarded in Commerce, Education, Public Health, Tropical Medicine, Tropical Hygiene, Psychological Medicine, Anthropology, Public Administration, Radiology, and Pharmaceutical Science. There is a course of study for pharmacy students proceeding to the final examination of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

In 1854 an Act was passed to provide for the establishment within the University grounds of residential colleges in connection with the religious denominations. These colleges and the year in which each college was incorporated by Act of Parliament are as follows:—The Church of England (St. Paul's) 1854, Roman Catholic (St. John's) 1857 and (Sancta Sophia for women) 1929, Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), 1867, Methodist (Wesley) 1910. There is also the Women's College (1889), which is conducted on an undenominational basis. A Teachers' College not affiliated with the University is situated in the University grounds. It is non-residential and is maintained by the State for the training of teachers.

In 1930 the Rockefeller Foundation of New York authorised a grant of £100,000 towards the cost of building a clinical laboratory for the medical school which was opened on 29th September, 1933.

An Act was passed in 1937, giving the Senate power to establish University Colleges outside the metropolitan area. The first college, the New England University College, was established at Armidale in 1938. Courses are available for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees and for the first year in medicine, veterinary science, and agriculture.

University Finances.

The University is supported chiefly by Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations.

Many benefactions have been bestowed by private persons. These endowments include the Challis Fund, of which the original amount, £276,856, has been increased by investment to £376,466; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £257,961; the P. N. Russell Fund, £100,758; and the Fisher Estate, £42,613. In addition, the University receives a large annual revenue from the trustees of the McCaughey bequest. Excluding the principal of this bequest, the credit balances of the private foundations amounted to £1,178,170 on the 31st December, 1938.

The following statement shows the amounts derived from the principal sources of revenue, and the total expenditure during each year since 1934. Under the items are included sums received for capital expenditure on buildings, etc., and amounts from benefactors to establish new benefactions:—

	TABLE	221.—University-	-Receints	and	Expenditure	1934	tο	1938
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			Receipts.				Private Endowment
Year.	Government. Aid.	Fees.	Private Foundations.	Other Sources.	Total.	Expen- diture.	Funds— Credit Balance at end of Year
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934	56,333	72,556	77,615	5,694	212,198	204,251	1,264,618
1935	57,056	74,640	68,920	5,300	205,910	201,342	1,295,764
1936	67,945	79,955	79,272	2,568	229,740	219,934	1,162,053
1937	69,738	84,915	68,618	3,028	226,299	375,375	1,160,799
1938	103,350	89,465	83,855	13,702	290,372	353,555	1,178,170
	1 .				}	1	1 '

^{*} Includes Retiring Allowances Fund.

Governmental aid represented nearly 36 per cent. of the total receipts in 1938, fees 31 per cent., and receipts from private foundations 28 per cent.

Salaries comprise the principal item of disbursements in each year. The total expenditure, inclusive of capital expenditure, in each year since 1934 was distributed as follows:—

Table 222.—University—Classification of Expenditure, 1934 to 1938.

Classification	Expenditure.								
Classification.	1984.	1938.							
	£	£	£	£	£				
Salaries	150,055	158,764	172,548	178,534	200,787				
Maintenance, Apparatus, etc.	32,246	32,238	32,886	37,600	45,913				
Buildings and Grounds	13,739	3,340	6,799	151,030	87,519				
Scholarships and Bursaries	6,842	7,000	7,053	7,625	8,349				
Other	1,369		648	586	10,987				
Total	204,251	201,342	219,934	375,375	353,555				

The expenditure includes amounts expended on new buildings and on remodelling existing buildings, which amounted to £146,072 in 1937 and £78,038 in 1938.

Lectures, Staff, and Students.

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must afford proof of educational qualifications by passing in prescribed subjects at the leaving certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees. On the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the daytime in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least ninety per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and cost of graduation in each faculty are as follow:—Arts 3 years, £80; Arts—Honours, 4 years, £81; Economics, 4 years, £102; Law, 4 years, £103; Medicine, 6 years, £269; Dentistry, 4 years, £223; Agriculture, 4 years, £125; Veterinary Science, 5 years, £151; Science, 3 years, £105; Science (Honours), 4 years, £121; Engineering, 4 years—Civil, £167; Mechanical and Electrical, £167; Mining and Metallurgy, £181; Technology, £167; Aeronautical, £167; and Architecture, 5 years, £195.

Diploma courses are given in the following subjects, the term of study and cost being indicated in each instance:—Commerce, 3 years, £48; Education, 1 year, £27; Pharmaceutical Science, 3 years, £77; Psychological Medicine, 4 terms, £29; Public Administration, 3 years, £48; Public Health, 1 year, £10; Tropical Medicine, three months, £5; and Tropical Hygiene, 3 months, £5. Instruction in the last three courses is given at the Commonwealth School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine.

Public exhibitions or exemptions from the payment of fees are granted annually on the results of the leaving certificate examination to 200 students entering the University, and fees are remitted in the case of teachers or students in training for the teaching profession attending University lectures. A number of scholarships are awarded from private foundations, and bursaries may be awarded by the Senate. In 1938, fees were remitted in respect of 1,038 students, including exhibitioners, State and University bursars, teachers and students in training as teachers. A general service fee of £1 1s. per term is imposed upon all students in attendance at lectures, including students exempt from payment of ordinary fees.

The number of degrees conferred by the University from the foundation to the end of 1938 was 16,068, made up as follows:—

Table 223.—University—Degrees Conferred.

		J. A	BLE 22	3.—Unive	rsit	у—Де	grees	Conterred.		,	
Degree.		Number Conferred.		_			mber errod.				mber erred.
Degree	e.	During To end of 1938.		Dogree.		During 1938.	To end of 1938.	Degree.	During 1938.	To end of 1938	
M.A.		19	733	M.D.S.		8	8	B.V.Sc.		27	171
B.A.		152	5,225	B.D.S.		19	352	B.Sc. Dom.			1
$_{ m LL.D.}$		3	40	L.D.S.			30	D.Sc.Eng.	•••	1	. 3
LL.B.		54	1,084	D.Sc.		1	47	M.E.		. 2	23
M.D.	•••	2.	97	M.Sc.		8	74	B.E	٠	22	915
M.B.		90	2,715	B.Sc.	•••	76	1,437	M.Ec.		. k	14
Ch. M.		3	1,677	D.Sc.Agr.		. 1	5	B.Ec.	***	43	511
M.S.	• • •	3	7.	M.Sc.Agr.	•••		5	B. Arch.	•••	5	115
B.S.		87	617	B'.Sc.Agr.		12	150	ll.		<u> </u>	
D.D.Sc.	•••	ı ı	11	D.V.Sc.,	•••		: 42	Total	• • •	. 641	16,068
		1		11		1	1	1			4.

In 1938 the teaching staff of the University included 52 professors and 225 lecturers and demonstrators. Professors and most of the lecturers are paid fixed salaries, and the remainder receive fees. Provision is made for superannuation for professors and full-time members of the teaching and administrative staffs.

The University has not the power to confer honorary degrees, but may admit ad cundem gradum graduates of approved Universities.

The following statement shows the number of students (including both degree and diploma students) attending in the different faculties in various years since 1921:—

	011110	- 5- 0,		1105 111	Troccine		1021	00 1000	
	1003	1000			4000	1005		1938.	
Course.	1921.	1926.	1929.	1932.	1936.	1937.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Faculty—									
Arts	. 868	813	927	925	736	746	396	411	807
Law	. 328	288	260	279	310	330	275	12	287
Medicine	. 985	403	385	545	742	854	790	113	903
Science	. 220	217	237	366	314	312	171	134	305
Fingineering	. 224	124	131	171	150	158		١	187
Dentistry	. 82	59	65	78	106	130	126	13	139
Veterinary Science	. 16	10	33	49	(144	141	118	16	134
Agriculture	. 28	25	35	56	50	60	58	9	67
Architecture	. 55	41	50	35	25	27	22	11	33
Economics	286	213	266	419	451	453	444	68	512
Pharmacy Students	. 204	243	130	149	170	170	134	24	158
Massage Students	0.1	11	27	38	23	27	•••	30	30
~ a	3,317	2,447	2,546	3,110	3,221	3,408	2,721	841	3,562
Less Students enrolled twice	40	25	26	19	15	30	22	8	30
Total, Individual Students	3,275	2,422	2, 520	3,091	3,206	3,378	2,699	833	3,532

Table 224.— University—Students in Attendance, 1921 to 1938.

In 1938 there were 2,414 men and 715 women studying for degrees, and the diploma students consisted of 103 men and 4 women; and there were 204 men and 122 women attending special courses and lectures in single subjects. There were also 140 post-graduate students, viz., 91 in the faculty of Arts, 22 in Science, 20 in Medicine, 4 in Agriculture, and 1 each in Economics, Engineering and Dentistry.

The number of students increased by 23 per cent. between 1929 and 1932, and by 14 per cent. between 1932 and 1938. In recent years there has been a marked increase in students studying medicine, dentistry, veterinary science and economics.

Students admitted to matriculation during 1938 numbered 771, as compared with 575 in 1921 and 573 in 1929.

University Clinics.

Three metropolitan hospitals, viz., Royal Prince Alfred, St. Vincent's and Sydney, provide clinical schools for students in medicine who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children provision is made for systematic instruction to medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington) and the Women's Hospital (Crown-street).

Other hospitals where studies may be undertaken in connection with the faculty of medicine are:—the Callan Park and Newcastle Mental Hospitals, the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, the Renwick Hospital for Infants, and the South Sydney Hospital for Women.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, ex officio, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

Appointments Board.

An Appointments Board has been created for the purpose of assisting undergraduates and recent graduates in obtaining positions. To this end the Board endeavours to supply employers with accurate reports concerning graduates and undergraduates who are required to register with the Board.

Extension Lectures.

University Extension Lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of twelve to eighteen members appointed annually by the Senate. Courses of lectures upon topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest are given in various centres at a charge of £2 per lecture. At the conclusion of a systematic course of ten lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. Three hundred and thirty lectures were delivered in Sydney and 13 country towns during 1938.

Tutorial Classes.

The Senate has established regular evening tutorial classes, which are open to unmatriculated as well as to matriculated students. Diplomas may be issued to persons who have studied in these classes for at least one year in any one subject. Tutorial classes, which may be established in particular branches of study upon specific requisition by intending students, have been formed in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association in suburban and country centres as well as at the University. A resident tutor is stationed at Newcastle, and discussion groups have been established in country centres under the direction of a full-time organising tutor. Reference is made to the Workers' Educational Association on page 251. A sum of £4,650 was expended upon the maintenance of tutorial classes during 1938.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries and a number are provided by private endowment. Particulars of these scholarships and bursaries and the conditions attached thereto have been given in previous issues of the Year Book.

Scholarships tenable at State secondary schools are not awarded because fees are not charged, and school material is supplied to all pupils. A few scholarships—six in 1938—are provided by the State to enable boys to attend the Sydney Grammar School.

At the Intermediate Certificate Examinations, 1938, which included pupils from Junior Technical, Commercial, and Domestic Science Schools, 93 scholarships were awarded. Twenty-two boys were given scholarships for lower trade courses at the Technical College, fourteen boys were awarded agricultural scholarships, one boy and fifteen girls were awarded commercial scholarships, and scholarships for art, domestic arts and women's

handicrafts were awarded to 41 girls. At the Leaving Certificate Examination 15 boys and 9 girls were awarded scholarships for diploma courses at Technical Colleges; in addition, 200 exhibitions were provided exempting the holders from the payment of fees to the University, viz., 145 pupils of State schools, and 55 pupils of registered secondary schools. In the same year 20 boys at evening continuation schools won scholarships for free education and a supply of text-books valued at £1 10s. per annum, tenable at day courses.

Bursary Endowment.

The Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, as amended in 1936, provides public moneys for bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical schools or colleges under the Department of Education, and in the University of Sydney. The fund is administered by a board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, of the Department of Education, and of the private secondary schools registered under the Act.

The bursaries awarded in 1939 numbered 294, of which 288 were accepted. Of these, 190 were tenable at State high schools and 98 at private schools for 5 years from 1st January, 1939.

Bursaries in connection with pre-apprenticeship classes conducted by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Education tenable for 2 years from 1st January, 1939, were awarded to 8 boys and all but 1 were accepted.

Bursaries tenable for two years are awarded upon the results of the Intermediate Certificate examination. They are of the value of fourth and fifth year bursaries. Ninety-four were awarded during 1939, and of these 55 were accepted by boys and 37 by girls.

Bursaries tenable at the University of Sydney may be awarded at the Leaving Certificate examination to candidates who are under 19 years of age, and whose parents' means are inadequate for the expense of a University education. The number of such bursaries awarded in 1939 was 38, of which 27 were accepted by boys and 9 by girls.

In addition, during 1939, eight bursaries tenable in diploma courses at technical colleges were awarded, and accepted—three upon the results of the leaving certificate examination and five upon the results of the technical college diploma preparatory examination.

At 30th June, 1939, excluding 221 holders of war bursaries, there were 1,247 pupils holding bursaries under the Bursary Endowment Act, viz., 1,121 attending courses of secondary instruction, 104 attending University lectures and 22 attending technical colleges. The annual monetary allowances paid in 1937-38 and 1938-39 were as follow:—

Table 225.—Bursary	Endowment	Act—	.Bursars

Rate of Annual Allowance. Number 1937–38.	Number o	of Bursars.	Rate of Annual	Number of Bursars.	
	1938-39,	Allowance.	1937-38.	1938-39	
Under £10	.526		£45 and under £55	.27	78
10 and under £15	92	591	£7,5		39
£15 ,, £25 £25 ,, £35 £35 ,, £45	146 186 54	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 250 \\ 286 \end{array}$	Total	1,031	1,247

From 1st January, 1939, bursars attending courses of secondary instruction and those following University courses were allotted grants for textbooks. The maximum amounts were:—Secondary bursars in the first, second and third years 30s. per annum and in the fourth and fifth years 50s. per annum; and University bursars £5 per annum.

In addition to the bursaries made available by the Bursary Endowment Board, two bursaries, tenable for three years at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, are awarded by the Department of Agriculture. These bursaries exempt their holders from payment of the education and maintenance fee of £30 per annum.

War bursaries are provided by the Bursary Endowment Board for children of incapacitated and fallen soldiers. The number in operation at 30th June, 1939, was 221, each bursar receiving £10 per annum. The total number awarded since they were initiated in 1916 was 2,833.

The war bursaries are awarded usually to children between 11 and 13 years of age. On reaching the latter age, the children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers whose death or incapacity has been due to war service may be assisted by the Repatriation Commission under the Soldiers' Children Education scheme. In New South Wales 7,473 applications for assistance had been approved to 30th June, 1939, and £734,434 had been expended. The expenditure has been met from the funds of the Commonwealth Government.

For the education of the children of deceased soldiers and sailors assistance is granted also from the Anzac Memorial Bursary Fund which was created by public subscription and vested in the Bursary Endowment Board. Bursaries awarded from this fund are tenable at secondary schools or the University. To 30th June, 1939, the number of such bursaries awarded was 84.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Two colleges are maintained by the State for training teachers for service in State schools, viz., at Sydney and Armidale.

The Sydney Teachers' College, situated in the University grounds, provides two courses for the training of teachers, viz.:—(a) for service in the infant, primary, and rural schools, and (b) for service in secondary schools. The former course extends over two years and the latter over four years including graduation to the University in Arts, Science, Economics or Agriculture. The course for secondary school teachers may be extended to five years in special circumstances, and in the case of students who had graduated before admission to the college only one year's professional training is required. Practical training is provided at special demonstration schools associated with the college and at other selected schools.

A hostel has been established for men students and seven hostels for women students. Women students, living away from home, are required to reside in a hostel unless given special exemption. In 1938 the teaching staff included the principal, vice-principal, warden of women students, 43 lecturers and 3 visiting lecturers. There were 1,173 students enrolled during the year, of whom 42 were University graduates.

The course at the Armidale College is similar to the two years' course at the Sydney Teachers' College. A hostel has been established for women students. The teaching staff in 1938 included the principal, vice-principal, warden of women students, 19 lecturers, and 7 visiting lecturers. There were 364 students on the roll during the year.

Most of the students at the training colleges are holders of scholarships, but there is usually a small group of paying students. Teachers for private schools may be trained at the colleges, but few persons avail themselves of this provision. Members of the teaching staffs of the colleges are afforded opportunity for study abroad, and leave of absence on full pay may be granted for this purpose.

Particulars of students enrolled at the Teachers' Colleges during 1938 are shown in the following statement:—

Students.	Men,	Women,	Total.
Special Course for Artisan			
Teachers	30		30
Two-year Course—			
First year	305	349	654
Second year	276	269	545
University Course-			
First year	39	65	104
Second year	33	54	87
Third year '	22	34	56
Fourth year	6		6
Graduate Professional Course	17	25	42
Private		13	13
		·	<u> </u>
Total	728	809	1,537

Table 226.—Teachers' Colleges—Students, 1938.

The libraries at the Teachers' Colleges contained 56,150 volumes in 1938.

Teachers in the Roman Catholic schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at thirty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registerd after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years, the first is the novitiate year required by the communities, and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study of pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the leaving certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course.

Classification of State Teachers.

Teachers in the service of the State are classified, and are promoted from one grade to another according to their efficiency, which is gauged on reports of inspectors and their attainments as tested by written and oral examinations. Students who have completed a course of training at the Teachers' Colleges are required to obtain practical experience as teachers before they are classified.

A comparative statement of the classification of the teaching staff of the State schools (including students in training) at the end of the years 1928 and 1938 is shown below; those in the Technical Education Branch are not included.

Table 227.—State Schools—Classification of Teachers, 1928 and 193	Table 227.—St	tate Schools-	-Classification	of Teachers.	, 1928 and 1938
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<u>.</u> .		1928.			1938.	
Teachers.	Men.	Women,	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
High School Teachers Principals and Assistants—	553	475	1,028	924	581	1,505
First Class	499	159	658	534	150	684
Second Class	1,350	1,127	2,477	2,162	1,904	4,066
Third Class	1,221	1,742	2,963	1,189	1,311	2,500
Unclassified	OFC	499	775	86	213	299
Awaiting Classification	070	719	991	367	364	731
Cookery Teachers		142	142		217	217
Sewing Mistresses		230	230	l	174	174
Manual Training Teachers	210		210	286	l	286
Visiting Teachers	2	56	58	29	91	120
Temporary Teachers	20	647	686	33	347	380
Teachers on Leave and Exc.					1	·
hange*				21	71	92
Total	4,422	5,796	10,218	5,631	5,423	11,054
Subsidised School Teachers	1 44	407	451	103	511	614
Students in Training	200	797	1,333	684	782	1,466
Grand Total	5,002	7,000	12,002	6,418	6,716	13,134

^{*} Including 14 High School Teachers.

There has been a general advance in the standard of educational attainments of teachers in New South Wales during the past ten years. At the end of 1938 there were 1,950 University graduates in the teaching service, viz., 1,121 men and 829 women, whereas there were only 1,027 in 1928.

Teachers awaiting classification consist mainly of ex-students of the Teachers' Colleges ineligible for classification until they have obtained the requisite teaching experience. Most of them possess the educational attainments for second or third class certificates.

Teachers of subsidised schools must have sufficient educational attainments to teach the curriculum of primary schools. Schools of method are held in Sydney during the mid-summer vacation for the purpose of increasing the knowledge and efficiency of these teachers. The average number of pupils enrolled in subsidised schools is only eight per teacher, the schools being situated in remote districts.

In October, 1932, legislation was passed to restrict the employment of married women as lecturers or teachers in the service of the State and provision was made for the termination of the services of a number of such teachers in order that positions might be made available for students who had completed courses of training provided by the State. To 31st December, 1938, the services of 876 married women teachers had been terminated.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION. State Schools.

The following statement provides a comparison of the State expenditure on schools at intervals since 1901. The expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment, except for years prior to 1921, for which the average weekly enrolment is not available, and the average quarterly enrolment has been used.

Table 228.—Expenditure on State Schools, 1901 to 1938.

			J	Expenditure.		Per Pupil—Average Weekly Enrolment								
Yea	r.	Average Weekly Enrol- ment.*	Maintenance and Administra- tion.	School Premises,	Total.	Adm	and	tra-		cho emi			Tota end	l iture
1901	•••	212,725†	£ 703,974	£ 57,663	£ 761,637	£	s. 6	d. 2	£	s. 5	d. 5	£	s, 11	d. 7
1 911	•••	223,603†	1,048,583	193,993.	1,242,576	4	13	9	0	17	4	5	11	1
1921	•••	295,961	3,229,042	329,795	3,558,837	10	18	3	1	2	3	12	0	6
1929	•••	352,071	4,207,754	846,625	5,054,379	1.1	19	.0	2	8	1	14	7	1
1981	•••	371,841	3,823,684	415,379	4,239,063	10	5	8	1	2	4	11	8	0
1932		368,868	3,529,989	178,532	3,708,521	9	11	5	0	9	.8	10	1	1
1933	•••	366,178	3,267,221	360,195	8,627,416	8	18	5	0	19	8	9	18	1
1934	•••	364,513	3,312,617	300,999	3,613,616	9	1	9	0	16	6	9	18	$\vec{3}$
1935		363,407	3,523,552	406,662	3,930,214	9	13	11	1	2	5	10	16	4
1936	•••	358,047	3,642,321	377,403	4,019,724	10	3	5	1	1	1	11	4	6
1937	•••	350,054	3,994,646	467,920	4,462,566	11	8	2	1	6	9	12	14	11
1938		344,243	4,525,546	479,703	5,005,249	13	3	0	1	7	10	14	10	10

^{*} Inclusive of Evening Continuation Schools.

Although the expenditure on the State schools rose steadily between 1901 and 1911, the expansion of the system caused a more rapid increase in expenditure during the following decade. Part of this additional expenditure was occasioned by the increase in the number of scholars, but the cost of education per pupil was more than doubled between 1911 and 1921, while the increase in enrolment was less than 33 per cent. the expenditure continued to rise steadily and in 1929 the cost of maintenance and administration was £4,207,754, or £11 19s. per pupil, and the expenditure on school premises £846,625, or £2 8s. 1d. per pupil, making a total of £5,054,379, or £14 7s. 1d. per pupil. In 1930 measures were taken to restrict general expenditure, and moneys for buildings were curtailed so that the total annual expenditure on primary and secondary schools in 1933 and 1934, with an enrolment of about 366,000 pupils, was reduced to £3,600,000, or little more than in 1921, when the enrolment was 296,000. Subsequently expenditure on maintenance and buildings was increased, and in 1938 amounted to £5,005,249, or £14 10s. 10d. per pupil. Between 1933 and 1938 the expenditure on maintenance increased by £1,200,000.

[†] Average quarterly earolment.

The following statement shows the distribution of expenditure, including capital expenditure in connection with State primary and secondary schools (but omitting expenditure on technical education) in 1921 and subsequent years:—

Table 229.—Dissection of Expenditure on State Schools, 1921 to 1938.

Particulars.	1921,	1931.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Sites, Buildings Additions*-	£	£	£	£	£
Primary Schools‡	173,781	145,012		161,411	116,818
High rabools	26,703	13,505		47,610	67,551
The chang' (lella as-	3,816	26,427		173	2,715
373 a /	36,376	69,625		31,422	31,272
D t 18 turing a 1 D		160,810		227,304	261,347
Salaries and Allowances—	89,120	100,610	200,000	227,304	201,047
Ti 01 14	3 446 690	0 796 554	0.021.450	0 070 550	9 011 084
TF' 1 (1) 1 (2) 1 (2)	2,446,638			2,870,550	3,211,064
High Schools	200,028	465,767		591,889	678,472
Evening Continuation Schools	12,190	16,826	11,034	11,524	11,499
Other Maintenance Expenditure				202 110	
Primary Schools:	188,975	202,755		206,410	226,227
High Schools	27,314	37,470		46,662	55,287
Evening Continuation Schools	1,541	1,219	624	649	634
Bursaries and Scholarships	58,285	39 257	18,710	16,716	22,402
Boarding and Couveyance Allowances	36,149	53,332	20,530	21,665	22,286
Training of Teachers	98,537	135,503	64,994	87,526	133,761
School Medical Inspection	22,197	21,593		22,746	31,200
School Inspection	47,971) ' '	,	, ,	
Administration and other Expenses	89,216	113,428	108,852	118,309	132,714
		<u> </u>			
Total £	3,558,837	4.239.063	4,019,724	4 462 566	5,005,249

Includes State Insurance on School Buildings.
 ment on behalf of Department of Education.
 † Expended by Resumed Properties Department on super-primary education in intermediate nigh, district, continuation and rural schools.

The amounts shown in the foregoing tables do not include any allowance for dwellings owned by the State in which teachers reside; the annual value of these residences was estimated at £51,361 in 1938. The figures are exclusive also of interest paid on loan moneys used for the erection of schools.

Capital Expenditure on State School Buildings, etc.

Large sums have been expended for the purpose of building new schools, teachers' residences, etc. The total amount so expended during the decennium ended 30th June, 1939, was £2,665,263, the expenditure in each year being as follows:—

Table 230.—Capital Expenditure on State Schools, 1930 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount.
1930 1931 1932 1933	£ 400,323 335,647 91,438 135,824 238,041	1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	\pounds 216.294 229,704 220,985 374,720 422,287

This expenditure was met from loan funds with the exception of £180,275 in 1931 and £48,314 in 1932 from the Unemployment Relief Fund,

Total Public Expenditure on Education.

In addition to expenses incurred in respect of the State school system, the public expenditure on education in New South Wales includes grants and subsidies to the University and other educational and scientific organisations. A summary of the total expenditure by the State in respect of education in various years since 1911 is shown below. The expenditure on buildings, equipment, sites, etc., representing capital expenditure, is distinguished as far as practicable from expenditure for maintenance, including grants and subsidies which may be regarded as annual costs.

Year		Expe	nditure.	
ended 30th June.	Capital.	Annual.	Total.	Per head of Population.
	£	<u>.</u>	£	£ s. d.
1911	176,778	1,213,368	1,390,146	0 17 5
1921	251,880	3,473,545	3,725,425	1 15 8
19 9	798,955	4,756,250	5,555,205	2 4 9
1931	345,870	4,662,103	5,007,973	1 19 4
1932	93,786	4,175,204	4,268,990	1 13 3
1933	140,791	3, 344, 849	3,985,640	1 10 9
1934	241,225	3,701,015	3,942,240	1 10 2
1935	238,819	3,946,122	4,184,941	i 11 9
1936	243,252	4,227,154	4,470,406	1 13 8
1937	221,538	4,444,926	4,666,434	1 14 10
1935	375,031	5,036,794	5,461,855	2 0 4
1930	426,177	5,328,966	5,755,143	2 2 1

These figures are exclusive of amounts spent by the State on the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and experiment farms and societies for the promotion of agricultural and allied interests. They exclude also the interest on loan moneys expended on works used for education.

Educational and Scientific Societies.

Many organisations are in existence in New South Wales which have for their objective the encouragement of professional interests, and the advancement of science, art, and literature. These include the Royal Society of New South Wales, which has for its objects the advancement of science in Australia and the encouragement of original research in all subjects of scientific, artistic, and philosophic interest, and the Linnæan Society of New South Wales, established for the special purpose of promoting the advancement of the botany and natural history of Australia.

Other important scientific societies are the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, inaugurated in 1879; a branch of the British Medical Association, founded in 1881; the Royal Australasian College of Physicians; the Royal Australasian College of Surgeous; the Australian Chemical Institute; the Australian National Research Council; the Australian Institute of Political Science; the Australian Institute of International Affairs; the Australian Academy of Art; the Society of Artists; a branch of the British Astronomical Association; the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science; the Royal Geographical Society; the University Science Society; the Royal Australian Historical Society; and a branch of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

The Royal Art Society holds an annual exhibition of artists' work at Sydney; and of the many musical societies, mention may be made of the Royal Sydney Apollo Society, and the Royal Sydney Philharmonic Society.

Workers' Educational Association.

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in June, 1913. It organises tutorial classes, study circles, summer and holiday schools and public lectures. In 1938, the membership of the association consisted of 877 individual members including 452 students using the library, and 54 organisations other than tutorial classes were affiliated with it.

In 1938 68 tutorial classes were held, viz., 14 at the University, 25 in the city and suburbs, 14 in the Newcastle district and 15 in other country districts. The number of students enrolled was 2,100, and the effective curolment was 1,591.

There were also in operation 9 discussion groups with an enrolment of 114.

The income of the association in 1938 was £1,810, including an endowment of £750 from the State, a grant of £150 from the University, and subscription fees amounted to £753.

Conservatorium of Music.

The State Conservatorium of Music, which was established in 1915, provides tuition in music, from the elementary to the advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides three courses, viz., elementary, intermediate, and advanced—the last-mentioned extending over two years. A certificate is granted on the satisfactory conclusion of each course. The advanced grade certificate of the music school section entitles the holders to admission to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory course is available for juveniles who have not previously received musical tuition. An opera school was established in February, 1935, in connection with the Conservatorium to provide complete opera and stage training for talented young singers.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 1,295 in 1938, as compared with 1,410 in 1929 and 937 in 1932. Ten students gained the diploma in 1938. Receipts in 1938 consisted of fees, proceeds from concerts, etc., amounting to £25,414 and the expenditure was £32,062.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND ART GALLERY.

The Government of New South Wales maintains a number of museums and libraries and a National Art Gallery. The capital expenditure by the State on buildings for these institutions to 30th June, 1939, amounted to £424,076, including the capital cost of the Herbarium £11,436.

Museums.

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual Parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history, and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and

ethnological specimens. A library containing 29,927 volumes at 31st December, 1938, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year 1938 visitors to the Museum numbered 209,416, as compared with 203,113 in 1937. The expenditure during the year 1938 was £21,457, and amounted to £18,214 in 1937. Including the vote from consolidated revenue, the income for the year ended 30th June, 1939, amounted to £19,890, as compared with £21,542 in the preceding financial year.

A Technological Museum has been established as an adjunct to the Central Technical College. It contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products acquired by purchase, gift, loan, or exchange. Technological Museums are established also at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Newcastle, and Albury.

Research work is conducted by the scientific staff at the Technological Museum in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The Agricultural and Forestry Museum is an adjunct of the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, attached to the Sydney University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens. Housed in the Macleay Museum is the Aldridge collection of Broken Hill minerals.

Public Library of New South Wales.

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by Parliamentary appropriations.

The library embraces a General Reference Library, a Country Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and the William Dixson Gallery. In June, 1939, the General Reference Library contained 278,052 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and visitors numbered 198,905 on week days and 12,784 on Sundays during the year 1938-39. This library includes a Research Department, which made 825 researches during the year and added 17,480 references to its indexes. The Country Circulation Department contains 89,521 volumes. During the year 4,281 boxes and parcels were sent to rural schools, 581 boxes to agricultural bureaux, teachers' associations, mechanics' institutes and similar institutions, and 61,619 books to individual students.

In 1898 the late David Scott Mitchell promised the trustees of the Public Library a collection of 60,000 volumes dealing principally with Australasia and the Southern Pacific, together with manuscripts and pictures. With these he bequeathed £70,000, and the income from the bequest is spent on additions. In June, 1939, there were 146,933 volumes in the Mitchell Library, and visitors during 1938-39 numbered 41,354.

In 1928 Mr. William Dixson gave a unique collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history to the Public Library, to which he has made valuable additions from time to time. This collection forms the William Dixson Gallery.

The total cost to the State of the Public Library buildings at 30th June, 1939, was £146,047, including £117,354 expended on the new building (incomplete) which contains the Mitchell Library, the Dixson Gallery and the Country Circulating Department. The expenditure on maintenance during 1938-39 was £30,299, including £3,731 from the Mitchell Library Endowment Fund.

Sydney Municipal Library.

The Sydney Municipal Library is a free lending library administered by the Council of the City of Sydney. It contained 47,491 volumes in 1938.

Maintenance costs during 1938 amounted to £13,809, including £1,722 for new books.

Other Libraries.

Local libraries established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads—Schools of Arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established in connection with municipalities. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum.

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use; is accessible to students. It contains 29,927 volumes. In the library attached to the National Herbarium there are approximately 10,000 volumes.

The libraries in connection with the Technological Museum, and the Technical College and branches contained 27,588 text-books. In the libraries of the Teachers' Colleges there are 56,150 volumes; in libraries attached to State Schools, 553,531 volumes; and in the Fisher Library at the University 250,200 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 85,429 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

Reorganisation of the Public Library Service.

An advisory committee was appointed by the Government in June, 1937, to inquire as to the adequacy of the library service provided by the public and municipal libraries, Schools of Arts, etc., with a view to its teorganisation. In a report dated October, 1938, the committee recommended the establishment of a system of local public libraries subsidised by the central and local government bodies, the extension of the facilities afforded by the Public Library to provide a central reference library, the appointment of a Library Board to render advice and assistance in organising and maintaining the services and the establishment of a school for librarians. Recommendations of the committee were embodied in the Libraries Act, passed in November, 1939, to commence on a date to be proclaimed.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

The National Art Gallery contains a good collection of oil paintings, water colours and statuary, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

The present value of the contents of the Gallery is approximately £143,680, and the cost of the building to 30th June, 1939, was £95,656.

The number of paintings, etc., in the Gallery at the end of 1938 was 3,529, viz., 732 oil paintings, 501 water-colours, 1,161 black-and-white works, 204 statuary casts and bronzes, and 931 other works of art, and the total amount expended during the year in purchasing works of art was £2,069. Thirty works of art were acquired by purchase during the year and 21 works of art and a collection of old English pewter by gift.

The total expenditure during 1938 amounted to £8,397, including salaries and wages £4,294. In 1937 expenditure amounted to £8,273, of which £3,666 was paid in salaries and wages.

The attendance at the National Art Gallery during 1938 was 250,530 on week-days and 101,205 on Sundays. Attendances in 1937 were 141,370 and 76,595 respectively.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. Collections of pictures are sent to the principal country towns for temporary exhibition, 323 pictures being so distributed during 1938; also 198 works of art were on loan to various Government departments and institutions in the city and suburbs.

The Gallery has received but small support from private endowments, and by reason of its limited funds, is restricted mainly to the collection of specimens of contemporary art.

The Wynne Art Prize consisting of the interest on approximately £1,000 is awarded annually to the Australian artist or sculptor producing the best landscape painting of Australian scenery in oils or water colours, or the best production of figure sculpture.

The Archibald Prize is awarded for the best portrait, "preferably of some man or woman distinguished in art, letters, science, or politics painted by any artist resident in Australasia." The amount available for the prize in each year is approximately £400.

The Sir John Sulman Prize founded by the widow and children of the late Sir John Sulman is derived from the proceeds from the investment of £2,500. It is awarded annually for the best subject of genre painting or mural decoration or design for an intended mural decoration, done by an artist resident in Australia for two years preceding the date fixed for the submission of the pictures for inspection.

LAW COURTS.

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

Sources of Law.

The law in force in New South Wales consists of-

(i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.

(ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.

(iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.

(iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Empire, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State —subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westininster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)

(v) Case law. (The extent to which judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth or State Courts respectively form part of the State law would require too lengthy a statement to be set out here.)

The proper subjects for Federal legislation are limited to those specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Federal powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict valid Federal laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Characteristic features of the judicial system are—(a) The law is enforceable in public courts; (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive; (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law; (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control exercisable through the Court.

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts) which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in these respects. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. In criminal matters less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Police Courts), and other offences, not being of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court and, in practice, offences of an important public nature are often so dealt with.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters, viz., Licensing Courts, Taxation Courts of Review, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court,

and, among criminal courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts. Women are eligible to be appointed as judges, magistrates, or justices of the peace.

New South Wales as a State of the Commonwealth forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1934, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters the courts of the State are invested with Federal jurisdiction subject to conditions stated in that Act. Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South

Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal for the British Dominions.

Administration of Judicial System.

Ministers of the Crown.

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. A table of Acts administered by each Minister, is published in "The New South Wales Parliamentary Companion." A list of these Acts, together with other functions of the various Ministers, appears in each copy of Hansard (daily proceedings). Usually an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. At times a Solicitor-General has been included in the Cabinet. At other times he has been a salaried public servant. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General who is the legal adviser of the Government, is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Parliamentary draftsmen and Court reporters as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act and the Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act. Furthermore, he advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an ex officio indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, of gaols and penal establishments, also the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, laudlords and tenants, inebriates, real property, land titles, registration of firms, companies and deeds, births, deaths and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and not more than ten Puisne Judges, of whom four are engaged usually in the Common Law and Criminal jurisdictions, and the remainder in Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy, and Matrimonial Causes.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty, and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court.

Common Law Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at nisi prius, before one judge and a jury of four, or of twelve in special cases. A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The following table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Supreme and Circuit Courts (Common Law Jurisdiction) during the last five years. The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation.

Table 232.—Common Law Jurisdiction—Writs and Causes, 1934 to 1938.

Particulars,		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Writs Issued Judgments Signed		4,439 2,423	4,228 2,162	4,389 2,184	4,532 2,132	4,170 2,039
Causes Tried-						
Verdict for Plaintiff		167	202	198	210	250
,, Defendant		57	77	85	70	77
Jury Disagreed		3	1	1	4	4.
Nonsuits	•••	1.1	23	12	16	8
Total		238	303	296	300	339
Causes-						
Not proceeded with		213	237	241	333	209
Referred to Arbitration		•••			_ 1	2
Total Causes dealt with		451	540	537	634	550

The difference between the number of writs issued and judgments signed indicates the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of causes tried indicates the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court,

Equity Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognisd at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs of specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. The Court in making binding declarations of right may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1939, included the following:—Decrees 89, orders on motions and petitions 1,524, orders by Judge in Chambers 255 and 1 order by the Master in Equity. In 1937-38 106 decrees were made, and 1,332 orders on motions and petitions, and 288 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Lunacy Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court in its Lunacy jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master in Lunacy and the Deputy Master in Lunacy.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Lunacy Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) insane patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master; and the affairs of insane patients are administered by the Master in Lunacy.

The amount of trust funds controlled by the Master in Lunacy was £1,212,015 at 30th June, 1939. The funds comprised mortgages £86,188, Commonwealth Government securities £850,735, fixed deposits £271,192 and cash £3,900. In addition there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction ranging up to 4 per cent. from the net income of insane persons whose estates are managed by the Master in Lunacy amounted to £9,481 in 1938-39, and fees collected to £405.

Probate Jurisdiction.

Probate jurisdiction extends over all property, real or personal, in New South Wales of deceased persons, testate or intestate. The jurisdiction is exercised by a Probate Judge, or by any judge acting on his behalf.

The Registrar in Probate exercises jurisdiction in granting probate and letters of administration in all matters where no contention has arisen and in passing the accounts of executors and administrators, including the allowance of commission to them for their trouble. The Registrar or any interested party may refer any matter to the Court. The Registrar also exercises jurisdiction in minor dealings affecting estates where no objection is raised by any interested party.

Until the granting of probate or letters of administration the property of deceased persons vests in the Public Trustee, and cannot be legally dealt with except in minor matters. In this way the rights of the successors, the creditors, and the State are safeguarded. Cases of disputed wills are tried by the Judge, with or without a jury, to determine issues of fact, and jurisdiction is exercised over administrators and executors.

The following table shows the number and values of estates dealt with in the past five years:—

TABLE	233.—Probate	Jurisdiction-	–Number	and	Value	of	Estates,
		1934 to	1938.				

	Probates	Granted.	Letters of	Administration.	T	Total.		
Year.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value o Estates		
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	5,603 5,861 5,188 6,229 6,362	£ 21,320,509 22,696,050 24,669,041 27,827,847 28,386,483	2,189 2,745 3,228 2,319 2,875	£ 2,409,842 2,759,547 2,679,454 2,700,606 3,176,389	7,792 8,606 8,416 8,548 9,237	£ 23,736,3 25,455,5 27,348,4 30,528,4 31,562,8		

The values shown above represent the gross value of estates, inclusive of those not subject to duty, and of estates dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time and such estates are duplicated in the foregoing figures. Where estates are less than £300 in value probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce).

This jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873. Previously marriages could be dissolved only by special Act of Parliament. This Act, with its amendments, was consolidated in 1899. A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed Judge in Divorce, but any other judge may act for him. The forms of relief granted are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and orders for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders for the custody of children, alimony, damages, and settlement of marriage property may be made. Decrees for the dissolution of marriage are usually made provisional for a short period, and absolute at the expiration thereof if no reason to the contrary is shown, e.g., collusion. Where there is reason to believe that dissolution of marriage is sought for ulterior motives and that collusion has taken place between the parties, it is customary for the Crown to intervene and place before the Court any relevant facts in its possession. The Crown, however, cannot intervene after the decree nisi has been made absolute.

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The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition and the conditions as to domicile have been set out in earlier issues of this Year Book.

The following statement shows the number of petitions in matrimonial causes made and granted in New South Wales during the past five years in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1908:—

	Petitibns		Number o	f Petitions	Granted.		Restitut Conjugal	
Year.	for Divorce, Judicial Separation, and Nullity	Divo	rces.	Petitions:	Nullity of	Marriage.	- 	
,	of Marriage Eodged'.	Decrees Nisi Granted.	Decrees Nisi made Absolute.	Judicial	Decrees: Nisi Granted.	Decress Nisi made Absolute:	Petitions.	Decrees Granted.
1908-12*	453	260	260	12	4	4	28	18
1913-17*	642	393	342	9	- ŝ	3	74	51
1918-22*	1,041	672	562	13	7	5	236	141
1923-27*	1,391	992	903	13	9	8.	266	168
1928-32*	1,480	1,060	967	10	11	9	311	180
1933-37*	1,749	1,216	1,124	13	11	1:1	365	224
1984	1,780	1,132	1,078	13	16	14	386	196
1935	1,728	1,127	1,121	15	9	9	343	188
1936	1,814	1,367	1,147	12	15	13	352	234
1937	1,811	1,367	1,261	1/1	7	[1]	412	271

Table 234.—Divorces, Petitions and Decrees—1908 to 1938.

1,526

The number of petitions lodged increased rapidly between 1908 and 1927. The annual average in the quinquennium 1923-27 was more than three times the average of 1908-12. The increase continued until 1929 when the number was 1,545. After a decline to 1262 in 1931, the upward trendwas resumed and the petitions in 1988 were more numerous by 23 per cent. than in 1929:

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or in forma. pauperis during 1938 was 767 of which 661 were for divorce, 5 for nullity of marriage, 8 for judicial separation, and 93 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitioners of each sex in cases where decrees for divorce, or nullity of marriage were made absolute, or judicial separation was granted, during each of the past ten years was as follow:—

Year in which Petition	Number	of Successfu lodged by		Year in which Petition	Number o	f Successful lodged by	
was granted,.	Husband,	Wife,	Total.	was granted.	Husband,	Wife.	Total.
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	429 396 440 362 429	666 555 647 508 607	1,095 951 1,087 870 1,036	1934 1935 1936 1937 1933	451 466 505 530 611	654 682 667 753 829	1,105 1,148 1,172 1,283 1,440

Table 235.—Divorces—Sex of Petitioners, 1929 to 1938.

^{*} Average per year.

The proportion of the petitions lodged by husbands is about 40 per cent. The grounds of suits in which decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute during each of the past five years were as follow:—

TABLE	236	–Divorces–	–Grounds	of	Suit,	1934	to	1938.
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Ground of Suit.	1934.	1935,	1936.	1987.	1938.
Adultery	246	256	267	284	309
Bigamy	15	11	9	6.	9
Cruelty and Repeated Assaults	2	3	6.	2	5
,, ,, Habitual Drunkenness	7	11	8	11	10
Desertion	609	-688	686	772	827
Habitual Drunkenness and Neglect to Sup-				,	
port, or Neglect of Domestic Duties	20	1,6	15	12	16
Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of					1
Conjugal Rights	190	141	160	172	252
Other	3	7	9	13	3
	l		ļ		
Total	1,092	1,133	1,160	1,272	1,431
		;		l,	Į

In the 1,424 cases in which decrees for divorce were made absolute during 1938 the mean duration of marriage was as follows: Under 5 years, 64; 5-9 years, 455; 10-14 years, 889; 15-19 years, 237; 20-29 years, 236; 30-39 years, 47 and 40-49 years, 6. In the cases of 473 marriages there were no children; one child in 474 cases; two children, 245; three children, 117; four children, 50; and five or more children in 60 cases. In 5 cases the details were not stated.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 1st July, 1911, by Order-in-Council, under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act (Imperial), 1890. The Court may sit also as a Prize Court by authority of a proclamation of August, 1914, under the Prize Courts Act (Imperial), 1894.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), of the Supreme Court on circuit, and of Courts of Quarter Sessions held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions. These courts deal with indictable offences which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within twelve hours, the jury is discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury. Women are not eligible to act as jurors.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit.

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Usually capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions, or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions.

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. Forty-four places were appointed in 1939, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but eleven times in Sydney, and six times in Parramatta.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts, e.g., Licensing Courts. Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts.

The following table relates to the number of distinct persons charged before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court, and it shows the number of convictions in each of the classes of more serious offences. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

Table 237.—Higher	${\bf Courts-\!$	Charged a	and	Convictions,
	1911 to 1939)_		

				Con	victions—P	rincipal Of	fence.						
Year ended 30th June.	Distinct Persons						Not Guilty,			Against		Total Perso	ns Convicted
sour June.	Charged.	etc.	Against Person.	Against Property.	Currency, and Forgery.	Other Offences.	Number.	Per 10,000 of Popula- tion.					
1911*	979	441	141	313	48	36	538	3.23					
1921*	1,722	611	166	853	48	44	1,111	5.27					
1931	1,711	503	170	977	36	25	1,208	4.75					
1934	1,287	432	153	630	37	35	855	3.27					
1935	1,191	329	153	640	38	31	862	3.27					
1936	1,084	318	179	523	19	45	766	2.88					
1937	977	354	126	443	18	36	623	2:32					
1938	1,087	392	121	528	15	31	695	2.55					
1939	1,173	369	188	577	29	10	804	2.94					

^{*} Year ended 31st December.

In view of the fact that trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, and usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and that the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen, it is interesting to note that only about two-thirds of the persons charged are convicted, and in the case of offences against the person the proportion is approximately one-half.

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1939, males numbered 773 and females 31; and the proportion per 100,000 of each sex was males 56.1, females 2.3.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for specific offences included in the foregoing statement:—

Table 238.—Higher Courts—Convictions for Specific Offences, 1911 to 1939.

Offences.	Number of Offenders Convicted.						
Oriences,	1911.	1921.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-39		
Murder	3	8	3	5	6		
Attempted MurderandShootingatwithIntent	3	3	1	1	4		
Manslaughter	4	13	6	4	4		
Rape and other Offences against Females	29	21	43	34	50		
Unnatural Offences	2	23	20	19	26		
Abortion and Attempts to Procure	3	2		1	7		
Bigamy and offences relating to Marriage	16	22	8	17	19		
Assault	80	63	ไอ้	15	28		
Burglary and Housebreaking	62	244	275	288	374		
Robbery and Stealing from the Person	14	35	34	35	37		
Stealing Horses, Cattle, Sheep	26	48	2	4	4		
Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants	26	42	9	19	10		
Larceny and Receiving	131	376	85	120	90		
Fraud and False Pretences	38	80	24	41	39		
Arson		1	3	4	6		
Forgery, Uttering Forged Documents	41	44	11	13	19		
Conspiracy	10	16	24	13	7		
Perjury and Subornation	10	17	3 .	4	l i		

DISTRICT COURTS.

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1936. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. There are ten District Court Judges and arrangements were made for sittings in sixty-three districts in 1938. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court.

Ordinarily cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues of fact in equity, probate, and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court, and over actions at Common Law involving an amount not exceeding £400, or £200 where a title to land is involved.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted, and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during the last five years are given in the following table:—

	Chuses	Tried.	Causes	Judgment for				
Year.	Verdict fon Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant including Nonsuit, etc.).	Dis- continued or Settled	Plaintiff by Default, Con- fession, or Agree- ment.	Causes referred to Arbi- tration.	Total Suits disposed of,	Total Suits arising during Year.	Causes Pending and in Arrear.
1934	832	330	3,987	5,855	1	11,005	9,799	3,248
1935	926	333	2,986	5,775		10,020	10,737	3,965
1936	920	346	2,955	6,157		10,378	10,556	4,143
1937	774	262	3.187	5,548	4	9,775	9,681	4,049
1938	773	297	3,057	5,861	1	9,989.	10,085	4,145

Of the causes tried during 1938, 157 were tried by jury and 913 without a jury. The amount of judgment for plaintiffs during the year was £334,169.

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table a considerable amount of work under various Acts is done in the District Courts.

LAND AND VALUATION COURT.

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was re-constituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, whose status is equal to that of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines or in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in: (a) claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works; (b) registration of land agents and their charges; and (c) determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court also exercises appellate jurisdiction in respect of (a) appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown Lands Acts, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; (b) valuations by the Valuer-General; (c) valuations by rating authorities including the City Council where the valuation exceeds £5,000; (d) claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; (e) claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act, and (f) appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act.

Workers' Compensation Commission.

A special and exclusive jurisdiction is conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to determine all questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act and its amendments. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and two members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All.

have the same status, rights and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each of these three judges sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. There is statutory power to appoint a fourth judge permanently to the Commission, also under certain conditions, an acting judge.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board, consisting of two or more referees. A medical referee may be sum-

moned to sit as medical assessor with the Commission.

For the purpose of conducting its proceedings the Commission has certain powers of a Commissioner under the Royal Commissions Act, 1923.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final, and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. No charge is made for these services. In practice 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement and not more than 2 per cent. are contested before the Commission.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund for which contributions are levied, under statutory authority, on insurers who

undertake the liability to pay compensation.

During the year 1938-39, the Commission in open Court dealt with 1,761 applications for determination regarding the liability of employers to pay compensation and in Chambers considered 1,619 applications by dependants of deceased workers, or by workers under a legal disability. In 1937-38, 1,558 applications were dealt with in open Court, and 1,527 applications were disposed of in Chambers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter

relating to Employment.

Courts of Marine Inquiry.

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Police or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry.

The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

A system of industrial arbitration was inaugurated in 1901, when courts of law were established to determine certain disputes between employers and employees relating to working conditions. The system has been changed fundamentally from time to time, and the statutory basis of the present system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, with subsequent amendments.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales was constituted as the chief industrial tribunal in 1926. The Commission consists of a President and five other members, and may be constituted by three members. It may delegate any of its powers or functions to any one member, but

appeal from his findings lies to the Commission. Members hold office during good behaviour and have the same status and rights as a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. Persons eligible for appointment as a member of the Commission are puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, District Court Judges, practising barristers of five years' standing, and practising solicitors of seven years' standing. The Commission on any reference or application to it may make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, and determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction, and has power to determine any "industrial matter," which by definition under the Act has wide application. has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference and hear appeals from the determinations of the subsidiary industrial tribunals.

The powers of the Commission were extended in December, 1938, to enable it to conduct investigations on reference by the Minister of Labour and Industry regarding the prices of commodities and services and the rents of dwellings. By a further amendment in 1939 the Commission is authorised to fix the maximum prices for certain commodities where, by reason of the existence of monopolies or of certain contracts, agreements, understandings, or arrangements the prices of those commodities are regulated or controlled and are excessive.

There is a Conciliation Commissioner, appointed for a term of seven years, who is chairman of the Conciliation Committees. These committees may be established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission, but the Conciliation Commissioner may sit with or without the members of the committee, to inquire into industrial matters and to make awards governing working conditions. If members sit with the Commissioner, they sit as assessors only and are without voting powers. The Commissioner has original jurisdiction in respect of industrial matters arising in industries in respect of which the Industrial Arbitration Act applies.

The Apprenticeship Commissioner appointed by the Governor, and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the apprenticeship council for that industry, with power to regulate wages, hours, and other conditions of apprenticeship.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of noncompliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of police magistrates.

Details of the constitution and operations of these tribunals are published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration."

TAXATION APPEALS.

The Income Tax (Management) Act, 1936, provides for the constitution of a Board of Appeal consisting of three members of whom one is a barrister or solicitor and one a public accountant, in each case of not less than seven years' standing. The Board may hear and determine any appeal against a State assessment and its decision is final except where a question of law is involved, or in the case of a question of fact, when the Board certifies that the amount of tax in dispute exceeds the sum of three hundred pounds. In such a case appeal lies from the Board to the Full Supreme Court.

An appeal may be made direct to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Commissioner of Taxation on an objection to an assessment in any case, except where the taxpayer is dissatisfied with any opinion, decision or determination given by the Commissioner in the exercise of a discretion conferred upon him by statute. Appeals against the exercise of the Comsioner's discretion may be made to the Board of Appeal only. For the purpose of hearing appeals made direct to it, the Supreme Court consists of a single justice. There is no right of appeal to the Full Court, but the Court may state a case for the opinion of the Full Supreme Court upon questions of law. There is an appeal to the High Court from any decision of the Supreme Court whether that decision is given by a single justice or by the Full Court.

Lower Courts of Civil Jurisdiction. Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Court).

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912-1933, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to cases involving not more than £50. A police or stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30, and one justice up to £5. In cases of indefinite demands jurisdiction extends only to cases involving £10, or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence, or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailit's as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Particulars of the transactions of Small Debts Courts during the last five years are shown below.

Table 240.—Small Debts Courts Transactions, 1934 to 1938.

Year.	Plaints	Verdicts fo	or Plaintiff.	Executions	Garnishee
rear.	entered.	Number.	Amount.	issued.	Orders issued.
			£		
1934	61,171	37,253	384,909	7,516	6,3 91
1935	59,377	34,451	346,268	8,257	7,03
1936	62,239	36,901	399,391	8,874	8,85
1937	64.741	35,658	345,241	9,292	10,30
1938	68,940	39,093	368,106	9,179	11,46

In garnishee cases the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. In respect of wages or salary, garnishee orders may be made only for so much as exceeds £2 per week. The garnishee cases numbered 10,301 in 1937, and 11,460 in 1938.

Licensing Courts.

Under the Liquor Act of 1912 and amendments three persons, each of whom is a stipendiary or police magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates in respect of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor and constitute the Licensing Courts for all the licensing districts of the State.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special

matter to stipendiary or police magistrates. Under a general delegation applications for renewals, transfers, booth licenses and other minor matters are dealt with by such stipendiary or police magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court and appeals from its decisions

lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions.

The three licensing magistrates also constitute the Licenses Reduction Board which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licenses.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licenses Reduction Board are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

Wardens' Courts (Mining).

By virtue of the Mining Act, 1906, and amendments, mining wardens may hold courts to determine disputes within their districts as to the possession of mining lands, or claims under mining contracts. In general their procedure is summary, and their decisions final, but appeal lies in certain cases to a District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court or, on points of law, by way of stating a case to the Supreme Court.

Land Boards.

Local Land Boards each consisting of a salaried chairman, usually possessing legal and administrative experience, and of two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts, and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to determine questions under the Crown Lands Acts, and other matters referred by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of twelve Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas.

The management and control of Crown Lands in the Western Division of the State is vested in a Commissioner and two persons are appointed by the Governor to be chairmen of the local land boards and to exercise such of the powers and functions of the Commissioner as he may direct. The term of office of the Commissioner and the Chairmen is ten years. The Land Boards consisting of a chairman and one other member (paid by fees) function in administrative districts in this division similarly to those in the other territorial divisions.

Courts of Petty Sessions (Fair Rents Courts).

The Fair Rents Act, 1939, which commenced on 1st December, 1939, provides that a lessor or lessee of a dwelling house, let at a weekly rental not exceeding £3 10s. or of a shop let at a weekly rental not exceeding £6 may apply to the nearest Court of Petty Sessions, ledd before a stipendiary or police magistrate, for a determination of a fair rent of the premises. The act prescribes the manner in which such determination is to be made and jurisdiction is conferred on all Courts of Petty Sessions in the State except the court at the Water Police Office, Sydney. No costs are allowed in proceedings of this nature and the determination of the Court is final.

Lower Courts of Criminal and Quasi-Criminal Jurisdiction.

Courts of Petty Sessions (Police Courts).

These Courts are held daily in large centres, and periodically, as occasion demands, in small centres. They operate under various statutes (chiefly the Crimes Act, 1900, Police Offences Act, 1901-1936, and Vagrancy Act, 1902), which describe the nature of offences, penalties, and certain procedure, and

prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences. Cases are heard by a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Sydney, Broken Hill, Parramatta, Newcastle, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, and Wollongong Districts, and in other districts by a Police Magistrate or by Justices of the Peace. The procedure is governed in a general way by the Justices Act, 1902, and its amendments. These courts deal with minor offences, which may be treated summarily, while charges for indictable offences are investigated, and the accused committed for trial to higher courts when a prima facie case is made out.

Offences punishable summarily by Courts of Petty Sessions include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations. Certain indictable offences may be dealt with summarily with the consent of the accused. Certain indictable offences, where the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed ten pounds, may be dealt with summarily without the consent of the accused. The courts deal also with certain other cases, such as proceedings arising under the Master and Servants Act, the Deserted Wives and Children Act, Child Welfare Act, and administrative regulations.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 272.

Children's Courts.

Children's Courts were established in 1905 to exercise jurisdiction under Acts subsequently consolidated by the Child Welfare Act, 1923. This Act was replaced by a new Act which was brought into operation on 1st December, 1939. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate, or two Justices of the Peace. The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate in respect of children and juveniles under 18 years of age and of offences committed by or against them to the exclusion of ordinary courts of law. Where practicable Children's courts are not held in ordinary court-rooms and at any hearing or trial persons not directly interested are excluded from the place of hearing. By these means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

The jurisdiction embraces proceedings concerning maintenance of infants, offences by or against children, and neglected or uncontrollable children. Matters arising under the Deserted Wives and Children Act, e.g., complaints for wife maintenance, are also determined by the Children's Court. The Court is endowed with extensive powers, such as the committal of children to reformatory homes, release on probation, etc.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or in certain circumstances to a District Court.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

Cases before Magistrates' Courts.

Particulars of the number of offences charged, and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, are shown below. Except where otherwise stated the figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime.

Table 241.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Charges and Convictions, 1911 to 1938.

		Offences	Proportion of Total Offence Charged.				
Year.	Withdrawn or Discharged,	Convicted,	Committed to Higher Courts.	Total,	With- drawn,	Con- victed	Com- mitted to Higher Courts.
	i I		Ī		per cent.	per cent.	per cent
1911	8,878	65,058	1,178	75,114	11.8	86:6	1 6
1921	11,877	80,214	2,594	94,685	12.6	84.7	2.7
1931	17,317	101,675	2,751	121,743	14:2	83.5	2.3
1934	22,210	104,018	1,732	127,960	17.3	81.3	1.4
1935	23,017	110,135	1,748	134,900	17.1	81 6	1.3
1936	25,597	117,490	1,620	144,707	17.7	81 2	1.1
1937	20,748	103,272	1,771	125,791	16.5	82.1	1.4
1938	16,540	96,933	2,048	115,521	14.3	83.9	1.8

Toward the end of 1916 provision was made whereby persons arrested for drunkenness were allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The amount was originally fixed at 5s., the usual penalty imposed, but it has been increased to 10s. More than one-third of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions, as well as those cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty.

It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences, that is, offences against person or property. The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded, also the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Table 242.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Convictions, 1911 to 1938.

		Number	r of Convictio	ns for Minor	Offences.		
Year.	Against Againe		Against Go	ood Order	Other	Total Summary	
	Person.	Property.	Drunken- ness.	Other.	Offences.	Convictions	
1911	1,664	3,404	29,299	14,886	15,805	65,058	
1921	2,127	5,924	28,702	18,086	25,375	80,214	
1931	1,849	11,708	20,559	15,598	51,961	101,675	
1934	1,546	10,305	26,344	12,889	52,934	104,018	
1935	1,677	10,368	27,823	13,548	56,719	110,135	
1936	1,504	11,660	30,267	12,502	61,557	117,490	
1937	1,483	10,927	27,651	13,238	49,973	103,272	
1938	1,507	10,030	27,181	12,638	45,577	96,933	
		Number per	1,000 of Mea	n Populațion			
1911	1.00	2.04	[17·60 [8.94	9.49	39.07	
1921	1.01	2.81	13.61	8.58	12 04	38 05	
1931	0.72	4.58	8.04	6 10	20.34	39.78	
1934	.0:59	3.93	10.04	4.91	20.18	39.65	
1935	0.63	3.92	10.52	5.12	21:44	41:63	
1936	0.56	4 37	11.36	4.68	23 07	44.04	
1937	0.55	4.06	10.26	4.91	18 54	38 32	
1938	0.56	3:68	9.99	4.64	16.75	35.62	

There has been a marked increase in comparison with 1921 in convictions classified under the heading "other offences," which consist mainly of breaches of administrative law, e.g., traffic regulations and local government by-laws. A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met with the infliction of a fine. As local and other administrative activities have been extended, it is a natural corollary that such offences should become more numerous. Thus the convictions under the traffic regulations have increased to such an extent that in recent years they have represented a very large proportion of the offences classified in this group, the number in 1938 being 20,112, as compared with 4,192 in 1921. During the same period, however, the number of registered motor vehicles has increased from 44,443 to 322,940. Excluding offences of this class, the number of convictions per 1,000 of population in 1938 was approximately the same as in 1921.

There was a decrease during 1938 in summary convictions for offences against property, the number being the lowest since 1938, when it was 9,454. The number of convictions for drunkenness since 1921 was lowest in 1931 and highest in 1936. There was a decrease of 10 per cent. during the last two years.

Coroners' Courts.

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent in 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every Stipendiary or Police Magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible by Police Magistrates, a local resident, usually a Justice of the Peace, is appointed coroner.

At the discretion of the Coroner, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, into the causes of deaths in gaols or in mines, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property, but inquiries as to cause of deaths may be dispensed with where the Coroner deems inquiry unnecessary. The Coroner may order the attendance of any medical practitioner at the inquest, and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged guilty of manslaughter, murder, or arson, and in such cases may grant bail.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. The instructions to coroners provide that an inquest should be held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups. In such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1938, 16 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 39 for manslaughter and 13 for arson. The corresponding figures for the year 1937 were:—Murder, 16; manslaughter, 42; and arson, 5.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 97 fires in 1938, and found that 17 fires were accidental, 28 were caused wilfully, and in 52 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin. The inquiries in 1937 related to 90 fires and there were verdicts of arson in 19 cases and accident in 18 cases.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts, e.g., Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission.

A Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court, was established in 1912.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions.

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance or for giving security. The Appeal Court rehears the cases, deciding questions of fact as well as of law.

Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates. Reference is made on page 266 to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to appeals from the Taxation Board of Appeal and against the decision of the Commissioner of Taxation.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may appeal also against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the Court of trial. It also may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia.

Appeal to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £300 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy

Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Appeals from Dominion Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Dominions, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

JURY SYSTEM.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a special jury of four persons, or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912, and its amendments, and other Acts regulate special cases.

Persons liable to service on juries include, with certain exceptions, any man above the age of 21 years residing in New South Wales, and having a clear yearly income of £30 or more from real and personal estate, or a real and personal estate of the value of £300 or more. The principal exceptions are foreign subjects, who have not resided in New South Wales for at least seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Men specially exempt include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, employees of the State Governments, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, chemists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Women are not eligible to act as jurors.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Petty Sessions District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a magistrate. Lists of persons qualified and liable to serve on special juries are prepared also. They include persons of prescribed avocations.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Both accused persons and the Crown have the right to challenge eight jurors in triminal cases, and twenty in capital cases, without assigning reasons. In civil cases not more than four times the number of jurors required may be summoned, and in striking the jury to try the case twice the number required are drawn from those summoned and one-fourth of that number is struck off by each party to the case.

In criminal cases the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within twelve hours, the jury may be discharged, and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after six hours' deliberation the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if after twelve hours' deliberation three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND COURT OFFICERS.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices," and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years at a salary fixed by statute. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. Each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the judge of the Land and Valuation Court have the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his salary and length of service.

Judges of the District Court.

Any barrister of five years standing or attorney of seven years standing may be appointed as judge of the District Court by the Governor to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. Such persons hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. A judge of any District Court is also a chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on length of service.

Officers of the Courts.

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of the Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdictions, viz., the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in the common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own

Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrar, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the

judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a Police Magistrate. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Magistrates.

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service runless it is certified by the Public Service Board that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have attained the full age of thirty-five years, and have passed the prescribed examination in law. They hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, and Wollongong, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates. In country districts jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Police Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases. Police Magistrates were first appointed in 1837, and Stipendiary Magistrates in 1881.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace, explained later. In addition they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Deputy Sheriffs, Mining Wardens, Coroners and Industrial Magistrates and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace.

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The functions of justices are numerous, extending over the administration of justice generally, the maintenance of peace, and the judicial duties of the office. The judicial powers are explained in connection with the Courts of Petty Sessions, and other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents

On 31st December, 1938, there were approximately 36,000 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 1,870 were women.

Poor Persons' Legal Expenses.

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means, and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Act, 1918, authorises judges to make rules regulating the practice and procedure, and the costs and fees payable in respect of proceedings to which poor persons are parties. Such proceedings may not be instituted without permission, and judges to whom applications for permission are made are authorised to act as conciliators. The rules made under this Act do not apply to criminal proceedings.

Barristers and solicitors have enrolled under this Act to give their services free of charge on being assigned in a proper case. Out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the Crown.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1936, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancer's certificates; for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers; and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any monies or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. By the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1898-1936, provision is made for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice or imposing a fine on any solicitor. There is also provision for an appeal to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice at intervals since 1911, and illustrates the increase in numbers in recent years:—

	l . l		Solicitors.	
End of Year.	Barristers.	Sydney	Country.	Total,
1911	156	603	411	1,014
1921	185	681	431	1,112
1931	236	1,013	568	1,581
1932	257	1,020	586	1,606
1.933	259	1,048	*600	1,648
1934	270	1,075	*624	1,699
1935	$\overline{272}$	1,052	*598	1,650
1936	281	1,069	*603	1,672
1937	271	1,073	*625	1,698
1938	280	1.089	*634	1,728

TABLE 243.—Barristers and Solicitors, 1911 to 1938.

The number of barristers at the end of 1938 included 26 King's Counsel. The number stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, nor those on the roll—but not resident—in New South Wales. There were also 41 certificated conveyancers.

Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association, and solicitors under the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales. There is also a Society of Notaries.

[•] In addition, there were 4 solicitors practising in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1939. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £400. He may act also as manager, guardian or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, or as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant. He is a corporation sole with perpetual succession and a seal of office and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £100, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant, not exceeding £100, to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State.

Operations are not conducted for profit, and the fees and commission chargeable are regulated to provide sufficient money to cover working expenses only. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act the Public Trustee administers the funds of the Destitute Children's Asylum, the Matraville Soldier's Settlement, and the sale of land under the Local Government Act for the non-payment of rates. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Public Trust office during the last five years. Operations in respect of the Dacey Garden Suburb and the National Relief Fund are not included.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Estates received for Adminis-					
tration	2,014	2,203	2,063	2,073	2,208
	£	£	£	£ É	£
Amount Received*	1,132,687	1,281,821	1,504,787	1.571.901	1,836,765
Amount Paid*	1,056,953	1,287,701	1,483,962	1,477,608	1,818,712
Commission and Fees†	48,548	49,710	57,272	68,079	73,251
Office Administration	41,290	44,961	56,494	62,656	66,298
Unclaimed Money-	,	,	· •	l '	·
Paid into Treasury	11,416	19,399	7,246	9,757	4,867
Subsequently Claimed	1,117	1,267	2,909	902	1,317
Values of Estates in active		''	,,,,,,	l ""	
Administration	7,044,965	6,612,093	6,768,070	6,749,730	6,803,350

Table 244.—Public Trust Office—Transactions, 1935 to 1939.

* Trust Moneys.

† Office Revenue.

The cost of the administration of the Public Trust Office amounted to £66,298 in 1938-39.

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Act of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; deeds, titles to land, transfers, land leases; mortgages and liens; companies and firms, and documents under the Real Property Act; bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts; also business names required to be registered under the Business Names Act, 1934.

The documents relating to registration are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged in most cases for registration and for inspection. The amount collected as fees for registration, inspection, and searches, and for public documents sold by the Registrar-General during 1938 was £215,961, of which £147,598 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, and £59,976 by the Deeds Branch.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1937, jurisdiction under federal laws is vested in the courts of the States within the limits of their several jurisdictions, as to locality, subject-matter, etc. Justices of the Peace, however, are excluded from exercising federal jurisdiction. Certain Acts (e.g., the Postal Act and Customs Act) also confer jurisdiction in special cases on State Courts. Bankruptcy jurisdiction under federal legislation is conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales. A Federal Court of Bankruptcy was constituted in 1928.

There are two Commonwealth courts which possess certain jurisdiction, exclusive of State courts, viz., the High Court of Australia and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. An account of the latter court is given in the chapter of this volume entitled "Industrial Arbitration."

The High Court of Australia was established in 1903, and consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne justices. Its principal seat is at the seat of Government, but sittings are held in the various States, and district registrars are appointed as required. The jurisdiction of the Court, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, is exclusive with regard to suits between States or any State and the Commonwealth, matters arising directly under a treaty, or writs of mandamus or prohibition against a federal officer or court. The High Court is constituted also as a Court of Appeal for Australia.

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy consists of one or two Judges appointed by the Governor-General by Commission.

BANKRUPTCY.

Bankruptcy law and procedure in New South Wales were virtually codified by a consolidating Act, passed in 1898. The State law has been superseded by the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1933, which came into force on 1st August, 1928, and the State Act applies only to proceedings prior to and pending at 1st August, 1928.

Under the present bankruptcy law any person unable to pay his debts, provided the aggregate amount of indebtedness exceeds £50, may voluntarily file his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, or the debtor may surrender his estate under parts XI or XII of the said Act. Provision is made for the postponement and payment by instalments of fees payable by a debtor on filing his own petition for relief against creditors pressing him in case of hardship. Upon the issue of

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an order for sequestration the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by appeal to the Court. After sequestration of his estate a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, if approved by the Court.

An Inspector-General in Bankruptcy has been appointed under the Commonwealth Act. The bankruptcy jurisdiction in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, which form one of the federal bankruptcy districts, is vested in the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the State Supreme Court.

The Court has power to decide question of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of facts may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General' of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature, delegated by the Court. He may hear debtors' petitions, make full examination of bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt, make sequestration orders, and grant orders of discharge where the applications are not opposed. Stipendiary and police magistrates are appointed deputy registrars in country-districts.

The duties of an Official Receiver have relation to the conduct of the debtor and to the realisation and administration of his estate; he acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General, and is controlled by the Court. The receiverships of particular estates are distributed by the Court. During 1934 a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service was appointed Official Receiver, and all sequestrated estates are now vested in him. Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates.

Particulars of the operations in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to Private Finance.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS.

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs and copyrights devolves upon the federal authorities. Patents are granted under the Commonwealth Patents Act, 1903-1935, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, Norfolk Island and the territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fifth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1905-1936, a trade mark is registered for a period of fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time on payment of the prescribed fee and on proof of substantial use during the period of registration.

Under the Designs Act, 1906-1934, the registration of a design subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, rectification of the register of trade marks, and the cancellation of the registration of a design.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1935.

EXTRA TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process commenced in any State of the Commonwealth may be served in any other, and judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other. In criminal proceedings, warrants issued in one State and endorsed in another may be duly executed in the latter State and the fugitive surrendered.

Special arrangements governing these matters as between different parts of the British Empire are made in terms of an Imperial Act.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by Imperial Acts, or local Acts in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Imperial Government though since 1930 the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account subject to certain conditions has been conceded.

POLICE.

THE police force of New South Wales is organised under the Police Regulation Act of 1899 and amendments. The Commissioner of Police, under direction of the Chief Secretary, is charged with the superintendence of police, and is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner of Police may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, and he must retire on attaining the age of 65 years. Superintendents and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed constable unless he is of sound constitution, able-bodied, under the age of 30 years, of good character, and able to read and write. In practice, however, persons over 27 years of age are not considered to be eligible, and preference is given to young men between 20 and 24 years of age. A high physical standard is required of recruits. Any person who has been convicted of a felony, is in other employment, or keeps a house for the sale of liquor may not act as an officer of police.

Youths between 16 and 19 years of age may be appointed as police cadets and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. At 31st December, 1938, there were 99 cadets in training.

The Police Department controls a wireless station and an auxiliary receiving station; also a radio telephony system is in operation for communication with patrols throughout a wide area.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty, or on or after attaining the age of 60 years. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, a special allowance not exceeding his salary at the time of disablement may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension fund are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts, and they collect a large volume of statistical returns. In the metropolitan area and Newcastle the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter relating to motor and other licensed vehicles.

The State is divided into seven superintendents' districts containing 5227 police stations. The strength of the police force, including police women, cadets, trackers, etc., was 3,817 at 31st December, 1938. A classification is shown below.

TABLE 245.—Police,	Classification	at 31st	December,	1938.
--------------------	----------------	---------	-----------	-------

Classification.	Commissioner and Superintendents.	In- spectors.	Ser- geants.	Con- stables.	Ocher.	Total.	
Criminal Inves	 tigation	. 16	65	619	2,293	l	2,993
Branch		. 1	4	35	116		156
Others on detective	work			45	157		202
Fraffic		. 1	2	22	285		310
Water		•		4	20		24
Prainees	•••	•				7	7
Total of Forego	oing	. 18	71	725	2,871	7	3,692
Cadets						99	99
Special Constables	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				2		
Dalias Wasses				i	7		2 8
Matrons				l	1	4	4
Frackers			,			12	12
Total		. 18	71	726	2,880	122	3,817

The following statement shows for various years since 1901 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, police women, matrons and trackers) in relation to the population:—

Table 246.—Police Force in relation to Population, 1901 to 1938.

Year.	Number of Police.*	Inhabitants to each Policeman,	Year.	Number of Police.*	Inhabitants to each Policeman
1901	2,172	634	1934	3,534	746
1911	2,487	684	1935	3,510	757
1921	2,734	779	1936	3,614	742
1931	3,646	704	1937	3,713	730
1932	3,582	724	1938	3,692	741
1933	3,562	734]	•

[·] Exclusive of Cadets, Special Constables, Police Women, Matrons and Trackers.

The strength of the police force has been increased by about 1,200 men since 1921 and there is on the average about one police officer in New South Wales to every 741 inhabitants. During the interval since 1921 there has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police apart from any extension of duties arising from the increase in the number of inhabitants. The traffic police numbered 119 and the detective police 46 in 1921, as compared with 310 traffic police and 358 in the criminal investigation branch and on detective work in 1938.

A comparative statement of the annual expenditure of the Police Department is shown below:—

Table 247.—Police Department—Annual Expenditure, 1911 to 1939.

Year				Expen	diture.		State Contribution to
ended 30th June-		Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Superannuation Fund.	
		- 1	£	£	£	s. d.	£
1911	•••		392,602	99,951	492,553	5 1 1	24,000
1921	•••		833,818	228,283	1,062,101	10 2	80,000
1931	•••		1,291,737	302,089	1,593,826	12 6	190,800
1932	•••		954,041	261,285	1,215,326	9 6	191,500
1933			919,384	260,237	1,179,621	9 1	208,400
1934			929,817	253,983	1,183,800	9 1	209,000
1935			939,953	253,512	1,193,465	9 1	208,500
1936	•••		999,990	266,583	1,266,573	9 6	230,700
1937	•••		1,026,914	271,989	1,298,903	9 8	234,930
1938	•••		1,096,088	289,663	1,385,751	10 3	219,800
1939			1,096,683	309,681	1,406,364	10 3	202,100

Including the State contribution to the Police Superannuation Fund the cost of the Police Department reached the maximum in 1929-30, viz., £1,816,215 or 14s. 5d. per head of population. There was a steep decline in 1931-32 due mainly to reductions in salaries. Expenditure has increased each year since 1932-33 and it amounted to £1,608,464 or 11s. 9d. per head of population in 1938-39.

PRISONS.

A prison may be established by proclamation of the Governor, at any premises prepared and maintained as a prison at the public expense. A Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the care of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons in custody not being prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held by the Comptroller-General for the Sheriff, as also are prisoners under sentence of death.

All prisons must be visited at least once a week by a magistrate appointed to be "Visiting Justice," who may enter and inspect, and report to the Chief Secretary upon any matter connected with the gaol as often as he deems necessary. Such justice may hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of solitary confinement as punishment. Any judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time how and when he thinks fit.

At 30th June, 1939, there were 22 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, 6 as minor, 5 as special establishments, and 5 as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women—both at Long Bay, Sydney—the Goulburn Reformatory and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Reformatory, and prisoners convicted more than once are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The smaller gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences, and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Bombala, Glen Innes, Oberon, and Mannus, and the Emu Plains Prison Farm. At the Prison Farm, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes. At these establishments the conditions of gaol life are modified with the object of fitting the men to lead useful lives after release, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination.

The police gaols are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding fourteen days, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment.

In the larger gaols the prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

PRISONERS.

The number of gaol entries during various years since 1901 and the number of prisoners in gaol at the close of each year are shown below. The figures are exclusive of persons detained under the Inebriates Act:—

Table 248.—Prisons—Numbers of Prisoners, 1901 to 1939.

Year	Number				Prisoners und	er Sentene	ce.		
ended 30th	of Gaol Entries		Received	during Y	ear.	In	nd of Yea	ear.	
June.	during Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population
1901*	14,361	8,899	2,941	11,840	8.6	1,605	207	1,812	12:3
1911*	9,532	6,086	1,347	7,433	4.2	1,134	115	1,249	6.9
1921*	8,817	5,541	1,073	6,614	3.1	1,272	97	1,369	6.0
1931	12,731	8,863	1,264	10,127	4.0	1,628	63	1,691	6.6
1936	11,786	8,639	1,012	9,651	3.6	1,284	46	1,330	5.0
1937	9,943	7,315	917	8,232	3.1	1,137	46	1,183	4.4
1938	9,976	7,276	860	8,136	3.0	1,137	39	1,176	4.3
1939	10,636	7,642	753	8,395	3.1	1,314	50	1,364	4.9

[•] Calendar Year.

The number of gaol entries shown in the table includes convicted persons, persons awaiting trial, debtors, naval and military offenders, and persons on remand, some of whom were received and counted several times.

The number of persons received into prison under sentence in 1938-39 counted once each time received, was 8,395, viz., males 7,642 and females 753, showing an increase of 366 males and a decrease of 107 females in comparison with the preceding year. The number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence per 1,000 of the population was 3.1 in 1938-39 as compared with 8.6 in 1901, 4.5 in 1911, and 3.1 in 1921.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1938-39 was 7,146 of whom 638 were women. The number was greater by 272 than in the preceding year when distinct persons received numbered 6,874, of whom 625 were females.

Particulars of the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol during each of the last two years are as follows:—

Table 249.—Prisoners—Sentences, 1937-38 and 1938-39.

	Sentences.									
Not exceeding one w	eek							4,126	4,178	
Over one week and not exceeding one month								1,820	1,696	
Over one month and not exceeding six months									1,462	
Over six months and not exceeding one year									296	
Over one year and n					•••			199	214	
Over two years and i								60	90	
Over five years and r							•••	10	10	
Over ten vears	•••	•••						2	2	
Jovernor's pleasure	•••								1	
Life			•••					1	3	
Death			•••		•••		• • • •	6	4	
Term not specified	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	458	439	
_		Total	•	•••	•••	٠	•	8,136	8,395	

The sentences imposed on 68 per cent. of the male prisoners, and on 88 per cent. of the females received during 1938-39 did not exceed one month. Of the total number committed to gaol, 7,794 or 93 per cent. were received from police courts and 601 or 7 per cent. from higher courts. The number of persons committed to prison in default of payment of fines imposed was 5,500.

The daily average number of prisoners under sentence during the year ended 30th June, 1939, was 1,357, of whom 43 were females.

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1939, numbered 1,364, including 73 serving life sentences, and 84 who had been declared habitual criminals and sentenced for an indefinite period. There are 8 habitual criminals in mental hospitals, who are not included in prison figures.

Capital punishment may be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions are unusual. Since the beginning of the year 1918 there have been six executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, and one in 1937-38.

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowers a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time of certain criminal offences, as specified in the Act. The declarations were made only in the case of convictions on indictment until the Act was amended in 1924 to extend the system to persistent offenders, who are convicted summarily. In such cases a stipendiary or police magistrate may direct that an application be forwarded to a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Court of Quarter Sessions to have the prisoner declared an habitual criminal.

The habitual criminal serves the definite sentence imposed for the offence of which he has been convicted, then he is detained for an indefinite term, until he is deemed fit for freedom. The indeterminate stage is divided into three grades—intermediate, higher, and special. A minimum period of 4 years 8 months must be spent in the lower grades before the prisoner can gain admission to the special grade, wherein cases may be brought under consideration with a view to release on license. After release he is required to report to the authorities at stated intervals during a period specified in the license.

The cases of all habitual criminals are considered at quarterly intervals by a consultative committee appointed for that purpose and the case of each such prisoner is brought annually under the notice of the Minister of Justice.

The Habitual Criminals Act prescribes that while under detention as an habitual criminal every prisoner must work at some useful trade, and receive a share of the proceeds of his work. As the majority of these persons have not been trained in any branch of skilled labour, facilities are afforded them, while serving the definite term, to acquire training in some remunerative employment.

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Twenty-nine men were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1939. At 30th June 1939, there were under detention 40 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentence, and 84 who had passed into the indeterminate stage.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees," who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deducting the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc.

During 1938-39, the number of maintenance confinees received into gaol was 370, as compared with 330 during the year 1937-38. Gaol earnings to the amount of £1,371 were paid to dependents of confinees. Ninety-eight confinees paid the amount of their orders from gaol earnings and 67 partly from gaol earnings. The number in gaol on 30th June, 1939, was 68.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of prisoners during 1938-39 was satisfactory; 139 were punished, representing approximately 1 per cent. of the total. The number of offences was 329, including 14 assaults on officers and 18 assaults on prisoners; in 139 cases no punishment was inflicted.

Sickness and Mortality in Gaols.

The medical statistics of prisons show that, with an average daily number of 1,357 inmates during 1938-39, the total number of cases of sickness treated in hospital was 656. Four prisoners died, and 13 were released on medical grounds. The death rate was 3 per 1,000 of the average number of inmates.

Particulars relating to cases of venereal diseases amongst prisoners and those detained in lock hospitals are shown in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

Industrial Activity in Prison Establishments.

It is an accepted principle that useful employment is one of the most potent factors in promoting discipline and good conduct in the gaols and in reforming those who have lapsed into crime. Therefore employment at industries calculated to inspire interest, to encourage some degree of skill, and subsequently to prove remunerative, is provided under the supervision of competent instructors. The principal activities are farming, gardening, bread-baking, the manufacture of clothing, furniture, matting, etc., and the scope for employment in skilled trades is being extended steadily. Prisoners may receive payment for work in excess of a fixed task.

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Of the prisoners under sentence on 30th June, 1939, 66 per cent. were natives of New South Wales, 19 per cent. were from other States of the Commonwealth, 9 per cent. came from the British Isles and the remainder were chiefly Europeans.

Foreign Countries

At Sea...

Not Stated

Total

The distribution of prisoners serving sentences at 30th June, 1939, according to birtliplace and religion, was as follows:-

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Religion.	Males,	Females.	Total.
New South Wales Other Australian States New Zealand England and Wales Scotland Ireland Other British	19	32 12 2 2 	900 267 21 75 34 14	Church of Englaud Roman Catholic Methodist Presbyterian Other Christian Non-Christian No religion	506 457 48 77 53 3	28 24 2 	529 481 48 79 58 3

Table 250.—Prisoners—Birthplaces and Religions, 1938-39.

Six prisoners were illiterate, and one could read and write in a foreign language only.

30

1.364

Total

1,314

50

1.364

 $\overline{28}$

1

4

1,314

50

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

First Offenders.

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not been convicted previously of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily, and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months. Such persons are required to undergo an examination to facilitate future indentification and to report periodically to the police. During the period of probation they may be arrested and committed to prison for the term of sentence imposed for any breach of the conditions of their release.

The hearing of charges against female first offenders except cases of larceny in retail sliops, must be in private unless the defendant elects to be heard in open court, and reports of such cases may not be published.

The following table shows particulars concerning persons released as first offenders in the various years since 1901; cases of children released on probation by the Children's Courts are not included.

Table 251.—First	Offenders	released	011	Probation,	1901	to	1938.
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	First Offend	ers Released or	Probation.		First Offenders Released on Probation				
Year. By Higher Courts. By Magistrates Courts.	Total.	Year. ended 30th June.	By Higher Courts.	By Magistrates Courts.	Total.				
1901 1911 1921 1931* 1932*	156 220 246 1 9	23 61 395 703 464	179 281 641 704 473	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	₁	338 407 342 423 571	342 407 343 423 572		
1933*	4	434	438		í				

Year-ended 30th June.

Prisoners released on Probation.

By good conduct and industry certain classes of prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. They are released on license on terms similar to those applied to first offenders as described above.

The licenses operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the license, and recommittal to gaol for the balance of the sentence. Licenses under the Crimes Act were granted to 85 men and 1 woman during the year ended 30th June, 1939.

Cost of Administration of Justice.

The following table shows the amount expended by the State in the administration of justice, in the protection of property, and in the punishment of criminals, in New South Wales during 1920-21 and 1930-31, and in each of the last three years; also the amount of fines and fees, and net returns from prisoners' labour paid into the Consolidated Revenue.

Table 252.—Cost of Administration of Justice, 1921 to 1939.

Expenditure and Revenue.	1920- 2 1.	1930-31.	1936-3 7 .	1937-38.	1938-39.
Expenditure— Law Administration—	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries, Pensions, etc., of Judges Other	59,106 288,742	63,903 380,919	80,021 371,093	80,319 $420,255$	81,324 447,259
	347,848	444,822	451,114	500,574	528,583
Police—					
Administration, etc Payments to Pension Fund	00,000	1,593,826 190,800	1,263,079 284,930		
	1,142,201	1,794,626	1,498,009	1,605,551	1,608,464
Prisons	126,122*	215,809	180,581	193,069	200,578
Total Expenditure	1,616,171	2,445,257	2,129,704	2,299,194	2,337,620
Revenue					
Fees Fines and Forfeitures Receipts by Prisons Department	100,188 45,303 212	210,418 62,503 15,029	206,059 73,133 8,176	68,907	248,070 73,601 7,215
Total Revenue	145,703	287,950	287,368	300,371	328,886
Net Cost	1,470,468	2,157,307	1,842,336	1,998,823	2,008,734
Expenditure per Head of Mean Population—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Law Administration	3 4 10 11	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 14 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 5 \\ 11 & 2 \end{array}$	3 8 11 10	3 10 11 9
Prisons	1 2	l 9	1 4	11 10	1 6
Total Expenditure	15 5	19 7	15 11	16 11	17 1
Revenue	1 5	2 4	2 2	2 2	2 5
Net Cost	14 0	17 3	13 9	14 9	14 8

[·] Calendar year preceding.

The expenditure on law administration includes the salaries, etc., of judges, and the expenditure of the Departments of the Attorney-General and of Justice, except the expenditure on prisons, which is shown separately, and on sub-departments not directly concerned in the administration of the law, and certain other expenses.

The expenditure by the Police Department shown above is not absorbed solely by police services proper, since the members of the police force perform extensive administrative services for other Departments of State.

The receipts of the Prisons Department as stated in the table do not include the value of work done by the prisoners for the prisons and Government departments.

COMMERCE.

Power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with the countries and between the States of Australia is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament.

The first Federal Act relating to customs came into operation by proclamation on 4th October, 1901. The Act, with amendments, provides administrative machinery in relation to customs, prescribes the manner in which duties are to be computed and paid, and authorises the inspection of imports and exports.

Prior to federation a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade. On 8th October, 1901, when the Customs Tariff Act of 1902 was introduced in the Federal Parliament, a uniform tariff for all the States was imposed, trade and commerce between the States became free, and the power of the Commouwealth to impose duties of customs and excise became exclusive, except that the State of Western Australia was given the right to levy duty on interstate imports for a period of five years.

By the Customs Act certain imports are prohibited, and the prohibition may be extended by proclamation to other commodities. The conditions under which goods for export are prepared may be prescribed by regulation, and the exportation of goods which do not conform to the required standards may be prohibited. In terms of the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933, the importation or exportation of any goods may be prohibited by regulation unless they bear a prescribed trade description.

Matters relating to trade and customs are administered by the Federal Department of Trade and Customs which is under the direction of a Commonwealth Minister of the Crown.

The Tariff Board has been appointed for the assistance of the Minister, under an Act which came into operation in March, 1922. consists of four members, including an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs, who is chairman. The Tariff Board Act, 1921-1934, prescribes that the Minister shall refer to the Board for investigation such matters as appeals against the decisions of the Comptroller-General in respect of the interpretation of the tariff; the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties or for bounties; the effect of bounties; proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country; and questions whether a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff to charge unnecessarily high prices. In addition, the Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry matters relating to the classification of goods under by-law items in the tariff or to the determination of the value of goods for duty, and he may request it to report as to the effect of the customs and excise tariffs and of the customs laws on the industries of the Commonwealth, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of industries in relation to the tariff.

Certain inquiries conducted by the Tariff Board must be held in public e.g., those relating to revision of the tariff, to proposals for bounties, or to questions whether a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff, but evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private.

34175 _A

The Commonwealth Department of Commerce was established as the Department of Markets in 1924 to supervise matters relating to the oversea marketing of Australian produce. Its functions include the collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial data, the supervision of the grade and quality of goods exported, the investigation of matters affecting trade, commerce, and industry, and the control of the Trade Commissioner service abroad. The department is under the control of a Minister of the Crown.

Under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act official control is exercised over the preparation, manufacture, quality, grading, packing and labelling of practically all foodstuffs exported. A number of specially trained officers examine the goods either during the course of preparation or prior to exportation.

The distribution abroad of Australian butter and cheese, dried vine fruits, canned fruits, wine, meat, apples and pears is regulated by marketing organisations vested with statutory powers by the Federal Parliament. The statutory boards are the Australian Dairy Produce Board, the Dried Fruits Control Board, the Australian Canned Fruits Control Board, the Australian Wine Board, the Australian Meat Board and the Australian Apple and Pear Board. Control by such boards is exercised by means of licenses issued to exporters under which they are required to export the goods to overseas markets under such restrictions and conditions as the marketing authorities in Australia prescribe. For some primary products assistance has been given by the Government of the Commouwealth in the form of bounties on export. Details of these matters are given in the appropriate chapters of this Year Book.

Trade representation abroad is conducted by Trade Commissioners who have been appointed for service in India and Ceylon, Egypt, China, Japan, the Netherlands East Indies, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America. The work in Loudon is undertaken by the High Commissioner for Australia, and an officer under his control is stationed in Paris.

The department co-operates with the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, which represents the dairying, dried and canned fruits, apple and pear, and egg industries, and maintains a Director of Trade Publicity in London. The Committee is assisted by a subsidy from the Commonwealth Government.

The Government of New South Wales is represented in London by the Agent-General.

Control of Oversea Trade-Wartime Regulations.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, various regulations have been promulgated under the Customs Act for the control of oversea trade, with a view of conserving and controlling oversea exchange for national purposes. The export of all goods was made subject to license from the Department of Trade and Commerce as from 25th September, 1939, under regulations promulgated two days earlier. Goods may be exempted by the Minister, and the following have been exempted, viz.: goods exported through the post and not subject to any restriction by the Government; passengers' baggage and effects not exceeding £100 in value; property of the Commonwealth Government; goods exported as ships' stores; and goods intended for use and consumption in the territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru, Norfolk Island, British Solomon Islands,

Fiji, the mandated territory of Western Samoa, American Samoa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Tonga, New Hebrides, Cook Islands and New Caledonia, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the quantities exported are not in excess of the usual quantities shipped by the exporters concerned.

Applications for export licenses must be made to the Customs Office at the port of shipment. The conditions of the issue of the licenses require that all shipping documents, bills of exchange, and banking documents relating to the consignments be delivered to the Commonwealth Bank or its agencies, which in due course will pay to the licensees an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the net proceeds of the oversea sales. In this way it is ensured that export transactions and the proceeds of the sales will be controlled by the Commonwealth Bank.

Regular exporters need not obtain a license for each individual shipment, but special licenses may be issued to them in respect of all shipments of any specified commodity or group of commodities during the currency of the license. Unless the Minister determines otherwise, special licensees are required to draw all their shipping documents in the name or to the order of the Commonwealth Bank or its agents.

These regulations, which are designated the Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations, do not supersede any export regulations already in operation.

Regulations have been made also to place an embargo upon the export from Australia of securities of any description without the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer. Reference to these regulations is made in the chapter of this Year Book entitled "Private Finance."

For the control of imports, regulations were promulgated on 1st December, 1939. The importation of certain commodities is prohibited and others are admitted under a licensing system only. The system may be applied to sterling as well as non-sterling countries, but for the present the former have been exempted from its application.

The effect of these regulations is to prohibit or control imports from all foreign countries and from Canada, Newfoundland and Hongkong. Imports from the remaining parts of the British Empire, British mandated territories, Egypt and the Sudan are not subject to license because sterling may be used to purchase goods from these countries.

To facilitate the administration of the imports control plan, goods entering Australia have been classified according to relative national importance, in four categories, viz.: (a) essential or very important imports; (b) goods of a second order of importance; (c) goods of a third order of importance, and (d) inessential goods, the importation of which is prohibited.

Importation of goods in the first three categories will be permitted from non-sterling countries on the basis of imports by individuals during the year ended 30th June, 1939. The first licensing period will extend from 1st December, 1939, to 31st January, 1940, and importers will be granted licenses to import goods not exceeding one-sixth of the value of their respective imports during 1938-39. On account of variations in prices, this decision may involve a reduction in volume of many imports not in the prohibited group.

Special provision will be made, however, for the control of imports having special characteristics, such as those of a seasonal character; those of an irregular character, such as special plant and equipment for industry; essential commodities for which the demand has been stimulated by the war and essential commodities recently subjected to substantial increases in prices.

The following classes of goods may be imported without license:—the products or manufactures of sterling countries referred to above; passengers' baggage and effects; passengers' furniture and household effects; goods imported through the post office upon which the duty payable does not exceed £5 and which are not included in category (d); gifts; goods of no commercial value; trade catalogues, trophies and decorations, etc.

In the administration of the import control plan, action will be taken to ensure free competition and to prevent the development of monopolies.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Statistics relating to the oversea trade of the various States of Australia are recorded by the Federal Department of Trade and Customs. The records of imports as shown in this chapter include those re-exported for consumption in other States or elsewhere. Exports classified as "Australian Produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped oversea at ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Complete records of interstate trade have not been available since 12th September, 1910, when the Customs Department ceased to record them. Therefore, the figures in this chapter, except those in Tables 273 and 274, are exclusive of the large volume of interstate trade, and do not represent the total external trade of New South Wales.

OVERSEA TRADE.

The values, as shown in the following tables relating to goods imported and exported oversea, are based on the values recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs.

Valuation of Imports.

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were ad valorem, such value being the sum of the following:—(a) The actual price paid by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export at the date of exportation, whichever is the higher; (b) all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and (c) 10 per cent. of the amounts (a) and (b).

The value of imports is recorded in British currency, though the term is not strictly synonymous with "currency of the United Kingdom" (sterling) since values of imports expressed in £ s. d. are regarded for duty purposes as being in British currency. This applies in particular to imports from New Zealand and the Union of South Africa when the currencies of these countries are not at par with the currency of the United Kingdom (sterling). No adjustment on this account has been made in the tables of this chapter when the term sterling has been used as synonymous with British currency. Conversion to British currency in the case of imports in other currencies is based on the commercial rates of exchange.

Valuation of Exports.

The value of goods exported is recorded in Australian currency and includes the cost of containers. Until 1st July, 1937, the commodities were assessed at their value in the principal markets in Australia. In regard to certain commodities, however, a different method was adopted at various dates as follows:—

From 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1937, sugar sold in Australia for export was valued at the f.o.b. price at which it was sold to oversea buyers, and sugar shipped on consignment at the f.o.b. equivalent of prices ruling in the London markets. Also goods on which bounty or rebate was payable on export were assessed at their market value in Australia less the amount of the bounty or rebate.

From 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1937, wool sold in Australia for export was valued at the actual price paid plus the cost of placing it on board ship, and wool shipped on consignment at the f.o.b. equivalent of prices ruling in Australia.

From 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1937, wheat sold in Australia for export was valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which it was sold, and wheat shipped on consignment at the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

From 1st April, 1934, to 30th June, 1937, butter sold in Australia for export was valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which it was sold, and butter shipped on consignment at the f.o.b. equivalent of the current ruling price overseas. These prices, however, were adjusted from time to time on the basis of information received from the Australian Dairy Produce Export Board.

From 1st July, 1934, to 30th June, 1937, flour sold in Australia for export was valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the flour was sold, and flour shipped on consignment at the f.o.b. equivalent of prices ruling in Australia.

Since 1st July, 1937, the values of exports generally have been assessed as follows:—

- (1) Goods sold to oversea buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold, e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (2) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale. As regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Oversea Imports and Exports—Value.

The total value in Australian currency of oversea imports and exports of New South Wales as recorded by the Customs Department, during

various years since 1901 is shown in the following table, with the value per head of population. The figures, with the exception of those relating to the year 1901, do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

TABLE 253.—Oversea Imports and Exports (N.S.W.), 1901 to 1939.

(Values expressed in Australian Currency.)

		(Oversea Exports.		Total Trade
Year ended 80th June.	Oversea Imports.	Australian Produce,	Other Produce.	Total.	Oversea,
1901* 1911* 1921 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	£ A 17,560,207 27,343,428 72,466,388 63,491,123 57,129,636 29,817,013 23,948,174 29,848,732 32,264,818 40,897,621 45,378,652 51,297,217 63,955,611 58,050,811	£ A † 29,938,415 48,302,717 47,170,407 33,877,534 30,346,929 33,147,646 44,518,406 30,909,246 35,167,572 44,640,164 53,920,115 45,018,310 41,464,539	£ A † 2,222,986 4,299,089 2,118,483 1,884,273 1,517,998 1,549,907 2,094,381 2,332,759 2,561,660 2,892,036 3,382,397 3,393,191 4,375,393	£ A 18,210,627 32,161,401 52,601,806 49,288,890 35,761,807 31,864,927 34,697,553 46,612,787 42,242,005 37,729,232 47,532,200 57,302,512 48,411,501 45,839,932	£ A 35,770,834 59,504,829 125,068,194 112,780,013 92,891,443 61,681,940 58,645,727 76,461,519 74,506,823 78,626,853 92,910,852 108,599,729 112,367,112 103,890,743
		PER HEAD O	OF POPULATION.		
.1901* .1911* .1921 .1929 .1930 .1931 .1932 .1933 .1934 .1935 .1936 .1937 .1938 .1939	£ s. d. 12 16 11 16 8 5 34 13 4 25 11 3 22 13 7 11 14 3 9 6 6 11 10 5 12 6 11 15 6 1 17 1 8 19 2 9 23 12 2 21 4 8	£ s. d. † 17 19 7 23 2 2 18 19 9 13 9 0 11 18 6 12 18 2 17 3 7 15 5 5 13 7 0 16 16 1 20 2 3 16 12 5 15 3 4	£ s. d. 1 6 8 2 1 1 0 17 1 0 15 0 0 12 0 0 12 1 0 16 2 0 17 10 0 19 5 1 1 9 1 5 3 1 5 1 1 12 0	£ s. d. 13 6 6 19 6 3 25 3 3 19 16 10 14 4 0 12 10 6 13 10 3 17 19 9 16 3 3 14 6 5 17 17 10 21 7 6 17 17 6 16 15 4	£ s. d. 26 3 5 35 14 8 59 16 7 45 8 1 36 17 7 24 4 9 22 16 9 29 10 2 28 10 2 29 16 11 34 19 6 40 10 3 41 9 8 38 0 0

^{*} Year ended 31st December.

The values quoted above have been stated in Australian currency which was depreciated in relation to the currency of the United Kingdom in 1930-31. On the average the addition to the sterling value of exports arising from the premium on oversea exchange was nearly 18 per cent. in 1930-31, 27 per cent. in 1931-32, and 25 per cent. since 1932-33. Particulars of the rates of exchange are shown in the chapter of this volume entitled Private Finance.

[†] Not available.

The following table shows particulars relating to the oversea trade of the State, similar to those in table 253, but with values expressed in British currency. Exports in the form of ships' stores are excluded, except in 1901.

Table 254.—Oversea Imports and Exports (N.S.W.), 1901 to 1939.

(Values expressed in British Currency.)

Year ended Oversea 30th June. Imports.		Oversea Exports.					
Oversea Imports,	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	Total Trade Oversea.			
£stg. 17,560,207 27,343,428 72,466,388 63,491,123 57,129,636 26,311,411 18,797,584 23,831,322 25,760,333 32,652,791 36,230,461 40,955,861	£stg. 29,938,415 48,302,717 47,170,407 33,877,534 25,745,092 26,058,705 35,562,879 31,865,651 28,079,600 35,645,707 43,055,759	£stg. † 2,222,986 4,299,089 2,118,483 1,884,273 1,276,732 1,223,590 1,674,017 1,864,927 2,047,865 2,311,909 2,703,793	£stg. 18,210,627 32,161,401 52,601,806 49,288,890 35,761,807 27,021,824 27,282,295 37,236,896 33,730,578 30,127,465 37,957,616 45,759,552	£stg. 35,770,834 59,504,829 125,038,194 112,780,013 92,891,443 53,333,235 46,079,879 61,038,218 59,490,911 62,780,256 74,188,077 86,715,413			
51,082,364 46,347,953	35,948,779 33,113,659	2,712,327 $3,498,109$	38,661,106 36,611,768	89,723,470 82,959,721			
£ s. d. 12 16 11 16 8 5 34 13 4 25 11 3 22 13 7 10 6 10 7 6 5 9 4 0 9 17 2 12 7 11 13 12 9 15 5 6	£ s. d. † † 17 19 7 23 2 2 18 19 9 13 9 0 10 2 3 10 3 0 13 14 5 12 3 11 10 13 3 4 16 1 3	£ s. d. † 1 6 8 2 1 1 0 17 1 0 15 0 0 10 1 0 9 6 0 12 11 0 14 3 0 15 6 0 17 5 1 0 2	£ s. d. 13 6 6 19 6 3 25 3 3 19 16 10 14 4 0 10 12 4 10 12 6 14 7 4 12 18 2 11 8 9 14 5 9 17 1 5	£ s. d. 26 3 5 35 14 8 59 16 7 45 8 1 36 17 7 20 19 2 17 18 11 23 11 4 22 15 4 23 16 8 27 18 6 32 6 11 33 2 5			
	17,560,207 27,343,428 72,466,388 63,491,123 57,129,636 26,311,411 18,797,584 23,831,322 25,760,333 32,652,791 36,230,461 40,955,861 51,062,364 46,347,953 £ s. d. 12 16 11 16 8 5 34 13 4 25 11 3 22 13 7 10 6 10 7 6 5 9 4 0 9 17 2 12 7 11 13 12 9	£stg. 17,560,207 27,343,428 72,466,388 48,302,717 63,491,123 47,170,407 57,129,636 33,877,534 26,311,411 18,797,584 26,058,705 23,831,322 25,760,333 31,865,651 32,652,791 23,652,791 23,6461 35,645,707 40,955,861 43,055,759 51,062,364 43,055,759 51,062,364 35,948,779 46,347,953 PER HEAD OR £ s. d. 12 16 11 16 8 5 17 19 7 34 13 4 23 2 2 25 11 3 18 19 9 22 13 7 10 6 10 10 2 3 7 6 5 10 3 0 9 4 0 13 14 5 9 17 2 12 3 11 12 7 11 10 13 3 13 12 9 13 8 4 15 5 6 16 1 3 18 17 0 13 5 5	## Froduce. Froduce. ## Estg. ## Estg. ## Estg. ## Type	## Froduce. Froduce. Froduce. Froduce. ## Froduce. Froduce. Froduce. ## Froduce. Froduce. ## Froduce. Froduce. ## Froduce. Froduce. ## Froduce. Froduce. ## Froduce. Froduce. ## Froduce. Froduce. ## Fr			

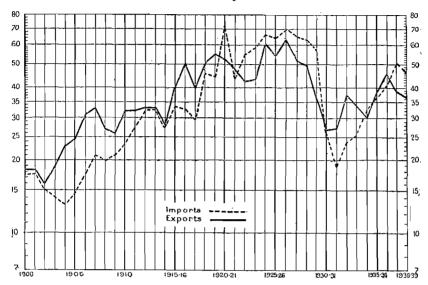
^{*} Year ended 31st December.

The increase in the aggregate value of trade during the decennium 1901 to 1911 was the result of industrial expansion, and the increase in trade between 1911 and 1921 was due, in a large measure, to enhanced prices. In 1920-21 the value of imports was abnormally high as a result of the prompt despatch of goods ordered abroad during the post-war period of trade expansion, in anticipation of a curtailment of quantity and protracted delivery. After a decline in the following year the value rose rapidly and remained at a high level for several years.

[†] Not available.

OVERSEA TRADE, 1900 TO 1938-39.

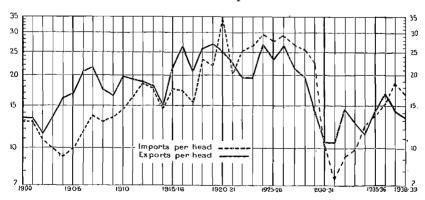
Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 sterling.

OVERSEA TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1900 TO 1938-39.

Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £ (Stg.) per head of population.

The diagrams are ratio graphs. The vertical scale of each graph is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graphs.

In 1929-30 there was a decline of about 10 per cent., followed by successive falls of 54 per cent. in 1930-31 and 29 per cent. in 1931-32, when the value (in British currency) was less than 30 per cent. of the value in 1928-29. This rapid decrease followed upon measures taken to discourage importations in view of the effects of an adverse trade balance upon economic conditions in Australia, though it was due in part to a fall in prices of the goods imported

In 1932-33 the value of imports began to rise again and the average increase during the five years ended June, 1937, exceeded £4,400,000 (sterling) per annum. In 1937-38, there was a further increase of £10,000,000 (sterling) and the value (in British currency) was the highest since 1929-30.

In 1938-1939, the value declined to £46,347,953 (sterling) a decrease of over £4,700,000 as compared with the previous year.

The bulk of the exports are products of the rural industries, and the quantities available for export vary with seasonal conditions. Between 1901 and 1911 the value of exports, increasing with production, rose by 77 per cent. During the following decade the industries suffered severely by reason of drought and war, which caused a diminution in production, but the value of exports continued to rise under the influence of higher prices. From 1924-25 to 1928-29 the value was maintained at a high level, though a downward trend was evident towards the close of this period. Under the influence of a steep fall in prices the value of exports declined in 1930-31 to the lowest amount in any year since 1914-15. Then a rising volume of trade began to offset the fall in prices and the annual value trended upwards. Some fluctuations occurred as a result of the shipment of an unusually large quantity of gold specie, valued at £A13,344,888, in 1932-33, and of changes in the prices of wool which rose and fell in alternate years from 1933-34 to 1935-36.

During 1936-37 there were increases in both volume and value of wool exported, and an increase in the value of wheat and flour due to a marked rise in prices. Wool and wheat experienced a sharp decline during the next two years, and in 1937-38 there were decreases of £8,500,000 in wool and £1,700,000 in wheat and flour, though the value of butter exports increased by nearly £760,000. In the following year the decline in the value of exports of wool was £1,800,000 and in wheat and flour £1,700,000; hides and skins declined by £900,000, meat by £560,000, and butter by £538,000; on the other hand there was an increase of £1,100,000 in the exports of iron and steel.

Particulars of the quantity and value of the principal commodities exported are shown in Table 265 of this chapter and decennial tables as to the quantity and value of exports are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

An index of the volume of exports, 1920-21 to 1938-39, is shown in Table 269.

The monthly movement of imports and exports—bullion and specie excluded—from July, 1934, to June, 1939, is illustrated in the following table:---

TABLE 255.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise, Monthly (N.S.W.).

			I	mports.		l		1	Exports,					
Month.		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938			
		1935.	1936.	1937.	1933.	1939.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.			
	Australian Currency Values.													
		£ 000.						1 £000	£ 000.	£ 000	£ 00			
July		2,856					1,298							
August	• • • •	0.701				5,113					1,90			
September		3,361				4,580	2,193				2,83			
October		3,394		4,113		4,556					3,83			
November		3,217	3,533	4,134	5,545	4,666	3,713	5,243			4,77			
December		2,912	3,461	3,808		4,031								
January		3,534	4,153	4,293	5,021	4,465	3,107	3,838	3,982	2,509	2,75			
February		2,762	3,253	3,347	4,861	4,380	3,933	5,170			3,35			
March		3,963				5,117					3,57			
April		2,780	3,394	4,346	4,791	3,774	3,754	2,123	5,158		2,36			
May		3,325		3,727	5,456	4,782	2,351	2,373						
June	•••	3,195	3,474	4,964	5,215	4,834	2,975	2,127	2,889	2,510	2,79			
Total		39,030	43,508	49,173	61,676	55,041	34,826	42,543	51,782	42,593	37,62			
				Britis	h Currer	ıcy Valı	ues.							
July		2,280	2,792	3,458	3,933	3,787	1,036	1,593	1,388	2,012	1,66			
August		2,979		3,212	4,001	4,082	1,358	1,669	1,495	1,861	1,52			
September		2,684		3,035	4,190	3,657	1,751	2,532	2,796		2,26			
October		2,710		3,284	4,156	3.638	3,018	3,485	3,720	3,468	3,06			
November		2,568	2,820	3,301	4,428	3,725	2,964	4,186	4,392	3,674	3,80			
December		2,325	2,764	3,040	4,077	3,218	2,648		5,055	3,753	3,15			
January		2,821	3,316	3,427	4,009	3,565	2,480	3,064	3,179		2,20			
February		2,205	2,598	2,672	3,881	3.497	3,140	4,128	5,116	2,908	2,67			
March		3,164		3,422	4,223	4,086	2,160	4,194	4,359	3,458	2,85			
April		2,220		3,470	3,825	3,013	2,998	1,695	4,118	3,303	1,88			
May	• • •	2,655	3,047	2,976	4,356	3,818	1,877	1,895	3,419		2,70			
Juno	•••	2,551	2,773	3,963	4,164	3,859	2,375	1,698	2,306	2,004	2,23			
Total		31,162	34,737	39,260	49,243	43,945	27,805	33,966	41,343	34,006	30,03			

As a general rule the inflow of imports is fairly even throughout the year. The volume of exports is usually greater during the months of September to March than in the other months. It rises after the opening of the wool sales in August or September, and becomes more active as the wheat arrives at the seaboard and the production of butter expands.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

The annual values of imports and exports shown in Tables 253 and 254 include consignments of bullion and specie (mainly gold), which in some years were very large, e.g., the exports of 1932-33. These consignments are to be regarded as relating to the trade of the Commonwealth rather than of New South Wales.

In the following statement of oversea trade of New South Wales, imports and exports of bullion and specie are distinguished from those of other commodities:—

Table 256.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie, (N.S.W.), 1911 to 1939.

	:	Imports.				Expo	orts.			
Year ended		D111		Me	erchandis	е.	Bullio	n and Sp	ecie.	
30th June.	Mer- chandise.	Bullion and Specie,	Total Imports,	Austra- lian Pro- ducc.	Other.	Total,	Austra- lian Pro- duce.	Other.	Total.	Total Exports
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	0003	£000	£000£	£000	£000
			2.	Lustralian (Currency	Values.				
1911* 1921 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1936 1936 1938 1939	26,089 72,437 63,281 56,927 29,538 23,442 28,783 30,983 39,031 43,508 49,173 61,677 55,041	1,254 29 210 203 279 506 1,066 1,329 1,867 1,870 2,124 2,279 3,010	27,343 72,463 63,491 57,130 29,817 23,948 29,849 32,265 40,898 45,378 51,297 63,956 58,051	26,657 44,533 46,994 29,744 28,885 29,734 32,021 38,602 33,998 41,495 50,484 41,209 36,257	1,126 4,284 2,089 1,884 1,289 1,078 889 760 828 1,047 1,298 1,384 1,367	27,783 48,817 49,083 31,628 30,174 30,812 32,910 39,362 34,826 42,542 51,782 42,593 37,624	3,281 3,770 177 4,134 1,462 3,414 12,498 1,308 1,170 2,145 3,436 3,810 5,208	1,097 15 29 472 1,205 1,572 1,733 1,845 2,085 2,009 3,008	4,378 3,785 206 4,134 1,691 3,886 13,703 2,880 2,890 3,990 5,521 5,819 8,216	32,161 52,602 49,289 35,762 31,865 34,698 46,613 42,242 47,532 57,303 48,412 45,840
				British Cu	rrency V	alues.				
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	26,071 18,399 22,981 24,699 31,162 34,737 39,260 49,242 43,945	240 398 850 1,061 1,491 1,493 1,696 1,820 2,403	26,311 18,797 23,831 25,760 32,653 36,230 40,956 51,062 46,348	24,603 23,325 25,565 30,820 27,144 33,130 40,307 32,901 28,948	1,098 845 710 607 661 836 1,036 1,105 1,091	25,701 24,170 26,275 31,427 27,805 33,966 41,343 34,006 30,039	1,142 2,734 9,998 1,046 936 2,516 2,748 3,048 4,166	179 378 964 1,258 1,386 1,476 1,668 1,607 2,407	1,321 3,112 10,962 2,304 2,322 3,992 4,416 4,655 6,573	27,022 27,282 37,237 33,731 30,127 37,958 45,759 38,661 36,612

^{*} Year ended 31st December.

Imports of bullion and specie consist mainly of gold from New Guinea,... Papua and New Zealand.

The value during 1938-39 amounted to £2,403,258 (sterling) including gold £2,347,001, silver £56,226 and bronze £31. Of the gold the countries of origin were Fiji £698,186, New Guinea £1,373,815, New Zealand £201,861, Papua £71,772, and other countries £1,367.

Exports of bullion and specie in 1938-39 were valued at £8,216,089 (Australian currency), including gold £8,153,729, silver £62,330, and bronze £30. Gold to the value of £115,675 was sent to the United Kingdom, and £8,030,727 to the United States of America.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The direction of the oversea trade of New South Wales is indicated in the following statement, which shows the value of imports to and of exports from the principal countries during the last three years. Particulars

regarding the imports relate to the country of origin and the values are expressed in British currency. The values of exports are expressed in Australian currency.

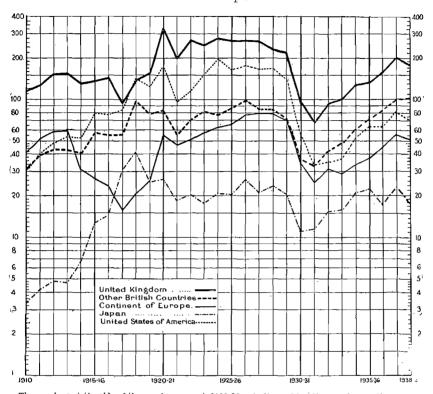
	Oversea I m	ports (Countr	y of Origin).	C	oversea Expo	rts.
Country.	1936-37.	1 :37-38.	1938-39.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ A	£ A	£A
United Kingdom	15,709,978	20,031,109	17,785,746	18,584,309	17,459,593	13,161,772
Canada	2,753,414	3,803,223	3,402,942	830,138	734,105	607,853
Union of South Africa	143,673	173,937	128,979	134,483	177,394	158,739
India and the East	2,415,117	2,646,815	2,604,024	1,029,442	1,326,522	1,417,578
New Zealand	653,071	730,816	1,005,657	5,652,155	4,028,209	4,275,981
Pacific Islands	2,222,754	2,217,283	2,667,143	1,568,618	1,814,317	1,646,417
Other British Possession3	211,480	341,614	360,037	888,730	272,674	257,560
Total, British	24,109,487	23,980,797	27,904,528	26,687,831	25,812,814	21,555,900
Belgium	332,700	563,626	466,295	3,736,337	2,297,274	2.303.136
France	437,978	458,617	517,936	3,434,265	5,275,390	4,212,401
Germany	1,587,567	1,924,329	1,888,696	2,015,443	1,967,018	1,019,328
Italy	147,432	344,034	340,839	2,388,776	959,843	568,885
Netherlands	461,947	374,868	404,614	680,114	296,232	431,635
Norway	190,025	214,630	171,654	53,091	46, 532	3,705
Sweden	402,501	526,990	316,757	93,220	96,435	174,334
Switzerland	256,365	384,437	402,936	115,263	72,908	119,782
Other European	628,866	803,940	673,106	1,652,615	1,802,338	658,279
United States and Hawaii	6,339,152	8,209,456	7,030,826	10,460,607	6,028,946	9,540,762
Japan	1,752,259	2,389,841	1,778,829	4,194,480	1,968,084	2,005,194
Netherlands East Indies	2,382,312	2,908,012	2,597,981	446,583	449,000	505,970
China and other Eastern					****	
Countries	677,193	628,072	635,291	726,391	690,266	2,180,240
Pacific Islands	65,408	33,546	31,909	431,361	439,856	375,540
Other Foreign Countries	220,898	249,442	207,169	186,055	208,565	181,941
Total, Foreign	15,982,603	20,013,840	17,464,838	30,614,631	22,598;687	24,284,032
Outside Packages and Con-			i .			
tainers	863,771	1,067,727	978,587	•••		l
Total, All Countries	40,955,861	51,082,364	46,317,953	57,302,512	48,411,501	45,839,932

^{*} Includes New Guinea and Papua.

In the oversea trade of New South Wales the value of the goods to and from the United Kingdom exceeds the trade with any other country. In 1938-39 imports valued at £17,735,746 (sterling) or 38.3 per cent. of the total imports were the products of the United Kingdom. Exports shipped to that country were valued at £A13,161,772, representing 28.7 per cent. of the total exports. The corresponding proportions in 1928-29 were imports 37.2 per cent. and exports 26.4 per cent. The figures shown in respect of trade with the United Kingdom are exclusive of imports from and exports to the Irish Free State.

Direct trade with European countries other than the United Kingdom in 1938-39 consisted of imports valued at £5,182,833 (sterling) or 11.2 per cent., and exports valued at £A9,494,385 or 20.7 per cent. The value of imports from the Continent of Europe in 1928-29 was £7,760,176, and the value of exports thereto was £17,732,133, the relative proportions being 12 per cent. of imports and 36 per cent. of exports.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1910 TO 1933-09. Ratio Graph.



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £100.000 sterling. The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the percentage of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The interchange between New South Wales and British countries usually shows a pronounced excess of imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, India and Ceylon and an excess of exports to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The excess of imports in the trade with the United Kingdom amounted to £stg.6,000,000 in 1937-38 and £stg.7,300,000 in 1938-39.

Trade with most of the foreign countries with which the interchange is large, e.g., France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Japan, results in an excess of exports. In contrast there is usually an excess of imports from the United States and Netherlands East Indies. In 1936-37 and 1938-39 the exports to the United States exceeded the imports owing to heavy gold shipments, and in 1937-38 imports from Japan exceeded exports thereto.

The following statement shows the value in British currency of British and foreign oversea imports in each of the last eleven years, as compared with the annual average values in the four quinquennial periods between 1911 and 1931.

Table 258.—Origin of Oversea Imports of N.S.W., 1911 to 1939.

	Value of	Oversca I	mports, a	ecording t (British	o Country Currency.)		—Annual	Average.	
Peric d.	United Kingdom	Other British Countries	Total British Empire.	Continent of Europe.	United States of America	Japan.	Other Foreign Countries	Total Foreign Countries	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1911 to 1915-16*	14,006	4,459	18,465	4,541	5,479	662	1,393	12,075	30,540
1916-17 to 1920-21	17,227	7,370	24,597	2,825	11,979	2,747	2,938	20,489	45,086
1921-22 to 1925-26	25,068	7,396	32,464	5,674	14,405	1,951	2,884	24,914	57,378
1926-27 to 1930-31	21,705	7,566	29,271	6,802	14,210	2,075	3,570	26,657	56,189†
1928-29	23,619	8,449	32,068	7,760	16,884	2,391	4,388	31,423	03,491
1929-30	22,200	7,246	29,446	7,143	13,947	2,080	3,904	27,074	57,130 †
1930-31	9,555	3,642	13,197	3,564	5,582	1,108	2,165	12,419	26,311†
1931-32	6,791	3,242	10,033	2,481	3,278	1,141	1,403	8,303	18,797†
1932–33	9,266	4,241	13,507	3,130	3,524	1,531	1,534	9,719	23,831†
1933-34	10,013	4,804	14,817	2,912	3,679	1,600	2,157	10,348	25,760 †
1934-35	12,559	6,119	18,678	3,396	5,304	2,117	2,395	13,212	32,653†
1935-36	13,167	7,082	20,249	3,768	6,392	2,220	2,817	15,197	36,230†
1936-37	15,710	8,399	24,109	4,496	6,389	1,752	3,346	15,983	40,956†
1937–38	20,064	9,917	29,981	5,596	8,207	2,390	3,821	20,014	51,062†
1938-39	17,736	10,169	27,905	5,183	7,023	1,779	3,480	17,465	46,348†

PROPORTION OF TOTAL OVERSEA IMPORTS.

	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1911 to 1915-16*	. 45.9	14.6	60.5	14.9	17.9	2.2	4.5	39.5	100
1916-17 to 1920-21	38.2	16.4	£4·6	6.2	26.6	6.1	6.5	45.4	100
1921-22 to 1925-26	43.7	12.9	56.6	9.9	25.1	3.4	5.0	43.4	100
1925-27 to 1930-31	38.8	13.5	52.3	12.2	25.4	3.7	6.4	47.7	100
1928-29	. 37.2	13.3	50.5	$12 \cdot 2$	26.6	3.8	6.9	49.5	100
1929-30	. 39.3	12.8	52.1	12.6	24.7	3.7	6.9	47.9	100
1930-31	. 37.3	14.2	51.5	13-9	21.8	4.3	8.5	48.5	100
1931-32	. 37.0	17.7	54.7	13.5	17.9	6.2	7.7	45.3	100
1932-33	. 39.9	18.2	58.1	1.3.5	15.2	6.6	6.6	41.9	100
1933-34	. 39.8	19.1	58.9	11.6	14.6	6.4	8.5	41.1	100
1934-35	. 39.4	19.2	58.6	10.7	16.6	6.6	7.5	41.4	100
1935-36	. 38.8	18.3	57:1	10.6	18.0	6.3	8.0	42.9	100
1936–37	. 39.2	20.9	60.1	11.2	15.9	4.4	8.4	39.9	100
1937–38	. 40.1	19.9	60.0	11.2	16.4	4.8	7.6	40.0	100
1938–39	. 39.1	22.4	61.5	11.4	15.5	3.9	7.7	38.5	100

^{*} Calendar years 1011 to 1013, and years ended 30th June, 1915 and 1916.

The imports of British origin represent more than 61 per cent. of the total and 63 per cent. of the British goods are imported from the United Kingdom. The proportion of imports from the continent of Europe, which had risen slowly up to 1930-31, declined from 13.9 per cent. in that year to 11.4 per cent. in 1938-39. Importations from the United States increased very rapidly during the 1914-18 war period and represented 26.6 per cent. of the total in 1928-29. There has since been a decline to 15.5 per cent., but this country still ranks second as a source of imports. The proportion of Japanese goods which exceeded 6 per cent. in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 has fallen below 4 per cent. The bulk of the goods classed as "other foreign" are imported from the Netherlands East Indies, the proportion in 1938-39 being 7.7 per cent.

[†]Includes outside packages since 1st January, 1930, not included in previous columns viz. £610,219 in January-June. 1930. £695.067 in 1930-31, £461,244 in 1931-32. £604,652 in 1932-33, £595,407 in 1933-34 £703,540 in 1934-35, £784,346 in 1935-39, £863,771 in 1(36-37, £1,067,727 in 1937-38 and £978,587 in 1938-39.

The following comparison relates to the annual value in Australian currency of oversea exports from New South Wales to British and foreign countries since 1911:—

Table 259.—Destination of Oversea Exports of N.S.W., 1911 to 1939.

Period.	United Kingdon	Other British	Total	Continent	1		T	í — —	Total
		Countries	British Empire	of Europe.	United States of America.	Japan.	Other Foreign Countries	Total Foreign Countries	Exports
	£303	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
911 to 1915-16*	. 13,212	5,069	18,281	8,117	4,002	1,335	1,673	15,127	33,408
916-17 to 1920-21	22,279	11,778	34,057	3,349	6,688	2,895	2,722	15,654	49,711
921-22 to 1925-26	16,614	6,217	22,831	14,656	5,109	5,066	2,002	26,833	49,664
926-27 to 1930-31	12,983	5,364	18,347	14,967	5,714	5.098	2,176	27,955	46,303
1928-29	. 13,911	6,037	19,048	17,732	3,166	6,391	2,952	30,241	49,28;
1929-30	. 11,623	5.566	17,189	10,886	3,391	2.785	1,511	18,573	35,762
1930-31	. 11,285	4,223	15,508	8.632	1,555	4.297	1,873	16,357	31,86:
1031-32	13,693	4,342	18,040	6,417	3,189	5,048	2.004	16,658	34,698
1932-33	22,346	4,625	26,971	8,938	2,983	4,642	3,079	19,642	46,613
1933-34	. 16,123	4,663	20,786	12,979	1,190	5,996	1,291	2],456	42,242
1934–35	$^{1}16,492$	5,267	21,759	7,425	1,328	4,747	2,470	15,970	37,729
1935–36	. 16,111	6,236	22,347	9,579	6,402	6,929	2,275	25,185	47,532
1936–37	18,584	8,104	26,688	14,169	10,457	4,194	1,795		57,303
1937–38	17,460	8,353	25,813	12,814	6,026	1,968	1,791	22,599	48,412
1938-39	13,162	8,394	21,556	9,494	9,436	2,005	3,349	24,284	45,840
	Ркор	ORTION C	F Total	Oversi	EA EXPO	RTS.	<u>' </u>		

	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	Der cent.	per cent.	ner cent.	ner cent.
1911 to 1915-16*		15.2	54.7	24.3	12.0	4.0	5.0	45.3	100
1916-17 to 1920-21	44.8	23.7	68.5	6.7	13.5	5.8	5.5	31.5	100
1921-22 to 1925-26	33.5	12.5	46.0	29.5	10.3	10.2	4.0	54.0	100
1926-27 to 1930-31	28.0	11.6	39.6	32.3	12.3	11.0	4.8	60.4	100
1928–29	26.4	12.2	38∙6	36.0	6.4	13.0	6.0	61.4	100
1929-30	32.5	15.6	48.1	30.4	9.5	7.8	$4 \cdot 2$	51.9	100
1930–31	35.4	13.3	48.7	27.1	4.9	13.5	5.8	51.3	100
1931-32	39.5	12.5	52.0	18.5	$9 \cdot 2$	14.5	5.8	48.0	100
1932–33	47.9	10.0	57.9	19.2	6.4	9.9	6.6	$42 \cdot 1$	100
1933-34	38.2	11.0	49.2	30.7	2.8	14.2	3.1	50.8	100
1934-35	43.7	14.0	57.7	197	3.2	12.6	6.5	42.3	100
1935-36	33.9	13.1	47.0	20.2	13.5	14.6	4.7	53.0	100
1936-37	32.4	$14\cdot2$	46.6	24.7	18.3	7.3	3.1	53.4	100
1937–38	36.1	17.2	53.3	26.5	12.4	4.1	3.7	46.7	100
1938–39	28.7	18.3	47.0	20.7	20.6	4.4	7.3	53.0	100
				'			l i		

* Calendar years 1911 to 1913 and years ended 30th June, 1915 and 1916.

The proportion of exports to British countries in each of the last ten years has been much greater than in the pre-depression period. The proportionate value of exports to the Continent of Europe is influenced largely by variations in the price of wool, which is the principal item in the trade. After a decline from 36 per cent. in 1928-29 to 18.5 per cent. in 1931-32 it rose to 30.7 per cent. in 1933-34; in recent years it has fluctuated between 19.7 per cent. and 26.5 per cent.

The United States of America, which usually provides about one-sixth of the imports, has taken only a small proportion of exports, except when gold of considerable value is included as in the last four years.

In the trade with Eastern Countries the value of imports exceeded £7,616,000 (sterling) in 1938-39 and the value of exports was £A6,139,000. Imports have increased and exports have decreased since 1935-36, when the value of imports was £6,800,000 (sterling) and exports £A9,525,000.

Excluding the export of bullion and specie the distribution of the merchandise exported during 1938-39 was as follows:—British Countries, 57 per cent., including 35 per cent. to the United Kingdom; and foreign countries, 43 per cent., including 25 per cent. to Europe, 5 per cent. to Japan and 4 per cent. to the United States of America.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

A classification of the oversea goods imported into New South Wales during 1928-29 and the last three years is shown in the following table. The items are grouped in accordance with a statistical classification of imports adopted by the Department of Trade and Customs, and values are expressed in British currency.

Table 260.—Classification of Oversea Imports into N.S.W..

Classification.	1928-29.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£stg.	£stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	1,126,533	747,957	834,704	808,679
Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, Bever-	_,,	, -, ,	,	,
ages (non-alcoholic), etc	3,445,517	2,231,632	2,272,744	2,099,192
Spiritnous and Alcoholic Liquors	1,040,186	415,738	500,870	480,759
Tobacco and Preparations thereof	1,905,482	1,246,087	1,447,296	1,280,435
Live Animals	118,334	130,505	114,683	112,868
Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	665,708	420,624	639,289	648,605
Vegetable Substances and Unmanu-		·		,
factured Fibres	1,776,112	1,607,619	1,654,872	1,369,529
Apparel	2,512,082	615,687	808,488	731,440
Textiles	10,031,607	5,588,497	6,602,275	5,546,355
Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	2,280,143	1,053,353	1,177,440	1,169,714
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	4,393,111	2,624,898	3,329,992	3,040,467
Paints and Varnishes	397,513	360,394	350,122	366,972
Stones and Minerals (including Ores	,	,-		,
and Concentrates)	402,354	235,243	393,253	337,147
Machines and Machinery	7,206,591	5,271,006	6,962,920	6,729,653
Metals and Metal Manufactures other	, ,	' '		. ,
than Machinery	10,996,937	6,010,014	8,609,902	6,684,827
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	1,219,534	768,661	843,887	725,552
Leather and Leather Manufactures	168,033	69,194	53,983	56,435
Wood and Wicker	2,555,612	857,808	1,138,053	970,413
Earthenware, China, Glass, etc	1,159,811	768,967	941,215	850,157
Paper	2,346,801	1.846,784	2,252,715	1,855,685
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	1,282,106	812,925	912,704	832,782
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy			-	•
Goods	1,342,620	594,266	780,166	710,466
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific In-	, ,	(,
struments	891,186	842,048	1,006,845	1,044,601
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilisers	1,828,559	1,654,709	2,003,326	2,048,953
Miscellaneous	2,188,098	1,621,260	2,543,149	2,524,422
Outside Packages and Containers	4:	863,771	1,067,727	978,587
Bullion and Specie	210,523	1,696,214	1,819,744	
Total Imports	63,491,123	40,955,861	51,062,364	
	,,	-5,000,001	51,002,001	

* Not recorded.

During 1938-39 imports of machinery, metals and metal manufactures were valued at £13,414,480 or 28.9 per cent: of the total. Next in order was the group, apparel, textiles and yarns with £7,447,509 or 16.1 per cent.; then foodstuffs, spirituous liquors and tobacco, £4,669,065 or 10.1 per cent.; oils, fats and waxes, £3,040,467 or 6.6 per cent.; and paper and stationery, £2,688,467 or 5.8 per cent. There was a decrease of £4,714,411 in the total imports during 1938-39.

The value declined in nearly all the groups, the largest decreases being metals and metal manufactures (other than machinery), £1,925,000, and textiles £1,056,000. There was an increase of £583,500 in bullion and specie.

A summary of the principal items comprised in the group machinery and metal manufactures is shown below:—

Table 261—Imports of Machinery and Metal Manufactures.
(Values in British Currency.)

Item.	1928-29,	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Electrical Machinery and Appliances £	3,442,023	2,060,189	2,648,733	2,703,039
Other Machinery £	3,764,568	3,210,817	4,314,187	4,026,614
Total, Machinery £	7,206,591	5,271,006	6,962,920	6,729,653
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6,719 690,461 33,559 2,973,573 2,641	335 35,773 23,100 1,841,800 500	242 24,649 30,916 2,585,868 573	196 20,089 25,949 2,261,503 349
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	417,523 1,292,538	98,839 794,789	110,691 976,437	61,036 783,441
Total, Vehicles and Parts £	5,374,095	2,771,201	3,697,645	3,126,069
Iron and steel—Plate and Sheet	1,478,360 1,250,034 567,186 556,256 671,207	705,867 807,697 381,685 95,993 156,132	1,173,157 1,566,809 678,450 147,031 281,040	714,791 918,093 361,178 84,729 234,047
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures £	3,134,377	1,893,299	2,385,958	2,045,440
Grand Total £	18,203,490	11,281,020	15,572,822	13,414,480

*Includes parts of bodies and chassis for motor cars,

The imports of vehicles and parts declined in 1938-39 but the value was greater than in any year between 1928-29 and 1936-37. Imports of machinery increased in each year from 1931-32 to 1937-38 and almost regained the predepression level. In 1938-39 the value fell to £6,729,653, a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with 1937-38. The total of the whole group was £4,789,010 less than in 1928-29, and £2,158,342 less than in 1937-38.

Since 1928-29 the value of the imports of apparel, textiles, yarns, and manufactured fibres has fallen from £14,823,832 to £7,447,509, or almost 50 per cent. During 1937-38 there was a marked increase in the importation of piece goods, which constitute the principal item in this group; in

the following year the value fell back to the same level as in 1936-37. A comparative statement of the principal items comprising the group is shown below:—

Table 262.—Imports of Apparel, Textiles, Yarns and Manufactured Fibres.
(Values in British Currency.)

	Iten	1.		1928-29.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39,
Socks and Stocki Piece Goods Ploor Coverings Bags and Sacks Yarns Other Apparel, T		 s, etc.	 	£ stg. 793,114 7,874,705 1,066,508 1,239,308 952,427 2,897,770 14,823,832	£ stg. 14,576 4,241,560 652,575 522,369 458,767 1,367,690	£ stg. 23,183 5,133,540 705,667 516,649 554,069 1,655,095	£ stg. 21,180 4,224,835 629,478 644,720 458,123 1,469,173 7,447,509

Details are shown below of the imports of foods and narcotics, which consist for the most part of tropical products, tinned fish, spirits and tobacco.

Table 263—Imports of Foods, Beverages and Tobacco.
(Values in British Currency.)

	Item			1928-29.	1036-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
T1 1 1 1 1 -	*		(lb.	12,257,172	13,778,784	14,402,616	12,692,306
Fish, in tins	•••	•••	J E	568,319	13,778,784 368,195	459,719	451,444
Tea			∫lb.	28,732,712	29,873,656	27,729,801	25,646,233
1ea	•••	•••) E	2,114,514	1,560,530	1,503,601	1,312,075
Whisky			∫gal.	650,133	310,048	393,950	374,660
whisky	•••	•••	∫ €	744,358	334,997	416,270	390,774
Other Foods and	Beverag	ges	£	2,185,045	1,131,605	1,228,728	1,234,337
Tobacco, Cigars,	ota		∫lb.	17,803,558	15,314,733	16,407,087	15,098,111
Topacco, Olgars,		•••	∫ €	1,905,482	1,246,087	1,447,296	1,280,435
						,	
Total, Foods, I	Beverage	s and I	Cobacco. £	7,517,718	4,641,414	5,055,614	4,669,065

The quantity of tinned fish imported in 1938-39 was somewhat greater than in 1928-29, but the value was appreciably lower. In tea and tobacco the decline in value has been due to lower prices rather than to a smaller volume of trade. Imports of whisky declined steeply during the depression period under the combined influence of higher customs duties and reduced demand, and the lower level has since been maintained.

Details of the principal miscellaneous items of imports are given below:—

TABLE	264—Imp	orts,	Mis	scellaneous	Items.
	(Values in	n Bri	$_{ m tish}$	Currency)	

Item.		1928-29,	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Copra	∫cwt.	576,414	418,226	378,247	
оорга	∫ €	651,683	338,331	210,935	172,561
Oils-Petroleum Spirit, etc.	∫gal.	72,200,636	83,944,632	108,494,775	
Ons Tetroleum ppare, etc.	… ∫ £	2,697,151	1,367,719	1,804,400	
Crude	∫gal.	26,980,605	31,668,456	31,644,583	21,779,163
" Orude	∫ £	378,348	331,354	313,023	183,2 2
Lubricating (Mineral)	∫gal.	6,576,245	5,582,135	7,086,956	
Dublicating (mineral)	∫ ₹	526,596	279,113	367,719	299,649
Rubber—Crude and Waste	∫cwt.	125,659	148,525	182,146	159,310
1tubbel—Clude and Wasto	ე £	626,443	642,297	685,915	564,103
Tyres, Pneumatic	∫lb.	1,282,042	137,202	138,813	138,012
Tyres, Fliedmand	ე £	174,853	10,760	12,474	11,861
Timber Thelessed	000 sup. ft.	179,595	187,923	209,513	199,123
Timber, Undressed {	£	1,821,245	674,016	922,366	780,944
D. C. Maria Danca	(tons	75,486	102,292	85,042	86,879
Printing Paper	£	1,440,864	1,141,862	1,181,487	1,151,786
Books (Printed)	£	533,999	428,810	454,647	443,599
Glass and Glassware	£	529,253	316,808	386,459	345,032
Jewellery and Precious Stones	£	493,445	180,437	221,667	178,772
Cinematograph Films	£	229,072	422,213	473,947	460,178

The quantity of crude and refined petrol imported in 1938-39 exceeded the imports in 1928-29 by nearly 40,000,000 gallons or 40 per cent., but the value was less by £1,115,000 or 36 per cent. In comparison with 1928-29 the quantity of crude rubber imported in 1938-39 was greater by 33,651 lb. or 26 per cent., but the value declined by £62,340 or 10 per cent. There has been a decline in the importation of pneumatic tyres (tubes and covers) due to the expansion in the local manufacture of these articles.

The imports of cinematograph films have more than doubled in value since 1928-29. The number of vessels other than yachts, launches, etc., included in the imports was twelve in 1928-29, six in 1936-37, fourteen in 1937-38, and fifteen in 1938-39.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Raw materials form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales. In regard to such commodities as wool, wheat, etc., the quantity available for export depends mainly on local seasonal conditions, but the exportation of industrial metals is influenced to a greater extent by market prices as a movement up or down reacts promptly on the productive activity. The quantity and value of the principal commodities exported from New South Wales during each of the last three years are shown below in comparison with the annual averages during the five years ended 30th June, 1929, i.e., the period of prosperous trading which immediately preceded the decline due to world-wide depression.

Table 265—Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales.

-									
			Qua	ntity.		Value	(Austral	lian Curr	ency).
Item,		Annual Average 1924–25 to 1928–20.	1936-37.	193738.	1938-39.	Annual Average 1924–25 to 1928–29		1937-38	1938-39
				Thousa	nds omitt	ed.	0.1	£A	0.1
Wool - Greasy Secured Tops, etc.	11 11		337,510 24,848 4,029	296,233 18,551 3,853	317,755 22,600 5,738	£A 24,902 2,495 568	£A 24,601 2,501 530	16,972 1,668 477	£A 15,003 1,633 585
Total Wool (as in 6	Grease) ll	354,000	399,800	314,100	379,000	27,965	27,632	19,117	17,221
Hides and Skins— Cattle and Calf Rabbit and Hare Sheep, with Wool Other Hides and Ski	No	0, 10,251	1,136 4,198 3,516	906 2,753 3,606	1,251 1,662 2,979	615 2,123 1,190 456	737 1,008 1,072 208	645 648 961 203	621 198 583 182
Total Hides and S	kins .			· · · · ·		4,384	2,925	2,457	1,584
Meat— Frozen Mutton Lamb Rabbits and Other Meat	•), 12,165	24,538 41,653 330 	22,851 39,233 224 	10,880 34,104 324	287 364 271 621	398 1,154 30 593	383 1,088 19 765	173 932 28 561
Total, Meat						1,543	2,175	2,255	1,694
Leather Tallow Butter Eggs In Shell Wheat Flour Copper (ingots)	cw dozbushecenta cw	b. 24,926 915 1s 15,443 1s 2,936 t. 51	252 20,366 5,430 20,252 3,736 35	160 31,373 4,382 16,316 4,032	169 23,066 3.425 15,031 5,863	370 592 1,725 71 4,743 1,895 175	484 331 1,136 322 5,400 1,900 97	392 196 1,895 268 3,608 1,969	330 161 1,357 206 2,041 1,853
Lead (pig) Tin (ingots: Iron and Steel Coal Timber (undressed) Other Merchandiso	cw cw to sup.f	t. 29 t. 81 s 686	963 13 1,617 340 27,351	1,343 15 1,712 392 28,103	1,283 29 4,571 382 27,251	2,072 375 25 797 366 3,085	1,433 193 761 800 396 4,990	1,515 187 940 354 416 5,638	1,305 368 2,017 347 382 5,387
Total Merchan Bulllon and Sp						50,183 3,187	50,484 3,436	41,209 3,809	36,257 5,208
Total Exports	_		···		···	53,370	53,920	45,018	11,465

The aggregate value of the exports of the staple products, wool, hides and skins, meat, butter, wheat and flour in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39, respectively, was £41,177,000, £31,301,000 and £25,750,000, as compared with £42,300,000 in 1928-29.

The value of exports of iron and steel increased in 1938-39 by £1,077,000 and tin ingots by £181,000, as compared with exports in the previous year. But there were decreases in wool £1,896,000, hides and skins £873,000, meat £561,000, butter £538,000, wheat £1,567,000, and pig lead £210,000.

During the quinquennial period 1924-25 to 1928-29, the value of wool exported represented on an average nearly 56 per cent. of the total exports, excluding bullion and specie. In 1934-35 the price of wool was very low and the proportion fell below 50 per cent. There was an improvement in the next two years, but in 1937-38 both quantity and value declined. There was another decline in price in 1938-39, but there was an increase in the quantity and the proportion, 47.5 per cent., was slightly higher than in 1937-38.

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The value of exports of wheat represented approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total in 1935-36 and 1936-37. In the next two years both quantity and value declined and the proportion was only 5.6 per cent. in 1938-39.

The relative importance of the various staple products in the oversea trade of the State during each of the last five years is shown below, in comparison with the proportion in the average annual value of exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1929. Exports of bullion and specie are not included:—

Table 266.—Principal Exports from New South Wales, Relative Importance.

Item.		Annual Average 1924-25 to 1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-87,	1037-38.	1938-39.
Wool Hides and Skins	•••	per cent. 55.7 8.7	per cent. 49·2 4·2	per cent. 53.5 6.0	per cent. 54·7 5·8	per cent. 46:4 5:9	per cent 47.5 4.4
Frozen Lamb and Mutton	•••	1.3	4.4	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.1
Other Meat	•••	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.6
Leather	•••	.7	.8	.8	.9	•9	.9
Tallow	• • • •	1.2	1.1	-6	•7	•5	.4
Butter	•••		6.3	4.0	2.3	4.6	3.7
Eggs in Shell	•••	.1	1.0	-6	•6	.6	•6
Wheat	• • • •	9.5	7.1	10.3	10.7	8.8	5.6
Flour	• • •	3.8	5.4	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.1
Lead (pig)	•••	4.1	$2 \cdot 1$	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.6
Tin (ingots)	• • •	.8	.9	•5	•4	•4	1.0
Coal		1.6	-8	.7	•6	•9	1.0
Timber (undressed)		-7	.0	•5	-8	1.0	1.1
Other	•••	6 6	13.7	11.3	11.6	16.0	20.4
Total, Merchandis	se	100	100	100	100	100	100

^{*} Amended since last issue.

The following statement shows the average annual export values per unit of the principal commodities in 1928-29 and 1930-31 and each of the last four years:—

Table 267.—Annual Export Values per unit of Principal Commodities.

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	1928-29.	1930–31.	1935–36.	1036-37.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Cattle Hides Rabbit and Hare Skins Sheep Skins with Wool Frozen Mutton ,, Lamb , Beef Tallow Butter Wheat Flour (Wheater) Lead, Pig Zinc—Bars, etc.	lb. each lb. each lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. cwt. lb. bushel cental cwt. cwt.	s. d. 1 5·8 32 4·0 4 8·0 8 5·5 0 5·0 0 7·2 0 4·8 36 0·4 1 6·0 4 10·4 10 10·5 22 9·0 24 11·8 24 11·9	s. d. 0 9·2 16 2·8 1 7·2 3 8·9 0 3·2 0 5·5 0 3·4 24 5·0 1 0·7 6 8·4 17 4·3 15 11·0 21 3·1	s. d. 1 2·9 16 0·2 3 9·0 4 9·7 0 3·9 0 6·6 0 3·5 31 0·7 1 0·1 3 7·8 7 5·6 20 9·9 18 3·5 17 11·7	s. d. 1 555 18 14 4 97 6 12 0 89 0 66 0 35 26 39 1 13 5 40 10 26 29 91 21 29 17 78	8. d. 1 1·8 20 3·6 4 8·4 5 3·9 0 4·0 0 6·7 0 3·9 24 5·0 1 2·5 4 5·1 9 0·2 22 6·8 21 2·9 18 0·7	s. d. 0 11·3 15 6·5 2 4·6 3 10·9 0 3·8 0 6·6 0 4·2 18 11·5 1 1·6 6 3·8 20 3·2 19 6·5 18 2·0

In 1935-36 the average export values per unit of the staple commodities were much lower than in 1928-29. Wool was cheaper by 3d. per lb., wheat by 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel, and butter by 6d. per lb. In the following year wool almost regained pre-depression level and there was a marked rise in the price of wheat. The improvement in values was not sustained and prices fell in 1937-38, and there was further decline in 1938-39.

Particulars as to the destination of the principal items of Australian produce exported overseas from New South Wales during 1938-39 are shown below, the values being stated in Australian currency:—

Table 268.—Destination of Principal Exports of New South Wales, 1938-39.

(Australian Produce.)

Country.		Wool.		Hides	Frozen Lamb	Tallow.	Butter,	Wheat.	Flour.
Confixy.	dreasy.	Scoured.	Tops, etc.	and Skins.	and Mutton		Ducter,	wheat,	riour.
		Quantit	y (Thous	sands on	nitted).				
	lb.	[]b. [lb.		lb.	cwt.	lb.	bushel,	cental.
United Kingdom	109,569	10,405	845	•••	41,497	25	19,941	4,527	662
Belgium	50,459	2,502	32	• • •		2			•••
France	77,649	5,908	•••	•••		1	•••		•••
Germany	15,722	637	•••			7	•••		•••
Italy Other European	9,614 17,630	1,217	"i5	•••	384	13	214	1,725	24
United States	0,500	99	146	•••		13			_
China and Hong Kong	1 '	104	1,539	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	475	21	788	6,487	2,258
Japan	26,280	688	410			6	,	221	2,200
Other Eastern	323	18	183		1,462	49	1,787	375	2.050
Other Countries	987	953	2,568		1,166	40	1,236	1,695	869
Total	317,755	22,600	5,738		11,984	169	23,966	15,030	5 ,8 63
		Value (Thousan	ıds omitt	ed).				
	∣ £ A	1 £ A	£A	£A	(£A ∣	£A	£ A	£A	£Α
United Kingdom	5,393	745	61	314	1,024	24	1,114	653	196
Belgium	2,045	178	2	7		1			•••
France	3,297	433		456		1			•••
Germany	805	55	•	103		6			
Italy	548	2		2		2			•••
Other European	838	90	1	96	7	12	13	222	8
United States China and Hong Kong	576	9 7	11 163	403 3	io i	$\frac{4}{18}$	47	860	689
Tanan	1,381	41	$\frac{103}{27}$	115		6		31	
Other Eastern	73	1	20	20	39	48	710	51	675
Other Countries	47	72	300	58	25	39	73	224	285
Total	15,003	1,633	585	1,577	1,105	161	1,357	2,041	1,853

The bulk of the wool is exported to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Japan and Italy. In recent years substantial quantities have been sent to Poland and Czechoslovakia. Canada is the principal outlet for wool tops. In addition to the exports of wool shown in the table a large quantity of sheep skins with wool are included with hides and skins. These sheepskins are sent for the most part to France, the quantity in 1938-39 being 2,979,009 skins valued at £582,533. The United Kingdom and France are the principal markets for wheat and flour; and the United States, France and the United Kingdom for hides and skins. Butter is sent chiefly to the United Kingdom. The Eastern trade, particularly to Japan, is important. The Eastern countries took commodities valued at £5,954,000, in 1938-39, including wool £1,713,000, wheat and flour £2,306,000, hides and skins £138,000, butter £157,000, tallow £72,000, and frozen lamb and mutton £49,000.

VOLUME OF EXPORTS.

The export trade of New South Wales consists to a very large extent of primary products, comparatively few in number, of which quantities, as well as values, are recorded. Therefore, the Customs returns furnish ample data for an approximate measure of changes in the volume of the trade. With the object of ascertaining the extent of the changes in recent years, an index has been compiled from the average values assigned to the principal exports during each year from 1920-21 to 1931-32, the averages for each commodity being "weighted" by the average annual quantity exported during this period of twelve years. Then the following statement of the relative volume of trade in Australian produce (exclusive of bullion and specie) during the period has been prepared by applying the index to the value of the exports as recorded:—

Table 269.—Volume of Oversea Exports from New South Wales.

Year.	Relative Volume of Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales (1020-21 = 100),	Year,	Relative Volume of Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales (1920-21 = 100).	Y ear,	Relative Volume of Exports of Australian Produce from New South Wales (1920-21 = 100).
$ \begin{array}{c} 1920 - 21 \\ 1921 - 22 \\ 1922 - 23 \\ 1922 - 24 \end{array} $	100 125 97	1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	102 111 91	1934-35 1935-36 1936-37	134 124 125
1923-24 $1924-25$ $1925-26$ $1926-27$	80 101 109 116	1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34	$egin{array}{c} 122 \\ 131 \\ 143 \\ 116 \\ \end{array}$	1937–38 1938–39	120 133

Wool and wheat are the principal items to be considered in relation to the volume of exports. In 1920-21 the export of wool was comparatively light, but there was a large export of wheat. In the following year exports of wool were unusually heavy, and there was an increase in wheat shipments, so that the volume of exports rose by 25 per cent. During the next two years the quantity of wheat was much smaller, and in 1923-24 a general decline in wool and other rural products caused the volume of trade to fall to a level 20 per cent. below the base year. Trade recovered rapidly as a result of a bounteous wheat crop in 1924-25.

Then the wool industry entered upon a period of high productivity so that there was a large export in each year. The quantity was not so great in 1929-30 as in other years of the period, and there was only a very small shipment of wheat so that the volume of exports was below normal. Abundance was a feature of the production of staple commodities during the period 1930-31 to 1936-37, consequently the volume of trade was heavy.

In 1937-38 the quantity of wool exported was 14 per cent. less than in the previous year, and the smallest since 1924-25. But exports of wheat, flour, meat and butter were substantial and the general volume of trade declined by only 4 per cent. In 1938-39 exports of wool regained a high level and there was a remarkable increase in the exports of iron and steel which have become an important factor in the oversea trade.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of re-exports overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 was £4,375,393, viz., merchandise, £1,366,956, and bullion and specie, £3,005,437. The re-exports to New Zealand were valued at £417,879 and to the South Sea Islands (in which are included New Guinea and Papua) at £439,418.

The principal items of merchandise re-exported in the last five years are shown below, values being expressed in Australian currency:—

	TABLE	270	-Re-exports	Oversea	from	New	South	Wales
--	-------	-----	-------------	---------	------	-----	-------	-------

Commodity.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-39.
	£A	£A	£ A	£ A	£ A
Machinery	116,050	142,611	144,943	183,045	194,005
Metals and Metal Manufactures	135,125	162,520	169,795	177,435	143,985
Tea	40,868	37,489	44,251	37,730	36,510
Tobacco, etc	54,217	72,030	69,618	73,617	94,062
Whisky	12,701	16,006	25,045	23,310	27,202
Piece Goods	42,303	55,145	92,613	39,346	53,852
Films for Cinematographs, etc.	65,709	67,150	111,599	125,085	110,748

OVERSEA EXPORTS—SHIPS' STORES.

The figures relating to oversea exports, as shown in the foregoing tables, do not include exports in the form of ships' stores. This is an important branch of the trade of the State, as will be seen from the following statement of the value of ships' stores exported from New South Wales in various years since 1911.

Table 271.—Ships' Stores exported Oversea from New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Australian Produce,	Other Produce.	Total.	
	£ A	£ A	£ A	
1911*	839,700	76,547	916.247	
1921	2,028,728	300,969	2,329,697	
1929	1,210,007	84,241	1,294,248	
1930	914,943	87,010	1,001,953	
1931	787,881	95,942	883,823	
1932	717,477	77,343	794,820	
1933	797,218	73,609	870,827	
1334	792,040	98,797	890,837	
1935	815,162	89,514	904,676	
1936	870,079	100,349	970,428	
1937	887,261	121,406	1,008,667	
1938	944,252	161,899	1,106,151	
1939	895,899	166,898	1,062,797	

^{*} Calendar Year.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFFS.

The Australian Customs Tariff provides customs duties under three headings—the British Preferential, the Intermediate, and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom. It is also extended to cover goods of which the factory or works cost is represented by not less than 75 per cent. of United Kingdom, or United Kingdom and Australian labour and material; if the goods are scheduled as not commercially manufactured in Australia, the minimum percentage is 25 per cent., and in certain cases 50 per cent. It is an essential condition in either case that the final processes of manufacture take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods are consigned direct to Australia. The benefits of this tariff rate

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are extended to certain produce of British Crown colonies, protectorates, or territories under British mandate. By separate trade agreements the British Preferential Tariff has been applied to products of the dominions of Canada and New Zealand and the territories of New Guinea and Papua, except where special duties are provided.

The Intermediate Tariff which was a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until 14th October, 1932, was introduced again on 28th November, 1935, and applied to certain items in order to facilitate the implementation of trade agreements. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff may be extended in whole or in part to any country by proclamation.

Trade agreements were completed in 1936 with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa, and the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff were extended as from 1st January, 1937, to certain specified importations from these countries. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff were also extended as from 30th December, 1938, to certain commodities imported from Switzerland under an agreement made with that country in 1938. Certain commodities imported from countries entitled to most favoured nation treatment have been brought within the scope of the Intermediate Tariff.

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended and those which are entitled to special import duties under the preferential tariffs or various Acts of Parliament.

The present schedule of Customs duties is the Customs Tariff, 1933-1939 (which embodies previous schedules and amendments thereto), as proposed to be amended by the Customs Tariff proposals tabled in the House of Representatives in September, 1939.

Primage Duties.

A primage duty of 2½ per cent. ad valorem was imposed for revenue purposes from 10th July, 1930, upon almost all goods, in addition to duties collected in accordance with the tariff. The rate was increased to 4 per cent. on 6th November, 1930, and to 10 per cent. on most items on 11th July, 1931. Primage duties on goods under the British Preferential Tariff were reduced on 5th October, 1933, and since 1st December, 1933, goods of New Zealand origin have been exempt from primage.

Under the Customs Tariff (Primage Duties Act), 1934, ad valorem primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are levied according to the origin and type of goods. Goods the produce or manu-, facture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty as are also a number of specified goods for use by primary producers. Many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia are also free of primage duty when subject to the British Preferential Tariff. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are imposed on Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and on proclaimed commodities from British self-governed colonies and protectorates. By proclamations which came into operation on 1st January, 1937, and after, all countries whose products were admissible under the Intermediate Customs Tariff were accorded a reduction of rate to 4 per cent. or 5 per cent., or exemption from primage duty in respect of specified tariff items.

As primage duties are imposed for revenue purposes they are reviewed each financial year during the consideration of the budget.

Exchange Adjustment.

As a result of the world economic depression in 1929 and later years, the currencies of many countries were depreciated, and international exchange rates fluctuated considerably. Where the exchange rate was unfavourable to Australia, e.g., as between Australia and the United Kingdom, the effect was to give additional protection to Australian industries. The imposition of primage duties on imports in addition to the ordinary duties, and the fall in internal costs of production in Australia further increased the margin of protection.

The question of adjusting protective duties because of the incidence of exchange was referred by the Minister for Trade and Customs to the Tariff Board for inquiry, and their recommendations regarding exchange adjustment were incorporated in the Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, which came into force on 5th October, 1933. This Act, as subsequently amended, provides for adjustments in ordinary customs duties (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the Customs Tariff Industries Preservation Act) consequent upon depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of the countries to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff extend. These adjustments are as follows, viz.:—(a) When, at the date of exportation of the goods involved, Australian currency has depreciated to the extent of not less than 16% per cent., a deduction is to be made of one-fourth of the amount of the duty, or one-eighth of the value of the goods for duty, whichever is the less; or (b) when the depreciation is less than $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., but not less than $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent, the deduction is to be one-eighth of the amount of the duty or one-sixteenth of the value of the goods for duty, whichever is the The extent of depreciation of Australian currency is determined according to the telegraphic transfer (buying) rate.

Subsequent to the enactment of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, the Tariff Board has adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of reasonable and adequate protection necessary (a) under existing conditions of exchange, (b) if exchange, Australia on London, suddenly reverted to par, (c) to meet conditions of exchange between parity and the present adverse rate of 25 per cent.

Tariff proposals introduced on 6th December, 1937, and later have imposed duties on certain articles in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board as in (a) above with provision as in (c) for automatic variations of duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange. With respect to items so affected deductions applicable under the Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act do not apply.

Ottawa Agreement.

As a result of the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa during July and August, 1932, an agreement was made between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom for increased trade preference. The agreement was ratified by the United Kingdom and Australia Agreement Act, 1932. The term of the agreement expired in August, 1937, after a currency of five years, but it continues in force, as neither party has denounced it.

Briefly the Commonwealth undertook that protection by tariffs would be afforded only to those industries which were reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success, and furthermore, that the tariff would be based on the principle that protective duties should not exceed the level which would give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of relative cost of economical and efficient production. In the application of this principle, however, special consideration was reserved for industries which were not fully established. It was also provided that the Tariff Board should review protective duties in accordance with the above principles, and that no new protective duty should be imposed and no existing duty on United Kingdom goods increased in excess of the recommendation of the Board.

The Commonwealth also undertook to repeal proclamations prohibiting the importation of certain goods, to revoke the special duties of 50 per cent. of the rate in force and to reduce or remove primage as soon as the financial position of Australia would permit. The prohibition of the importation of the goods referred to had been lifted completely by 21st August, 1932, and the special duty of 50 per cent. of the rate in force, imposed from 3rd April, 1930, had been removed from all goods affected by 1st March, 1935.

The margin of preference under the British Preferential Tariff for goods imported from the United Kingdom as compared with the most favoured foreign country was determined as follows, viz.:—

- (a) a minimum margin of 15 per cent. when such goods were free of duty or liable to duty not exceeding 19 per cent. ad valorem;
- (b) a minimum margin of 17½ per cent, when the duties exceeded 19 per cent, but did not exceed 29 per cent, ad valorem; and
- (c) a minimum margin of 20 per cent. when the duty exceeded 29 per cent. ad valorem provided that the resulting duty did not exceed 75 per cent. ad valorem.

It was agreed, however, that the formula margin should not apply to those goods of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, nor where it was considered that its application was unnecessary; also that in the case of certain goods where existing preferential margins exceeded those laid down in the formula, such margins should be maintained.

The Australian Customs Tariff Schedule of 13th October, 1932, provided for marginal preference on goods imported from the United Kingdom, by increasing the existing duty under the General Tariff on many items. This schedule, with alterations made in 1933 and subsequent dates, was embodied in the Customs Tariff Act, 1933-1939.

Since 1932, the policy in relation to protective duties has been to act in broad principle in accordance with the recommendations made by the Tariff Board to which reference is made on page 291.

Prior to the Ottawa Economic Conference, the tariff of the United Kingdom provided preferential customs duties on certain products of British countries. The commodities which chiefly concerned Australia were dried and preserved fruits, jam, fruit pulp, preserved milk, spirits, wine and sugar. Also the United Kingdom imposed a general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. on goods of foreign countries. By the Ottawa Agreement increased preference was granted to the Commonwealth, and the list of commodities entitled to preference was extended. The United Kingdom also undertook that the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on certain goods should not be reduced except with the consent of the Commonwealth. The more important of the commodities affected were leather, tallow, canned

meat, zinc, lead, barley, flour, meat extracts, sausage casings, and certain dried fruits. The preference in respect of wheat in grain, copper, lead and zinc was conditional upon Australian producers offering these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at price not exceeding the world price. With the object of raising the level of wholesale prices of frozen lamb and mutton in the United Kingdom, the two countries agreed to regulate the importation of these commodities.

In 1938 an effort was made by the Australian trade delegation to London to secure a modification of the principles of the Ottawa Agreement which govern British trade with Australia. These principles are enunciated in Articles 9 to 13 of the Agreement, and discussion ranged chiefly round article 10 which contains the principle of reasonable competition on the basis of relative cost, and Articles 11 and 12 which contain undertakings that protective duties in accordance with this principle should be reviewed by the Tariff Board and that higher duties than those recommended by the Board should not be imposed.

The results of the delegation's discussions with the Ministers of the British Government are contained in a white paper presented to the House of Commons, London, on 21st July, 1938, the text of which was released in Canberra on the same date.

It is proposed to investigate the possibility of adopting a system of specific maximum duties on British goods to replace the method contained in Articles 9 to 13 and to operate during the currency of the agreement. Pending the decision of the Australian Government on the new system, Articles 9 to 13 will continue in force but with two specific injunctions viz.—(i) that the United Kingdom Ministers will not press their objections to the interpretation now placed by the Tariff Board on Article 10, and (ii) that the Australian Ministers will take action to ensure that recommendations by the Tariff Board under Article 11 are made effective.

The white paper also contains a discussion on other matters affecting Australian trade.

Reciprocal Agreements.

The first trade treaty between Canada and Australia was effected in September, 1925. This treaty was superseded by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act, 1931 (assented to on 25th July, 1931), which ratified and confirmed the trade agreement with Canada made at Ottawa on 5th June, 1931. Canada undertook to impose specified duties on certain commodities and to extend to all other goods the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff. Australia agreed to act similarly.

Either country, after three months' notice, may impose General Tariff rates in lieu of the preference rates on goods imported from the other country, when the importation of such goods is detrimental to the sale of similar goods in the importing country.

By the 1931 Act some goods imported from Canada were subject to the Intermediate Tariff then operating. By the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act, 1934, these goods were made subject to special rates of duties. Amendments have since been made and the schedules at present in operation are contained in the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act, 1931, as supplemented by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act. 1934-1938.

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An agreement for mutual trade preference was made between Australía and New Zealand in 1922 and was replaced by a new agreement in 1933. Australia agreed not to impose duties on free goods nor to increase customs rates on certain dutiable goods except with the consent of New Zealand or after six months' notice. New Zealand agreed to act similarly with regard to Australia. In each Dominion the rates under the British Preferential Tariff were applicable to commodities not specified in the agreement. Where the British Preferential rate on any non-scheduled article was less in the exporting Dominion than the British preferential rate in the importing Dominion, then a request might be made that the latter rate should be reduced to the former within three months. Primage duty was not chargeable on goods imported from New Zealand into Australia, but imports to New Zealand from Australia were liable to primage provided the rate did not exceed that charged on similar importations from the United Kingdom. New Zealand also undertook to abolish primage on Australian goods as soon as finances permitted.

The agreement was given effect by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1933-1934, and might be terminated by either country after six months' notice.

This agreement has been modified as from 1st March, 1938, to provide for the application by New Zealand of increased rates on—(a) certain manufactured articles of Australian origin which, under the 1933 agreement could not be made subject to increased duties except by mutual consent or after six months' notice and (b) certain other articles of Australian origin, which under the 1933 agreement were subject to rates of duty applicable under the British Preferential Tariff.

The purpose of New Zealand in increasing the duties was to promote the expansion of certain manufacturing industries in New Zealand and to restore to others the level of protection they were afforded before the introduction of a working week of forty hours and the restoration of the wages and conditions of employment in 1931. With the exception of the United Kingdom, which the New Zealand Government in terms of the United Kingdom-New Zealand Trade agreement must maintain in the position of a domestic competitor, Australia's position generally in relation to other competitive supplying countries remains unchanged. Under the modified agreement three months' notice is required from either party for the termination of the agreement or for an increase in the duties on specified goods.

Towards the close of 1938-39 the New Zealand Government adopted a policy of trade control by the application of a licensing system to imports. The main objectives of the policy were the conservation of oversea sterling funds, the promotion of home industries, and the diversion of trade to the United Kingdom from foreign and other Empire countries.

The implementation of the policy will probably result in the diminution of imports from Australia to New Zealand, but the relative trade position of Australia with New Zealand, as compared with other countries, except the United Kingdom, will not be affected greatly.

The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act, 1936, which repealed the Act of 1934, admits to Australia, free of duty, certain products of New Guinea and Papua if imported direct from those territories. The chief products affected are cocoa beans, coffee, ginger, coconuts,

sago, tapioca, kapok and sesame seeds, vanilla beans, and certain spices and gums. Other commodities of Papuan or New Guinca origin not specifically mentioned in the schedule to the Act are admissible at rates chargeable under the British Preferential Tariff.

A trade agreement between Australia and the Union of South Africa has been in operation since 1st July, 1935. It provides that the products of Australia entering the Union of South Africa or the mandated territory of South West Africa shall be subject to customs duties not higher than those imposed by South Africa on similar products from the most favoured foreign nation. Australia agreed to act similarly with regard to products imported from South Africa and the mandated territory of South West Africa. A reciprocal tariff agreement between the Union of South Africa and Mozambique is exempt from the agreement.

The trade agreement between Australia and Belgium which came into operation on 1st January, 1937, provides for (1) reciprocal most favoured nation treatment; (2) quota arrangement with respect to the importation of Belgian glass; (3) grant to Belgium of intermediate tariff in respect of certain products, primage concessions on a number of items, remission of duty on outside packages in certain cases, an undertaking to refer a number of items to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report, and the reclassification of certain sheet glass not manufactured in Australia; (4) the consolidation of the present duty-free entry into Belgium of Australian wool, sheepskins, hides and tallow, and the consolidation of duties on fresh apples and pears; (5) an undertaking by Belgium that the importation of Australian barley, wheat and frozen meat, will not be prohibited.

This agreement replaces one promulgated in November, 1934, and may be terminated by either Government on six months' notice. Its duration is indefinite.

A trade agreement between Australia and Czechoslovakia came into force on 1st January, 1937, for one year, to continue thereafter until terminated by either party on three months' notice.

As regards Australia, it provided for (1) the grant to Czechoslovakia of the most favoured nation treatment; (2) an undertaking that prohibitions and restrictions shall not be discriminatory; (3) the equitable treatment of Czechoslovakian goods should quantitative regulation of imports be maintained or adopted; (4) the grant of an intermediate tariff rate on certain items; (5) the continuance of the by-law admission of certain steel which is of a type not manufactured in Australia; and (6) the remission of the primage duty on a limited number of items.

The undertakings in (1) to (3) inclusive were reciprocal in their application. Czechoslovakia undertook to admit duty free—wool, sheepskins, rabbit skins, and pearl shell; to consolidate the existing low duties on lead; and to grant a reduction of the duty on apples. To each party to the agreement was reserved the right under certain circumstances to impose restrictions on imports provided such measures were applied under the same conditions to similar articles imported from any other foreign country.

The trade agreement between France and Australia which came into operation on 1st January, 1937, will continue until terminated by either party on two months' notice. The original term was one year.

The following concessions have been accorded to Australia by the French Government:—The application of the French minimum tariff duties to certain items including wool, hides, skins, wheat, barley, meat and metals; the abolition of the special retaliatory duties of 200 per cent. of the French maximum tariff on butter and wheat; the abolition of the exchange surtax of 15 per cent. on all Australian goods; and the reduction of the import tax on Australian products to a flat rate of 2 per cent.

Australia has made the following concessions to France:—The application of intermediate tariff rates on certain items; the reduction of primage duties on some items; an undertaking to refer certain items to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report; and a pledge to accord French products tariff treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to the products of the most favoured foreign country.

While the French quota restrictions remain it does not necessarily follow that the application of French minimum tariff duties to certain commodities will open the way for large imports of these goods into France. For some items no quotas have been granted, Australian barley and apples being exceptions. For other items France is prepared to examine with goodwill any request by the Commonwealth Government for a percentage of the global quota.

A trade arrangement between Australia and Japan which operated from 1st January, 1937, to 30th June, 1938, was replaced by an arrangement for twelve months from 1st July, 1938. No later arrangement has been made with Japan, but the Japanese Government has given a voluntary undertaking with effect from 1st July, 1939, that in granting permits for the importation of sheep's wool into Japan it will allot to Australia two-thirds of the total quantity of sheep's wool imported into Japan from all foreign countries. This is the proportion granted to Australia under the last trade arrangement.

In addition the Japanese Government have given an assurance that in order to maintain the orderly marketing of Japanese piece goods in Australia, it will continue to exercise the same control over the exports of textile piece goods as has been in operation since 1st January, 1937. This assurance requires that exports to Australia be limited to a quantity not exceeding 51,250,000 square yards in the case of cotton piece goods and the same quantity in the case of rayon (including staple fibre) piece goods.

These voluntary decisions of the Japanese Government do not require any reciprocal undertakings on the part of Australia.

A trade agreement between Australia and Switzerland came into operation on 30th December, 1938, to remain in force until six months after denunciation by either party.

Switzerland has accorded the following concessions to Australia:—(1) reduced duties on wood and sandalwood oil; (2) consolidation of the duties on apples and pears, raisins and currants, canned fruits, lead, eucalyptus oil and starch; and (3) minimum annual quotas for apples and pears, timber and barley.

Concessions accorded by Australia to Switzerland are:—(1) the grant of an intermediate tariff rate and primage duty reductions in respect of a limited number of commodities included in which are Swiss cheese, certain classes of textiles (mainly Swiss specialities), watches and chronomoters and trade catalogues, price lists and other printed advertising matter addressed to hospitals, medical practitioners or dentists in single copies.

In addition the agreement provides for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment; mutual undertakings that quantitative restrictions on imports shall not be discriminatory; mutual rights to withdraw concessions if other countries obtain the major benefits; liberty on the part of either party to take any action it thinks proper to re-establish the equilibrium of the agreement should either party adopt any measures considered to nullify or impair the advantages of the agreement.

A trade agreement between Australia and Brazil became effective as from 1st July, 1939. It makes no provision for specific trade concessions, but provides that goods imported by either party from the other will receive no less favourable treatment than is granted to goods of other foreign countries.

By a trade agreement which became operative as from 1st July, 1939, Newfoundland extends tariff preferences of 1 per cent. per lb. to butter and 10 per cent. ad valorem to canned fruits imported from Australia, while Australia will permit the admission of Newfoundland newsprint under the British preferential tariff.

Industries Preservation Act.

The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921-1936, provides that the Minister, after inquiry by the Tariff Board, may impose a dumping duty on goods of a class or kind produced or manufactured in Australia which are sold at a price less than the fair market value in the country of export at the time of shipment or at a less than reasonable price. The dumping duty is the amount by which the export selling price to Australia is less than the fair market value or the reasonable price, as the case may be. Goods shipped on consignment are dealt with somewhat similarly.

A dumping freight duty may be imposed, after inquiry by the Tariff Board, on goods carried to Australia either free of freight or at reduced rates of freight. The amount of dumping duty in such cases is equal to the freight concession granted.

An exchange special duty may be imposed, after inquiry by the Tariff Board, on goods imported from a country whose currency has depreciated in relation to Australian currency, if the sale of these goods by reason of such depreciation is detrimental to an Australian industry. The amount of the duty may be derived from the formula $\frac{a-b}{b}$ x c where a is the nominal par value in sterling of a unit of the currency of the country of origin, b the value in Australian currency of the same unit at date of exportation, and c the value for duty of the goods assessed in accordance with the Customs Act, 1901-1936. No goods have yet been subjected to this duty. When dumping duties (except exchange special duties) are calculated in any currency other than Australian currency the amount of dumping duty is payable in Australian currency ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange, such exchange rate to be declared by the Minister in cases of doubt.

Sales Tax.

Since 1st August, 1930, imports into Australia as well as local secondary products have been subject to the Sales Tax. The rate was 2½ per cent from 1st August, 1930; 6 per cent from 11th July, 1931; 5 per cent from 26th October, 1933; 4 per cent from 11th September, 1936; 5 per cent from 22nd September, 1938, and 6 per cent from 3th September, 1939. Certain goods are exempt.

The Sales Tax Assessment (Fiji Imports) Act, 1934, exempts from sales tax certain goods imported to Australia from Fiji, if not produced in Australia, or which, if produced, are exempt from tax. These goods are also exempt from primage duty.

Excise Tariffs.

The Excise Tariff of 1921 imposed duties upon beer, spirits, amylic alcohol, fusel oil, saccharin, starch made from imported rice, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff. The Excise Tariff 1921-1939 incorporates these duties, and levies duties upon petroleum and shale products, playing cards, concentrated grape must, cigarette tubes and papers, matches, and valves for wireless telegraphy and telephony. The duty on starch has been repealed.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following statement shows the net amount of customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales under each division of the tariff during the various years since 1910-11. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other States. A notable instance is the excise collected in New South Wales on cigarettes made locally, though more than half the output of the factories is subsequently exported interstate. On the other hand, the receipts do not include duties on goods from other States consumed in New South Wales:—

Table 272—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in New South Wales,

Tariff Division	1910-11.	1920-21.	1930-31,	1937-38.	1938–39.
Customs—	£	£	£	£	£
Stimulants, Ale, Beer, etc	1,109,212	832,473	556,739	686,379	694,264
Narcoties (Tobacco)	506,426	1,013,607	2,104,793	2,284,511	2,233,312
Sugar	67,438	1,206	381	3,319	5,449
Agricultural Products and Groc-	,	,		0,010	","
eries	354,855	339,997	492,401	681,613	667,764
Apparel and Textiles	822,576	2,626,199	874,654	1,398,969	1,219,018
Metals and Machinery	477,766	2,050,953	692,670	1,305,425	1,118,322
Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	92,800	231,733	1,391,318	3,271,815	3,453,278
Earthenware, etc	128,593	276,091	157,686	263,139	252,547
Drugs and Chemicals	42,350	214,132	178,889	169,800	167,554
Wood, Wieker, ctc	156,632	214,043	149,236	335,009	335,723
Jewellery and Fancy Goods	120,335	395,041	339,502	319,819	292,714
Leather and Rubber	110,351	284,894	152,823	242,983	230,767
Paper and Stationery	83,521	490,762	360,868	248,019	216,256
Vehicles	66,317	361,343	120,710	944,855	753,187
Musical Instruments	50,707	112,997	6,680	15,414	18,118
Miscellaneous	104,395	323,468	318,290	511,601	477,001
Primage Duty			777,952	2,015,249	1,788,802
Other Receipts	12,678	29,043	70,570	129,854	141,433
Total, Customs £	4,306,952	9,797,982	8,746,162	14,827,773	14,065,500
Excise—				T	
Вее́т	210,728	2,019,397	1,903,032	2,657,523	2,859,644
Spirits	119,169	677,537	485,093	688,369	709,799
Tobacco	188,763	586,760	752,745	1,897,580	1,646,079
Cigars	958	18,072	1,766	1 596 099	1,246,318
Cigarettes	250,093	1,721,252	1,331,984	1,526,928	1,240,010
Cigarette Papers	• • •			101,639	113,740
Other Excise	262,265		226,917	537,942	409,109
Licenses	2,259	4,479	3,714	3,794	3,687
Total, Excise £	1,034,235	5,027,497	4,755,251	7,413,775	6,979,376
Total ,Customs and Excise £	5,341,187	14,825,479	13,501,413	22,241,548	21,044,885
Per nead of population	£ s. d. 3 5 2	£ s. d. 7 1 10	£ s. d. 5 6 1	£ s. d. 8 4 2	£ s. d. 7 13 11

The net collections of customs duties in New South Wales amounted, on an average, to £14,000,000 per annum during the five years ended 30th June, 1930. In 1930-31 the amount—apart from primage—was only £8,000,000, and it declined to £7,000,000 in the following year. The corresponding amount was £12,813,000 in 1937-38 and £12,277,000 in 1938-39. There were decreases during the year ended 30th June, 1939, in all tariff divisions, except stimulants, etc., sugar, oils, paints and varnishes, wood, wicker, etc., and musical instruments.

Excise revenue declined after 1928-29 when it amounted to £5,887,500. It reached its lowest point in 1931-32 at £4,215,000, and increased in each subsequent year until 1937-38, when it amounted to £7,414,000. The amount in 1938-39, was £6,979,000 or £435,000 less than in the previous year.

The amount of customs and excise revenue obtained from duties on stimulants, etc., and tobacco was £8,878,789 or £3 11s. 6d. per head of population in 1928-29, £9,741,290 or £3 11s. 11d. per head in 1937-38 and £9,380,416 or £3 8s. 7d. per head in 1938-39.

INTERSTATE TRADE.

At a conference of the Statisticians of Australia in 1930 it was resolved that steps be taken to publish statistics in respect of interstate trade. With this object in view the following summary has been compiled from data obtained from the Maritime Services Board, the railway authorities of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and persons and firms engaged in interstate trade. The figures are not complete, but probably represent the bulk of the interstate consignments of the products specified:—

Table 273.—Interstate Trade of New South Wales.

a .	714		Inte	rstate Impor	ts.	In	terstate Exp	orts.
Commo	aity	'.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Wheat Flour Oats†		bushels. centals. bushels.	34,008 136, 880 73,698	$155,784 \\ 136,726 \\ 943,421$	36,718 123,395 178,798	5,207,115 499,241	3,555,317 500,566	3,397,626 249,329 *
Maize Barley		,,	185,152 400,242	1,034,465 582,881	347,298 662,148	*	*	*
Potatoes Onions		cwt.	1,669,840 296,273	1,914,831 346,119	1,630,236 228,168	105,516 2,231	137,299 1,947	54,265 1,349
Butter (a) Cheese		lb.	5,808,488 3,941,426	9,753,548 3,963,400	6,674,492 3,858,416	1,836,744	3,584,716	2,852,324
Bacon aud Har Eggs—In shell§ Egg Pulp§		doz. ıb. tons	8,936,788 968,390 877	8,063,076 1,409,010 852	8,381,652 1,196,940 960	*	*	*
Wool		lb.	20,286,600	16,392,384	19,858,848	79,653,500	75,851,254	69,810,820
Sheep		No.	1,209,780	1,026,839	2,323,808	2,668,933	3,302,517	1,534,845
Horses		,,	16,970	13,303	16,750	7,394	6,981	7.347
Cattle		,,	189,946	146,238	227,644	120,780	102,150	100,735
Coal—Cargo Bunker		tons	*	*	*	1,900,028 404,996	2,091,142 431,383	1,860,639 411,098
Tobacco**		lb.	592,420	762,409	799,195	2,695,250	2,907,209	1,154,822
Cigars** Cigarettes**	•••	,,	51,798 430,930	59,643 510,149	65,682 594,375	15,590 2,463,495	$14,613 \\ 2,519,471$	14,341 1,521,496

^{*} Not available.
§ Imports into Sydney only.
(a) Imports are exclusive of imports

** Excluding movements in bond.
by road; exports include butter sent to Brishane for oversea export.

The imports of maize, dairy products, and cattle are obtained mainly from Queensland. Potatoes, onions, barley and oats are imported from Victoria, potatoes and oats from Tasmania, and large quantities of fresh fruits from all three States. Exports of wheat and flour from New South Wales consist to a large extent of consignments from the southern districts to Victoria; wheat is exported also to Queensland; Victoria is the main outlet for sheep and cattle, and Western Australia for butter, apart from the butter sent to Queensland to be shipped overseas at Brisbane. Coal is exported to all the States except Queensland, and some is re-exported from South Australia to Broken Hill.

Further information relating to the interstate trade with Tasmania, Western Australia, and South Australia, as shown below, has been compiled by the Statisticians of these States, the South Australian records being complete only so far as the items could be traced.

Table 274.—Interstate Trade of New South Wales with South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

- Western	Hustra	iia anu	± asman	ııa.		
Dringing) Itoms of Interstate Weeds	198	35-36.	1936	3-37.	1937-	-38.
Principal Items of Interstate Trade.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	South	Australia.				
Imports from New South Wales—* Ores from Broken Hill—		£ A		£ A		£A
Granular and Slime Concen-					00==00	0 100 505
trates tons Zinc Concentrates tons	242,850 65,661	3,556,582 98,491	245,795 56,063	5,152,335 84,047	267,782 75,778	3,426,535 113,667
Coal tons		586,814	552,047	607,252	600,272	727,830
Butter lb.	392,000	25,005	352,041	001,202	000,212	121,000
Sheep No.	86.294		123,484	'†	349,583	l ï
	13,886,518		14,978,337	925,661	16,874,548	
Exports to New South Wales-*		ļ				
Lead tons	65,812	1,240,711	65,290	1,843,282	82,581	1,535,323
	1,295,207	1,489,488	1,648,461	1,895,730	1,866,914	2,146,951
Motor bodies No.	12,098	1,162,567	13,694	1,236,665	13,363	1,273,908
Coal (to Broken Hill) tons		12,433	11,497	12,647	12,899 72,643	15,640
Brandypf. gal. Wine gal.		62.138 217,765	80,427 790,660	60,320 185,699		54,482 167,910
Wine gal.			130,000	100,099	112,011	101,510
Imports from New South Wales-	i vestern	Australia.		£A	11	I £A
	1.082,544	74.867	891,533	61,488	514,486	36,834
Confectionery ,,	1,965,565	137,056	2,211,167	156,581	2,150,215	156,526
Sugar · tons	621	22,398	1,390	39,946	661	1,060
Tobaeco, manufactured lb.		201,045	557,060	234,014	640,067	272,185
Cigarettes,	284,772	269,066	294,637	284,059	315,004	300,072
Apparel and textiles	50,000	450,222	00	510,181	01.100	524,252
Coal tons Machinery		55,145 $467,451$	82,781	98,079 598,175	21,468	32,065 732,325
Machinery Metal manufactures		995,316	:::	1,225,271		925,550
Rubber manufactures		134,968	:::	146,790		145,555
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers		245,986		270,763		290,123
Other items		858,713		1,000,461		1,157,250
Total Imports from New Sth. Wales	ļ	3,912,233	·	4,625,808		4,573,797
Total Exports to New South Wales		407,751	ļi	430,619	li	1,709,169
Total Hapon to 110 / South Walle		smania	•••	100,010	•••	2,, 0.,200
Imports from New South Wales-	1 4	£A	n.	£A	11	£A
Sugar tons	12,268	383,580	13,468	430,929	12,464	398,608
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	i	111,576		120,528	i	141,413
Machinery and metal manufactures	•••	560,040	···	755,985		765,706
Other items	•••	1,091,441		1,286,947	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.333,305
Total Imports from New Sth. Wales		2,146,637		2,594,389		2,639,032
Exports to New South Wales-			l)			
Fruits—Fresh bush.	873,129	253,133	1,014,527	269,692	[1,423,290]	338,630
	5,610,761	67,443	7,155,668	77,224	6,962,304	74,810
Jams and jellies	5,153,000	104,559	4,215,640	90,605	4,347,655	99,819 484,775
Potatoes tons. Copper (blister) ,,	49,085 11,660	$422.174 \\ 420.176$	67,638 13,324	386,763 648,790	77,785	503,594
71:22	21,151	384,542	24,105	513,335	58,888	830,632
Other metals and ores ,,	4,174	258,808	28,772	337,717	9,612	370.838
Woollen manufactures	•••	244,857		276,750	","-	322,640
Other items		853,902	i	791,072	I)	953,180
Total Exports to New South Wales	•••	3,009,594		3,391,948		3,978,918

SHIPPING.

Owing to the geographic position of New South Wales, efficient transport services are essential to maintain regular and speedy communication with other countries, and to place the staple products upon distant markets in a satisfactory condition without unduly increasing the cost. In modern ships special provision is made for refrigerated cargoes, and improved methods of carrying perishable products have promoted the growth of a permanent export trade in such commodities as butter, frozen meat, and fruit.

Control of Shipping.

Prior to the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1901, the shipping of New South Wales was regulated partly by an Imperial enactment, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and partly by the laws of the Parliament of New South Wales. Under the Commonwealth Constitution the Federal Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, including navigation and shipping, and in relation to such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Special legislation relating to navigation and shipping is contained in the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1935. It is drafted on the lines of the Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The provisions of the Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (excepting those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within the Commonwealth. The Governor-General may suspend its application to barges, fishing boats, pleasure yachts, missionary ships, or other vessels not carying passengers or goods for hire; and the High Court of Australia has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intra-state trade.

A ship other than an intra-state vessel may not engage in the coasting trade of Australia unless licensed to do so, and a license may not be granted to a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy. Licensees, during the time their ships are so engaged, are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian registered vessels. Power is reserved to the Marine Administration to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coasting trade if a licensed British ship is not available for the service, or if the service by licensed shipping is inadequate. A permit may be continuing, or for a single voyage. Certificates may be granted also to permit unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coasting trade.

The Governor-General has suspended by proclamation under the Act the operations of the foregoing provisions in regard to trade between Australia and the Northern Territory, Nauru, Norfolk Island, New

Guinea, and Papua. Moreover provision is made in the Navigation Act, 1935, that a British ship of not less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage and a sea speed of not less than 14 knots may carry passengers without break of journey from one port in Australia to another with which the port of embarkation is not connected by rail.

The part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation, and this service is regulated under the State Navigation Act of 1901-1935.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales which is described on page 336. There is also an Advisory Committee to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle. The Committee consists of five members, all appointed by the Government; the chairman is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with the administration of the port. Prior to the commencement of the Maritime Service Act in February, 1936, the port of Sydney was administered by the Sydney Harbour Trust and the other ports by the State Department of Navigation.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth in terms of the Quarantine Act, 1908-1924, and arrangements have been made with the State Government to aid in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. The Act defines the vessels, persons, animals, plants, and goods which are subject to quarantine, and provides for examination, detention, and segregation in order to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases or pests. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses, in the case of animals, plants and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from oversea ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last oversea port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted) it is inspected again at the next port of call. The quarantine station of New South Wales is situated in Sydney Harbour, near the entrance to the port.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods is defined by the Sea-carriage Acts passed by the State and the Commonwealth Parliaments. The State Act passed in 1921 applies to the intra-state trade, and the Commonwealth Act of 1924 applies to the interstate and the outward oversea trade.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA SHIPPING.

The figures in this chapter relating to shipping are exclusive of particulars concerning ships of war, cable-laying vessels, and yachts, which are not included in the official shipping records. Where tonnage is quoted it is not tonnage.

Vessels Entered and Cleared.

In compiling the records of oversea and interstate shipping, a vessel is treated as an entry once and as a clearance once for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call, and cleared at the port from which it departs. The repeated voyages of every vessel are included.

The aggregate number and tonnage of interstate and oversea vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in various years since 1901, with the average net tonnage per vessel, are shown in the following statement:—

Table 275.—Shipping Entered and Clearer	rt (N.S.W.).	- 1901 ta	1939.
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Year ended	E	Intries.	Cı	earances.	Average Tonnage
30th June,	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	per Vessel.
1901*	2,760	4,133,200	2,853	4,274,101	1,498
1911*	3,127	6,822,135	3,146	6,833,782	2,177
1921	3,019	7,123,331	3,023	7,122,209	2,358
1929	2,865	8,516,413	2,847	8,532,023	2,98
1930	2,623	8,258,562	2,600	8,187,996	3,149
1931	2,547	7,938,164	2,568	8,008,827	3,118
1932	2,420	7,838,949	2,451	7,859,067	3,22
1933	2,648	8,781,550	2,648	8,741,934	3,30
1934	2,609	8,625,302	2,633	8,735,148	3,319
1935	2,978	9,643,138	2,977	9,671,251	3,24
.1936	2,965	9,826,765	2,943	9,784,413	3,31
1937	3,17×	10,569,260	3,165	10,539,623	3,32
1938	3,344	11,166,679	3,353	11,187,356	3,33
1939	3,319	11,241,842	3,334	11,232,236	3,37

^{*} Year ended 31st December.

Particulars of the tonnage of shipping, both entries and clearances, indicate that there has been activity in the trade of the ports during recent years. The tonnage in 1934-35 was greater than in any earlier year and it has since been increased by more than 16 per cent.

Approximately 10 per cent. of the shipping arrives in ballast. During the past ten years the percentage in ballast was greatest in 1931-32, when it was 12.1 per cent. of the total entered, and lowest in 1929-30, when it was only 5.6 per cent. In 1938-39 the number of vessels entered in ballast was 344, with an aggregate tonnage of 714,466 tons, or 6.4 per cent. of the total. Corresponding figures for 1937-38 were 399 vessels, aggregate tonnage 897,003, or 8 per cent. of the total entered.

On the average, 6 per cent. of the vessels are cleared in ballast. The proportion during the past ten years was greatest in 1929-30 when it was 7.3 per cent. was lowest in 1934-35 at 4.5 per cent. In 1938-39 the number of vessels cleared in ballast was 271 with an aggregate tonnage of 757,383 tons or 6.8 per cent. of the total tonnage cleared, as compared with 270 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 786,228 tons in 1937-38.

The number of vessels entered with cargo in 1938-39 was 2,975 and the tonnage 10,527,376 tons. The vessels cleared with cargo numbered 3,063 and the aggregate tonuage was 10,474,853.

The average tonnage of vessels trading with New South Wales was doubled between 1901 and 1929 and has since increased gradually from 2,985 tons to 3,378 tons per vessel.

Few sailing vessels are engaged in the trade of New South Wales. In 1923-24 the number entered was 56, with an aggregate tonnage of 73,466, and the number cleared 66 with a tonnage of 88,260. Ten years later only one sailing vessel of 2,365 tons was recorded as an entry and clearance. There were few in subsequent years, the figures for 1938-39 being 7 entered with an aggregate tonnage of 731 and 8 cleared with a tonnage of 797.

A comparison of the shipping of the Australian States shows that the tonnage trading to and from New South Wales is far in excess of the figures of any other State. The following statement shows the entries and clearances during the year ended 30th June, 1939, excluding the coastal trade:—

TABLE 2	276.—Aust	tralian States	s. Shipping	Entered	and	Cleared,	1938-39.

		Interstate	and Overse	ı
State.	I	Entries.	Cle	earances.
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory	3,319 2,979 1,218 1,502 916 1,384	11,241,842 8,537,085 4,483,698 5,761,318 4,251,368 2,230,587 181,961	3,334 2,989 1,227 1,556 930 1,399	11,232,236 8,479,995 4,463,567 5,876,567 4,326,529 2,276,766 179,422

DIRECTION OF SHIPPING TRADE.

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They are exclusive of the trade with intermediate ports, and some of these are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. But the following statement of the tounage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and oversea countries, grouped according to geographical position, indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes since 1920-21:—

Table 277.—Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries, 1921 to 1939.

	19	20-21.	19	30-31.	19	337-38.	19	38-39.
Country.	Ves- sels.	Net Tonnage.	Ves- sels.	Net Tonnage.	Ves- sels.	Net Tonnage.	Ves- sels.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States		6,382,297 1,473,057 2,798,459 225,856 2,179,040 1,003,137 183,694	3,164 346 594 16 691 297	8,076,145 901,695 3,499,602 50,294 2,129,777 1,269,104 20,374	4,488 424 623 26 806 326 4	12,535,717 1,689,502 3,713,307 87,021 2,674.574 1,641,929 11,985	4,405 453 640 20 847 280 8	12,507,307 1,705,528 3,920,993 82,047 2,885,505 1,345,570 27,128
Tetal	6,042	14,245,540	5,115	15,946,991	6,697	22,354,035	6,653	22,474,078

Shipping to and from the other Australian States in 1938-39 was greater by 6,125,010 tons than in 1920-21, and it has risen by 4,431,162 tons since 1930-31. Shipping engaged in the New Zealand trade during 1938-39 showed increases of 232,471 and 803,833 tons in comparison with 1920-21 and 1930-31 respectively. The figures relating to New Zealand do not include the tonnage of vessels which called at New Zealand ports en route to and from America. The tonnage engaged in trade with North and Central America increased by over 63 per cent between 1920-21 and 1937-38; in the following year there was a marked decline. The South American trade, which was mainly for export of coal, has lost its former importance. The shipping to and from Asia and the Pacific Islands has been increasing steadily and in 1938-39 it was 32 per cent. greater than in 1930-31.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGOES.

A comparative statement of the interstate and oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is shown below.

Table 278.—Cargoes Discharged and Shipped, 1929 to 1939.

			Car	go Discha	rged.			Car	go Shipp	cd.	
Yea		Inter	rstate. Oversea.		Inter	state.	Ove	ersea,	1		
endo 30th J		Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment,	Total,	Tons Weight,	Tons Measure- ment.	Tons Weight,	Tons Mcasure- ment.	Total
					000	s omitted	l				
4000	- 1	tons.	tons. 618	tons. 970	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons
$1929 \\ 1930$	•••	$^{1,260}_{993}$	517	1,046	$1,315 \\ 1.129$	$\frac{4,163}{3,685}$	1,978 1,316	541 489	$1,307 \\ 608$	294 266	$\frac{4,120}{2.679}$
1931	•••	846	348	662	539	2,395	1,661	370	1,655	253	3,939
1932		775	327	603	458	2,163	1,575	394	1,670	243	3,882
1933		1,171	365	760	567	2,863	1,878	419	1,685	271	4,253
1934	•••	1,400	467	772	713	3,352	1,970	492	1,114	270	3,846
1935	•••	2,030	523	859	912	4,324	2,225	542	1,477	341	4,585
1936	•••	$2,053 \\ 2,459$	611 629	985 1,069	999 1,061	$\frac{1,648}{5,218}$	2,390	607 674	1,533 1,520	302	4,83
$\frac{1937}{1938}$	~	2,439	687	1,009	1,001	6,006	2,733 2,968	711	1,520	343	5,266 $5,522$
1939		3,167	676	1,179	1,112	6,134	2,736	672	1,679	359	5,146

NOTE.—One ton by measure = 40 cubic feet.

The total weight of cargoes discharged or shipped in ports of New South Wales in 1928-29 was 8,283,000 tons, almost evenly divided into inward and outward. The inward cargoes fell away rapidly between 1928-29 and 1931-32, but the outward trade remained fairly steady, except in 1929-30 when both interstate and oversea cargoes declined. Since 1934-35 there has been a general increase, especially in the inward trade and the total in 1938-39 was 11,580,000 tons. In 1928-29 interstate cargoes represented 53 per cent. of the total and oversea 47 per cent. The corresponding proportions in 1938-39 were 63 per cent. and 37 per cent.

The aggregate weight of interstate inward cargoes declined from 1,878,000 tons in 1928-29 to 1,102,000 tons in 1931-32. During the next two years there was a rapid recovery followed by remarkable expansion, and by 1938-39 the volume of trade had risen to 3,843,000 tons or more than double the weight in 1928-29. The main factor contributing to the weight of these cargoes is iron ore, etc., for the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Sugar from Queensland, potatoes and timber represent a substantial but much smaller proportion of the total.

SHIPPING. 33I

The inward oversea cargoes contain a wide range of general merchandise. There was a decline of 53.6 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, followed by a steady improvement until the pre-depression level was passed in 1937-38. The volume of trade in the following year was about the same as in 1928-29.

The aggregate weight of the interstate cargoes shipped in New South Wales increased steadily between 1932-33 and 1937-38. In the earlier years of the period under review the trade in coal, which represents two-thirds of these cargoes, was affected by a protracted industrial dispute in the northern coal mines from March, 1929 to June, 1930.

Oversea outward cargoes fluctuate according to seasonal conditions which influence the annual production of staple commodities, particularly wheat. During the four years ended June, 1938, the aggregate weight of these cargoes was steady at a high level and there was an increase of about 10 per cent. in 1938-39.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are under the British flag, the deep-sea trade with the mother country and British possessions being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom, and the interstate trade by Australian shipping companies. In the table below the British and the foreign shipping are shown under distinctive headings.

onded June.		Net Tonnage	Entered and C	lleared.] 1	Percentage.	
Year e	Australian,	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian,	Other British.	Foreign
901*	3,348,502	3,714,217	1,344,582	8,407,301	39.8	44.2	16.0
911*	4,645,195	6,594,649	2,416,073	13,655,917	34.0	48.3	17.7
921	4,739,555	6,739,914	2,766,071	14,245,540	33.3	47:3	19.4
929	4,656,402	9,247,088	3,144,946	17,048,436	27:3	54.3	18.4
930	4,338,726	8,785,023	3,322,809	16,446,558	26.4	53.4	20.2
931	4,639,497	7,930,626	3,376,868	15,946,991	29.1	49.7	21.2
932	4,310,726	7,925,935	3,461,355	15,698,016	27.5	50.5	22.0
933	4,977,758	8,491,453	4,054,273	17,523,484	28.4	48.5	23.1
934	5,356,820	8,260,853	3,742,777	17,360,450	30.8	47.6	21.6
935	6,176,918	9,057,063	4,080,408	19,314,389	32.0	46.9	21.1
936	6,094,412	9,458,820	4,057,946	19,611,178	31.6	48.2	20.2
937	7,279,007	9,806,475	4,023,790	21,109,272	34.5	46.5	19.0
938	7,824,618	10,469,803	4,059,614	22,354,035	35.0	46.8	18.2
939	7,997,764	10,508,326	3,967,988	22,474,078	35.6	46.8	17.6

Table 279.—Nationality of Shipping, 1901 to 1930.

There was no sustained increase in the Australian tonnage between 1911 and 1929, and relatively to the total tonnage the proportion of Australian shipping—about 4,600,000 tons (net)—declined from 34 per cent. of 27.3 per cent. During this period other British tonnage increased from 6,600,000 tons, or 48.3 per cent. of the total, to 9,250,000 tons or 54.3 per cent. and there was a substantial increase in foreign tonnage. The Australian tonnage did not vary greatly during the years 1928-29 to 1931-32.

^{*} Year ended 31st December.

Then it commenced to expand and in 1938-39 it was nearly 8,000,000 tons. Other British tonnage has been increasing also in recent years though the proportion has been somewhat lower than in 1929 to 1932. Foreign tonnage has been about 4,000,000 tons since 1932-33 and the proportion has been declining.

Particulars relating to the nationality of vessels engaged in trade with New South Wales in 1928-29, 1937-38 and 1938-39 are shown in greater detail in the following statement:—

Table 280.—Nationality of Shipping (N.S.W.), 1928-29 to	TABLE	280.—Nationality	of	Shipping	(N.S.W.).	1928-29	to	1938-39.
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•		:	Entries a	nd Clearance	9.			Tonna,	
Nationality of Shipping.	19	28-29.	19	37–38.	10	38-39,		Total.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	1928-29	193738	 1938–39
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>'———</u>	per cent	per cent	per cent
British— Australia	2,651	4 050 100	0.504	E 001 410	0.553	H 00H H01	27.3	35.0	35.6
New Zealand	421	4,656,402 867,578	$\begin{array}{r} 3,524 \\ 429 \end{array}$	7,824,618 $1.047,357$	3,571 391	7,997,764 1,076,949	5.1	4.7	4.8
United King-	441	001,010	425	1,047,307	991	1,070,040	"	Ξ,	10
dom	1,573	7.799,698	1,599	8,796,412	1,576	8,865,507	45.8	39.3	39.4
-Other British	202	579.812	183	626,034	170	565,870	3.4	2.8	2.5
Total	4,847	13,903,490	5,735	18,294,421	5,708	18,506,090	81.6	81.8	82.3
Toreign—			i		\				
Denmark	13	36,140	11	46,409	19	71,615	.2	•3	•3
France	110	235,785	133	215,479	125	195,449	1.4	٥٠	.9
Germany	104	443,792	122	522,394	116	504,219	2.6	2.3	2.2
Italy	38	161,890	39	219,405	41	231,435	1.0	1.0	1.0
Netherlands	99	506,766	112	542,723	144	671,867	3.0	2.4	3.0
Norway	97	344,942	168	719,935	135	543,761	2.0	3.5	2.4
Sweden	56	175,349	55	194,074	60	190,974	1.0	.0	.9
Japan	200	698,986	167	719,650	151	619,942	4.1	$3\cdot 2$	2.8
United States of America	140	F15 414	97	HOH KOO		F11.001		0.0	3.2
Other	140	517,414	97	727,500	97	711,024	3.0	3.3	3.2
Foreign	8	23,882	58	152,045	57	227,702	.1	•7	1.0
Total	865	3,144,946	962	4,059,614	945	3,967,988	18.4	18.2	17.7
"Grand Total	5,712	17,048,436	6,697	22,354,035	6,653	22,474,078	100.0	100.0	100.0

The tonnage owned in the United Kingdom represented 39.4 per cent. of the total in 1938-39, and the Australian tonnage 35.6 per cent. Foreign tonnage is owned chiefly in the United States, Japan, or the Netherlands, and in 1938-39 was 17.7 per cent. of the total, as compared with 18.4 per cent. in 1928-29 and 18.2 per cent. in 1937-38.

During 1938-39 entries and clearances of Australian tonnage in interstate trade amounted to 7,383,171 tons, and voyages in overseas trade to 614,593 tons. Tonnage to and from New Zealand was 1,076,949. Of the other British tonnage, including ships owned in the United Kingdom, 3,690,943 tons were entered from and cleared for interstate ports and 2,896,900 tons plied between Australia and Great Britain. The tonnage belonging to other nations was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

During the year 1938-39 the interstate cargoes discharged at ports in New South Wales amounted to 3,842,422 tons, and the oversea cargoes to 2,291,495 tons, and the shipments to interstate ports represented 3,408,381

tons, and to oversea countries 2,037,615 tons. The interstate trade is carried for the most part in Australian ships. The nationality of the vessels which carried the oversea trade is shown below:—

Table 281.—Oversea Cargoes according to Nationality of Shipping (N.S.W.).

Walionality of Chinning	1936	_37.	1937	-38.	1938	-39.
Nationality of Shipping.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australia New Zealand United Kingdom Other British	tons, 97,342 32,407 1,188,089 167,044 1,484,882	tons, 160,891 252,764 917,286 42,546	tons. 111,833 27,179 1,518,212 146,980 1,804,204	tons. 163,053 290,507 879,967 54,746 1,388,273	tons. 91,839 41,187 1,466,462 108,874 1,708,362	tons. 108,222 320,762 932,768 139,882 1,501,634
Denmark	21,826 3,365 48,749 5,368 86,690 68,769 281,055 49,350 58,637 21,318	35,753 103,830 34,325 8,852 65,781 69,317 82,596 15,520 55,492 14,508	11,230 13,158 76,684 16,074 59,424 64,766 301,396 68,172 75,752 4,834	22,209 116,185 34,515 11,969 47,354 69,040 39,389 16,299 37,755 59,813	23,759 7,654 67,656 16,748 44,710 119,200 157,372 41,110 38,126 66,798	33,858 135,427 28,394 7,259 63,346 91,684 78,765 23,866 27,896 45,486
Total, Foreign Total, Oversea	645,127	485,974 1,859,461	691,490 2,495,694	454,528 1,842,801	583,133 2,291,495	535,981 2,037,615

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

In 1938-39 British vessels carried 74.6 per cent. of the oversea cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales and 73.7 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad.

The interstate and oversea trade of New South Wales is confined practically to three centres, viz., Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, and the distribution amongst the ports of the inward trade at intervals since 1901 is shown in the following table. On each voyage a vessel is counted as an entry only at the first port of call in New South Wales and intra-state trade is excluded, therefore the figures do not indicate the total tonnage entered at each port.

Table 282.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.), Inward Trade, 1901 to 1939.

Year ended		Port Jackson (Sydney). Port Hunter (Newcastle).			ort mbla.	Other Ports.		
30th	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage
1901•	1,884	2,953,511	702	1,036,178	89 †	108,526†	85	34,985
1911	2,181	5,246,351	701	1 357,132	64	102,866	181	115,788
1921	1,869	4,776,182	1,082	2,255,040	42	85,514	26	6,595
1929	2,071	6,768,664	620	1,355,411	144	366,401	30	25,937
1930	2,044	6,958,916	371	836,229	183	445,473	25	17,944
1931	1,800	6,430,904	601	1,262,149	114	232,228	32	12,883
1932	1,719	6,334,450	546	1,222,757	129	264,122	26	17,620
1933	1,822	6,996,920	661	1,503,653	153	267,914	12	13,003
1934	1,796	6.869.387	644	1,463,669	143	279,674	26	12,572
1935	1,899	7,285,123	873	1,978,776	182	354,407	24	24,832
1936	1,983	7,636,852	770	1,775,930	183	387,592	29	26,382
1937	2,040	8,107,367	888	1,941,852	225	484,728	25	35,702
$1938 \\ 1939$	2,121 2,140	8,446,581 8,560,135	957 886	2,153,553 2,071,733	232 260	528,043 583,197	34	38,502 26,777

Many vessels, including steamers engaged regularly in the trade of New South Wales, discharge cargo at Sydney, then proceed to Newcastle for coal. Such vessels are counted as entries at Sydney only, therefore the inward shipping of Newcastle is greatly in excess of the tonnage stated in the table. The trade of Port Kembla has increased as a result of the establishment of important industries in the locality. The decline in the inward trade of other ports between 1911 and 1921 was due mainly to the omission of Twofold Bay as a port of call for interstate vessels.

Particulars of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the principal ports in each year since 1928-29 are given in the following table. In recording cargoes certain commodities are assessed at their dead weight in tonsets, coal, ores, wool, wheat and other grains, while others such as butter, hides, skips and drapery are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton. The greater part of the oversea trade is handled by the port of Sydney and the shipping concerned with coal and the iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in "tons measurement." On account of this difference in the nature of the products handled the data contained in the statement show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 283.—Principal Ports, Cargoes Shipped and Discharged, 1929 to 1939.

		Syd	ney.		Newcastle. Port Kembla.			
Year ended	Inters	state.	Over	sea.	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oyersea.
30th June.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight,	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.
			Car	goes Discha	rged.			
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1937 1938	478,974 515,416 617,908	616,929 516,797 348,104 327,141 364,098 459,360 507,262 593,895 612,456, 672,338 654,585	791,750- 865,551 571,001 545,094, 650,369 657,081 726,324 840,659 82,932- 1,032,347 937,513	1,315,064 1,128,822 536,894 457,827 567,158 708,417 883,538 972,307 1,028,270 1,135,020 1,083,432	427,233	123,598, 131,458, 67,821,4 42,484,79,708, 89,047,134,165,128,458,458,458,458,458,458,458,458,458,45	204,199. 86,903* 52,851; 1+1,162* 230,104 318,124* 319,736 465,497 550, 871	54,405 49,435 25,145 15,214 30,195 30,528 27,375 42,494 59,275 83,342 64,780
1939	.] 314,515	004,000	•	argoes Ship		200,110	11 (23)	04,100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	214,354	530,490 481,573 866,261 392,749 416,121 487,593 528,842 594,713 654,531 695,255 658,008	981,003 445,768 1,298,4761 1,310,937 1,384,501 798,334 1,089,028 1,165,737 1,082,234 953,573 1,022,668	284,842 255,977 240,628 239,510 265,312 261,147 309,449 284,031 314,207 313,231 322,941	1,647,563 650;269*. 1,428,633* 1,347,457 1,587,106 1,672,330* 1,845,664* 1,990 887* 2,301,941* 2,500,635* 2,255,620*	251,581* 57,150* 337,450* 314,310 240,31,4 242,038* 311,045* 285,981* 347,972* 445,305* 482,118*	352,259 95,584 99,395 116,925 136,961 169,086 171,879 234,167	73,605 105,085 12,900 39,672 57,324 70,966 89,758 83,523 93,779 108,301 180,775

^{*} Includes a small number of tons measurement.

Interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Sydney Harbour reached a low elb in 1930-31, when they were 30 per cent. less than in 1928-29. They had regained pre-depression level by 1934-35 and have since increased by more than 22 per cent. The aggregate tonnage of the interstate cargoes handled in this port in 1938-39 was 2,039,797 tons as compared with 1,632,006 tons in 1928-29. There was a decline of about 50 per cent. in the inward oversea cargoes in 1930-31 and the aggregate remained at a low level during the following year. Then a steady upward trend until 1938-39 when the tonnage was 4 per cent, less than in 1928-29.

The quantity of wheat exported is an important factor in the weight of cargoes shipped overseas from Sydney. This was comparatively small in 1929-30 and 1933-34, and somewhat below the average in 1937-33 and 1938-39.

The interstate trade of Newcastle and Port Kembla has grown remarkably in consequence of expansion in the iron and steel works. The outward trade of Newcastle which consists mainly of coal increased steadily during the six years ended 1938. There was a temporary diversion of the coal trade from Newcastle to Port Kembla while the northern mines were closed in 1929 and 1930.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES.

Along the coast of New South Wales there are numerous ports, estuaries, and roadsteads, which provide shelter to shipping and afford facilities for trade.

There are six natural harbours where vessels of deep draught may enter, viz., Port Stephens, Broken Bay, Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour), Botany Bay, Jervis Bay and Twofold Bay. Port Jackson ranks first by reason of extent, natural facilities, and volume of trade. Port Stephens, 25½ nautical miles north of Newcastle, Broken Bay at the mouth of the Hawkesbury River and Botany Bay 12½ nautical miles south of Sydney have not been developed. Jervis Bay is 82 miles south of Sydney; part of the bay has been ceded to the Commonwealth Government as a port for Canberra, the Australian capital. Twofold Bay is 208 miles south of Sydney. Newcastle is a bar harbour at the mouth of the Hunter River, where extensive accommodation has been provided for oversea shipping. A harbour has been constructed at Port Kembla to accommodate the shipping concerned with the trade of the iron and steel works. Artificial harbours, useful for small vessels, have been constructed at Coff's Harbour, Wollongong, Shellharbour, Kiama, and Ulladulla.

There are a number of estuarine harbours, but the entrances are usually blocked to some extent by sandbars, formed by the combined action of ocean currents, waves and wind. There are also numerous roadsteads or anchorages which afford shelter to vessels of moderate draught during southerly or south-easterly weather. Breakwaters and training-walls have been constructed to control the sand movement at the majority of the bar harbours, so that the navigating channels may be maintained with little difficulty.

The shipping trade of the ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla is relatively small.

Sydney Harbour.

Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) is the principal port of New South Wales. It has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. At the Heads the depth of water is not less than 80 feet at low water, ordinary spring tide. Between the entrance and the harbour proper, a distance of four miles, there are two separate channels, each with a depth of 40 fect at low tide and a width of 700 feet. The total area of the harbour is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which approximately half carries a depth of 30 feet or more at low water ordinary spring tide. The mean range of tide is 3 feet 6 inches. The fcreshores, being irregular, extend over 188 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The control of the port is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the Commissioners are parttime members representing shipping and commercial interests. The Board's functions in respect of the port of Sydney include the provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft and the general management and control of the port.

The wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Excluding private lighter and ferry berths, there are 78,031 feet of wharfage in Sydney Harbour. The principal wharves are leased to the various shipping companies whose vessels engage regularly in the trade of the port, and other wharves are reserved for vessels which visit the port occasionally. Details relating to the number and length of the berths are shown below:—

TABLE	284	-Port	of	Sydney,	Wharves	and	Jetties,	1939.
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Particulars.	Board	e Services of New Wales.	Private Wharfage,		Total.	
	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.
Ship berths—		feet.	Ī	feet.	1	feet.
Oversea	67	34,772	14	3,819	81	38,591
Interstate	24	9,355	3	516	27	9,871
Intrastate	39	11,223	8	1,202	47	12,425
Cross wharves adjoining ships' berths	39	4,693			39	4,693
Harbour trade berths	19	4,633	31	4,391	50	9,024
Ferry berths	25	3,427		•••	25	3,427
Total	213	68,103	56	9,928	269	78,031

Works have been constructed on a spit of land, known as Glebe Island, between Rozelle Bay and White Bay, to facilitate the shipment of wheat. Silos with a capacity of 7,500,000 bushels are available for the storage of wheat in bulk and the grain may be delivered into the holds of the vessels at the rate of 1,400 tons per hour. Plant is available also for the mechanical loading and the storage of bagged wheat.

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc., are provided on the waterside, and modern plant has been installed at Ball's Head for replenishing ships' bunkers with oil or coal.

The wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port, and the northern is used mainly for residential sites. The ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. During 1938-39 certificates were issued to 48 vessels in Port Jackson, licensed to carry 38,638 passengers.

An arch bridge spanning the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point was opened on 19th March, 1932. It provides for pedestrian, vehicular, railway and tramway traffic. A description of the bridge is published in the chapter of this volume relating to Roads and Bridges.

An account of the dock accommodation provided in Sydney Harbour is shown on a later page in this chapter.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Sydney Harbour during the last eleven years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below. The figures differ from those in Table 282 because they include vessels engaged in the coastal trade of the State, also vessels which do not report to the Customs authorities on return from a journey to Newcastle for bunker coal:—

Year ended	Coastal (State).		Oversea a	nd Interstate.	Total Shipping.		
Soth June.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage	
1929	4,564	1,352,945	2,498	7,707.208	7,062	9,060,153	
1930	3,743	1,183,437	2,449	7,757,098	6,192	8,940,535	
1931	3,798	1,260,344	2,184	7,207,938	5,982	8,468,282	
1932	3,716	1,218,489	2,133	7,009,467	5,849	8,227,956	
1933	3,978	1,285 050	2,337	8,075,066	6,315	9,360,110	
1934	4,165	1,333,284	2,333	8,099,493	6,498	9,432,777	
1935	4,327	1,427,486	2,528	8,629,066	6,855	10,056,552	
1936	4,398	1,502,746	2.587	8,977,028	6,985	10,479,774	
1937	4,626	1,594,708	2,669	9,398,687	7,295	10,993,395	
1938	4,974	1,699,763	2.781	9,953,364	7,755	11,653,127	
1939	4,568	1,535,856	2,816	10,113,461	7,384	11,650,317	

The aggregate tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Sydney declined continuously from 9,547,000 tons in 1926-27 to 8,228,000 tons in 1932-33. Then there was a rapid revival and the tonnage expanded by successive increases to 11,650,000 tons in 1937-38 and 1938-39.

An increasing number of motor ships is engaged in the trade of New South Wales; 1,323, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,617,188 tons, entered the port of Sydney during 1938-39, as compared with 302 with a tonnage of 771,028 in 1928-29. Steamers entered in 1938-39 numbered 6,057, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,033,082 tons. Of these 399 were oil burners, with a tonnage of 2,817,513 tons. Only four sailing ships, 47 tons, entered the harbour in this year.

The following statement shows the arrivals in the principal ports of Australasia and Great Britain. The figures include coastwise trade and tonnage which arrived at the respective ports, although not recorded by the Customs Department.

Table 286.—Principal Ports of Australasia and Great Britain, Shipping Entered, 1938-39.

Port,	Arrivals incl. Coastwise Net Tonnage.	Port.	Arrivals incl. Coastwise— Net Tonnage
Australia (1938-39)-	_	England (1938)	
	11,650,317	London	30,777,000
70 F 17	8,646,893	Liverpool (including	-0,,,,,,
Port Adelaide	5,524,403	Birkenhead)	17,628,000
Newcastle	5,099,481	Southampton	13,469,000
Brisbane	4,916,463	Neweastle and Shields	9,130,000
Fremantle	4,012,219	Cardiff	7,319,000
Townsville	1,473,008	Hull	6,280,000
Port Kembla	1,225,258	Plymouth	6,013,000
Hobart	1,153,143		
Albany	510,807		
		Scotland (1938)—	
New Zealand (1938)	-	Glasgow	6,574,000
	3,961,790	Greenock	3,435,000
	3,212,383		
Lyttelton	2,181,290	North Ireland (1938)—	
Otago	1,189,924	Belfast	7,561,000

Up to 30th June, 1928, the revenues collected by the Sydney Harboar Trust (now the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales) were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State. This arrangement was altered as from 1st July, 1928, when the accounts of the Harbour Trust were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a special fund was established for the receipts of the port authority. The Board is required to contribute to the National Debt sinking fund established under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges.

The revenue and expenditure by the port authority at Sydney during each of the last eleven years are shown in the following statement, also the capital debt at the end of each year.

				Expendit	ure.		
Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt,	Income.	Administration and Maintenance Expenses.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Exchange, etc.	Total Ex- penditure.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	11,488,441	1,103,598	369,037	614,067		983,104	120,494
1930	11,673,981	1,017,934	381,421	629,806		1,011,227	6,707
1931	11,622,200	840,077	269,831	635,571	25,805	931,207	(-)91,130
1932	11,611,905	832,186	244,581	595,698	149,281	989,560	(-)157,374
1933	11,596,315	880,012	213,985	569,201	107,917	891,103	(-)11,091
1934	11,585,907	855,959	225,782	535,321	91,270	852,373	3,586
1935	11,518,020	968,147	272,030	511,280	70,655	853,965	114,182
1936	11,450,692	1,040,611	279,446	497,447	72,334	849,227	191,384
1937	11,452,929	1,093,691	293,783	483,209	61,272	838,264	255,427
1938	11,325,087	1,186,279	344,799	482,392	59,592	886,783	299,496
1939	11,276,399	1,155,627	377,843	481,551	57,5 07	916,901	238,726

(-) Denotes deficiency.

The total income during 1938-39 was £1,155,627. After the deduction of administration and maintenance expenses £377,843, interest and sinking fund charges £481,551, and exchange and loan management expenses £57,507, there was a surplus on the year's transactions of £238,726. The ratio of administration and maintenance charges to income was 33 per cent.

The principal sources of revenue were wharfage and transhipment rates, which amounted to £773,501, and rents from properties £280,378. The corresponding amounts for 1937-38 were £819,117 and £282,383.

Newcastle Harbour.

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) is the second port of New South Wales and the fourth port of Australia in regard to the volume of its shipping trade. The harbour lies in the course of the Hunter River, and its limits are not defined, but an area of about 990 acres is enclosed by about 8 miles of coastline, extending on the western side as far as Port Waratah, omitting Throsby Creek, and on the eastern side to a point due east of the southern end of Moscheto Island. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The width at the entrance between breakwaters is 1,500 feet, and the navigable channel is 500 feet wide with a minimum depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water ordinary spring tide, but vessels which draw 29 feet can enter at high water spring tides under suitable weather conditions. Works are in progress with the object of ultimately increasing the depth at the entrance to 32 feet.

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The harbour is landlocked sufficiently to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. Newcastle is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity of the coalfields has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works, in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and a wharf is available for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 500 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat loading purposes.

Wharfage accommodation to the extent of 21,597 feet is provided; 9,198 feet are used for the shipment of coal, 5,553 feet for general cargo, 2,683 feet for Government purposes, 540 feet for the wheat terminal, 420 feet for bunker wharf extension, and 3,203 feet are leased. The general cargo wharves are connected with the main railway system, and the railway extends along the coal wharves. There are seven sets of mooring dolphins and jetties for vessels awaiting cargo. Floating docks of 11,000 and 4,000 tons capacity respectively are available at the Government Dockyard,

Walsh Island.

The shipping entered during 1938-39 included coastal 2,440 vessels, 1,054,150 tons; interstate, 1,293 vessels, 2,085,994 tons; and overseas, 540 vessels, 1,959,337 tons; total, 4,273 vessels, 5,099,481 tons. In 1937-38 the total was 5,332,450 tons.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board and an advisory committee as described on page 327.

RIVER TRAFFIC.

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic its extent is not recorded. The coastal rivers especially in the northern districts are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products a considerable distance.

A scheme is in progress for the construction of a storage dam, weirs and locks on the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers. The works are being constructed under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, which provides that, except in times of unusual drought, sufficient water must be maintained for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water.

At 30th June, 1939, thirteen weirs and locks on the Murray and Lake Victoria storage had been completed and were in operation, the Hume Reservoir was complete to its present capacity of 1½ million acre-feet, and the Murray River was permanently navigable by vessels drawing 5 feet for a distance of about 600 miles, viz., from its mouth to some forty miles above Mildura. Weirs at Yarrawonga on the Murray and at Redbank on the Murrumbidgee were completed during the year. Barrages across the five channels at the mouth of the Murray in South Australia and a weir at Maude on the Murrumbidgee are in process of construction.

The expenditure for the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works at 30th June, 1939, amounted to £11,591,788, of which New South Wales contributed £4,013,434.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICES.

In the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, etc., across the harbours. The services are conducted under license issued by the Maritime

Services Board. At 30th June, 1939, 66 boats licensed to carry 38,971 passengers were in service, and 830 persons were employed. Approximately 27,840,000 passengers were carried during the year 1938-39, four passengers and 82 employees were injured in accidents, but there was no fatality. The total revenue amounted to £418,500, and the expenditure to £401,600.

These ferries are distinct from those to which reference is made in the chapter entitled Roads and Bridges, which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing in oversea countries the products of the industries of New South Wales. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

An association of shipowners and shippers, known as the Australian Oversea Transport Association, was formed in June, 1929, with the object of organising on an economical basis the shipping services to and from Australia. A series of agreements has been arranged in regard to rates of freight and other conditions affecting the shipment of cargoes by vessels engaged regularly in the trade between Australia and Europe.

Between 1914 and 1918 rates of freight rose to an extraordinary level. The maximum for most commodities was reached in 1919, then the oversupply of shipping led to a general decline and the movement became steadily downward. The decrease is especially noticeable in regard to classes of cargo carried by tramp steamers, e.g., wheat, for which freight was charged at £7 10s. per ton in 1920, and in the following year space was obtained at the rate of £2 6s. 8d. per ton. During the ten years ended June, 1939, rates for most commodities, except wheat, were fairly steady.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the rates of freight on all descriptions of cargo have been increased by 50 per cent.

As a rule, freight on general cargoes is paid in sterling at the port of destination. If freight was prepaid in Australia in 1930-31 and later years, shippers were required to add to the rates quoted an additional charge on account of exchange. On refrigerated cargoes, exchange was charged at concession rates, viz., 3 per cent. in 1930-31, 23 per cent. from July to December, 1931, and 18 per cent. since 1st January, 1932. The rates of exchange quoted by the Australian banks are shown in the Chapter "Private Finance" of this volume.

The following statement shows the range of rates for the carriage of various commodities by steamer from Sydney to London in 1911 and later years:—

TABLE 288.—Rates of Freight, Sydney to London, 1911 to 1939.

Articl	е.		1911.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Butter Copra Hides Leather Mutton—Froze Tallow Wheat Wool—Greasy Measured Good	n	ton lb. ton ton lb.	40s. 40s. to 52s. 6d.† 60s. \$d. to \$\{\}d. 40s. to 42s. 6d. 17s. 6d. to 30s. \$d. to \$\{\}d. 25s. to 45s.	270s. to 244s. 17d. 180s. to 170s.	4s. 6ts. 3d. ½d. 137s. 9d. 1d. 70s. 9d. 32s. 6d. to 20s. 173d.‡ 63s. 11s.	4s. 61s. 3d. ½d. 137s. 9d. 1d.* 70s. 9d 33s.9d. to 47s. 6d 1d.‡ 63s. 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.	1d.‡ 63s.

[†] Per ton. ‡ Plus 5% primage, less 10% rebate, and an additional rebate of 1s, 9d, per bale in 1937-38 and 1938-39. * Less $7\frac{1}{2}\%$. || Less 11%.

Wool is carried direct to continental ports in Europe at the same rates as to London, but the rates are higher if it is taken to London and transhipped there to the Continent. The rate for greasy and scoured wool from Sydney to Japan was §d. per lb. in 1935-36 and 1936-37, and ¾d. per lb. in 1937-38 and 1938-39.

PORT CHARGES.

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Federal Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. Since 1st February, 1936, the State enactments have been administered by the Maritime Services Board. The various charges are shown in detail in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, published annually, and only a brief reference to the rates collected by each authority is made in this volume.

The gross collections by the State during recent years are shown below in comparison with those during the years 1910-11 and 1920-21:—

Table 289.—Port Charge	s (N.S.W.), 1911 to 1939.
------------------------	---------------------------

	Year ended 30th June.								
Charges.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1938.	1939.				
	£	£	£	£	£				
Pilotage	43,856	74,733	58,221	72,331	74,606				
Harbour Removal Fees	7,306	10,647	3,786	3,825	3,678				
Harbour and Light Rates	41,331	49,551	46,015	50,439	50,381				
Navigation Department Fees, etc.	9,256	10,839	1,170	7,058	6,146				
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (Out-		'	,						
ports)	6,792	72,865	116,690	226,522	237,378				
Svdney Harbour Trust—	· •	,	,		1				
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	228,379	475,230	499,736	844,605	811,681				
Rents of Wharves and Jetties	77,930	188,473	192,649	164,804	166,215				
Rents of other premises	46,178	71,666	102,851	117,579	114,165				
Miscellaneous	22,273	61,629	44,841	59,291	63,566				
Total	483,301	1,015,633	1,065,959	1,546,454	1,527,81				

• Maritime Services Board from 1st February, 1936.

The light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1939, amounted to £140,296, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £13,492.

Charges levied on Ships.

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey of ships, the adjustment of compasses, etc.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 6d. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months. Vessels calling at only one port in Australia en route to an oversea destination are charged at the rate of 5d. per ton (net). If a vessel is laid up for a period of at least one month, a proportionate remission of the light dues may be made.

The Federal Navigation Act prescribes that sea-going vessels must be surveyed at least once in every twelve months, and a vessel may not go to sea without a certificate of survey or equipment issued by the Federal Department of Navigation, or other approved certificate. The fees for

survey and for compass adjustment are collected by the Federal Department of Navigation and those in respect of compass adjustments are paid to licensed adjusters. The prescribed survey fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and of sailing ships (50 tons and over) with auxiliary engines, range from £4 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £13 10s. if the gross tonnage is between 2.100 and 2,400 tons; and a charge is made for each additional 300 tons at the rate of 30s. for passenger ships and £1 for cargo ships. For ships under 1,800 tons propelled by sails only, the fee ranges from £3 to £6 with 15s. for each additional 300 tons. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £1 to £4, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. Additional charges are made for the survey of grain cargoes, viz., £2 10s. for wheat in bulk if the cargo is less than half the ship's deadweight capacity; £1 1s. for bagged wheat and £5 for wheat in bulk if the cargo exceeds half the ship's deadweight capacity. These charges cover not more than three inspections at ports in Australia. A survey is not made of the cargoes of bagged wheat which are less than half the deadweight capacity of the ship. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compasses range from £2.2s, to £7.7s;

The certification of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales is a function of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales in respect of every ship entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 14d. per ton (net), on arrival and on departure for ships (a) in ballast, (b) arriving solely for refitting or docking, (c) resorting to port solely on pleasure or for orders, repairs, provisions or coal, or through stress of weather or otherwise in distress. The rate for other ships is 2½d. per ton (net) on arrival and on departure. The maximum charge is £25 and the minimum is £3 at Sydney or Newcastle, and £1 10s. at other ports.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 4d. per ton (net). The exemptions are vessels engaged in the whaling trade, vessels entering port for refitting or docking, for pleasure, orders, repairs, provisions or coal, or in distress, and those in respect of which the rate has been paid at any port in the State during the preceding six months.

Vessels being removed from one place to another in a port where there is a pilot establishment are charged harbour removal dues unless the master possesses a pilotage certificate. The rate for a removal varies from £1 to £4 10s, according to the size of the vessel; half rates are charged after the third removal.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at a wharf, the charge being $\frac{3}{16}$ d per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges, the daily rate in Sydney Harbour being 1s. to 10s., according to passenger capacity, for vessels engaged in picnic, excursion or passenger traffic, and 2s. 6d. to 10s. for other vessels. Berthing charges in other ports are calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney the tonnage rates and berthing charges in respect of their vessels are not charged as they accrue, but are commuted in the rent.

Moorings may be laid down in Sydney Harbour with the approval of the Maritime Services Board. An annual license fee of £5 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies; and from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. In other ports vessels are allowed to occupy Government mooring buoys for a period of two clear days free of charge, thereafter buoyage rates ranging from £1 to £3 per day are imposed. Exemption from buoyage rates may be granted by the officer in charge of a port if a vessel is detained through stress of weather or when an unforeseen circumstance renders it desirable that the vessel should occupy a Government buoy.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in Sydney Harbour must obtain a license, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in the port the annual license fee is £5; for lighters, 2s. per ton up to 200 tons and 1s. for each additional ton, the minimum fee being £2; and for watermen 5s. In other ports the annual license fees for ballast lighters and for watermen are £1 and 10s. respectively. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board is 2s. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board; in other cases the rate is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates.

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on the vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transhipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. The schedules of rates for Sydney are contained in the Port of Sydney regulations, and for other ports they are fixed by regulations under the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, 1920-1935.

In Sydney Harbour, unless it is otherwise specified in the schedule, the inward rate is 4s. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet)—at the option of the Board. There are a number of special inward rates—some apply only to Australian products arriving from another port in the Commonwealth, e.g., 2s. 6d. per ton of dairy produce, fresh fish, poultry, megass, iron or steel, fencing wire, copper or stone; 2s. 6d. per 630 superficial feet of rough or sawn timber. The inward rate on coal is 1s. per ton, and on liquid fuel 2s. per ton, but only the transhipment rate—6d. per ton is levied when these commodities are shipped in Sydney for consumption as bunker fuel by the loading vessel. In cases of vessels trading beyond the Commonwealth, coal loaded for bunker use is subject to the transhipment rate only, less 20 per cent. Kerosene in the case is charged at the rate of 24d. per case; green fruit-Australian 12d. and other 2d. per package; vegetables, 12d, per case; timber (other than Australian), 3s. 6d. per 630 super feet; copra, 3s. per ton; guano, 1s. 3d. per ton; sugar for refining, 2s. per ton; wool, 9d. per bale. The general rate on transhipments is 6d. per ton or 40 cubic feet, but there is a number of special rates ranging down to 3d. per ton, which is payable on firewood.

The general outward rate in operation in Sydney Harbour is 1s. 6d. per ton or 40 cubic feet. The rate in respect of coal is 6d. per ton; wheat, flour, bran, pollard, mill offals, and coke 9d. per ton; wool 9d. per bale; ore 4½d. per ton. These rates are subject to a discount of 20 per cent. if the goods are shipped for conveyance beyond the Commonwealth.

In ports other than Sydney there is a schedule of inward rates for coast-wise and interstate goods, and a separate schedule for oversea goods. The inward general rate for coastwise and interstate goods arriving at these ports is 2s. per ton or 40 cubic feet, and special rates include coal and firewood 6d. per ton; coke and fertilisers 1s. per ton; ores 4½d. per ton; ore products (crude) 9d. per ton; timber 2s. per 630 super feet. The general inward rate imposed on oversea goods is 4s. per ton by weight or by measurement, and the special rates include coal 1s. per ton; undressed timber 3s. 6d. per 630 super feet; ore 9d. per ton.

The outward rate in ports other than Sydney on coastwise, interstate, and oversea goods is 1s. per ton or 40 cubic feet, unless otherwise specified; ore and ore products are rated at 4½d. per ton; timber—sawn or rough—1s. 3d. per 630 super feet; wool 6d. per bale or 3d. per bag; wheat shipped overseas 9d. per ton, coastwise and interstate 1s. per ton. These rates are subject to a reduction of 20 per cent. if the goods are shipped to a destination beyond the Commonwealth.

Storage Charges.

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges are imposed on goods placed on a wharf if not removed within a specified period.

Goods left on an unleased wharf after final discharge of the vessel for a longer period than six days are charged at the rate per ton per day of 4d. for the first week, 5d. for the second week, 6d. for the third week, and 7d. thereafter. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 1d. per ton per day. These charges apply to the Port of Sydney only and are payable by the owner of the goods.

At ports other than Sydney storage charges do not accrue on goods until forty-eight hours after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week; 3d. for the second week; 4d. for the third week; and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks. The charge on wool at Newcastle is 1d. per ton per day; timber is charged for the first four days (after the free period) 1d. per ton per day, and thereafter 2d. per ton per day; and by special approval a reduced rate of 3d. per ton per week operates in respect of wheat until 30th June, 1940.

SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels engaged in trade must be registered, except those under 15 tons burthen employed in the coasting trade of the part of the British Empire in which the owners reside. Ships not legally registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not permitted to proceed to sea. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia and for ships owned in Australia is the red ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth, and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The following statement shows particulars regarding the shipping on the registers, as at 30th June, 1939:—

Table 290.—Shipping on Register (N.S.W.), 1938-39.

g, C)	S	team.	М	otor.	Sa	iling.	Total.	
Tonnage Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Under 50 tons	185	3,805	296	3,568	184	2,045	665	9,418
50 and under 500	137	22,202	9	1,365	61	9,176	207	32,743
500 ,, ,, 1,000	17	12,160	3	1,674	3	2,537	23	16,371
1,000 ,, ,, 2,000	8	12,050	2	2,996	3	3,727	13	18,773
2,000 and over	5	12,780	2	6,068	•••		7	18,848
Total	352	62,997	312	15,671	251	17,485	915	96,153

Twenty-three vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,542 tons (net), were sold during 1938-39. Of these 22 with a net tonnage of 1,497 tons were sold to British subjects, and the transactions did not necessarily involve removal from the registers.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Accommodation for building, fitting, and repairing ships has been provided by State and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle, and at six other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour there are four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips.

Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, were under the control of the Government of New South Wales until February, 1913, when they were transferred to the Commonwealth. They were controlled later by the Australian Commonwealth Shipping Board until 1st March, 1933, when the Commonwealth Government leased the undertaking to a private company under agreement for a term of 21 years. The agreement was ratified by the Cockatoo Dockyard Agreement Act, 1933. The annual rent ranges from a minimum of £1,000, which was the rent for the first year, to a maximum of £50,000, calculated as a proportion of the turnover, less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cost of stores and materials used. The proportion of the turnover rising from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1933-34 was 5 per cent. in 1935-36 and subsequent years.

The Sutherland Dock is 690 feet long, and can accommodate a vessel with a breadth of 88 feet, and a draught of 30 feet. The Fitzroy Dock is 474 feet long and its breadth is 47 feet. It can take a vessel drawing 16 feet 3 inches. At Cockatoo Dock there are also two patent slips, where vessels drawing 9 feet and 4 feet respectively may be slipped. The works on Cockatoo Island are equipped with plant for shipbuilding as well as for all classes of repairs.

A private company, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, owns two graving docks in Sydney Harbour, four floating docks, two of which are out of commission, and three patent slips. The Woolwich Dock is 850 feet long, and at high tide can take vessels drawing 26 feet; Mort's Dock is 631 feet long, and vessels drawing 19 feet 6 inches may be floated into it. The largest of the slips is 270 feet long; it can take a vessel weighing 1,500 tons gross, drawing 11 feet forward and 16 feet aft. The works of the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company are equipped with plant for shipbuilding, as well as for all classes of repairs.

There is another dock, under private ownership, with a lifting power of 600 tons, and the State Government maintains a slip with a lifting capacity of 50 tons.

At Newcastle there are a floating dock and two patent slips attached to the State Government Dockyards at Walsh Island, and two slips which are privately owned.

The works at Walsh Island were established on a site which was originally a sandspit, and has been built up by dredging from the hed of the Hunter River. In 1913, after the Cockatoo Dockyard had been transferred to the Federal Government, workshops were erected at Walsh Island for the construction and repair of Government dredges and other vessels. Subsequently the establishment was extended, and provision was made for the construction of merchant ships and ferry steamers, and for other classes of engineering and iron work. Early in 1933 it was decided to restrict operations exclusively to docking. The length of the dock is 630 feet and it is 82 feet wide, with a capacity for floating vessels up to 15,000 tons. The cost of constructing the floating dock to 30th June, 1939, amounted to £502,330, of which £135,000 was contributed by the Commonwealth. Each of the patent slips is 292 feet in length, one only with a lifting capacity of 300 tons being in use. During the year ended 30th June, 1939, 16 vessels were slipped at Walsh Island and 30 were docked. The gross tonnage of these vessels was 71,704.

Graving docks under the control of the State Government are maintained at the ports of the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Manning and Hunter Rivers and at Bateman's Bay, to meet the requirements of vessels engaged in the coastal trade. The largest, on the Richmond River, is 214 feet 6 inches long and 45 feet wide; it can accommodate a vessel with a draught of 9 feet 6 inches. Twenty-five vessels with a gross tonnage of 3,340 tons were docked at these ports during the year 1938-39.

SEAMEN.

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Federal Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation. Mercantile marine offices were established in March, 1922, to undertake functions performed hitherto by State shipping offices at Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla where engagements and discharges are registered.

The following statement shows the number of transactions during the last five years. No licenses to ship were issued at Port Kembla.

Year ended	Engagements Registered.			Disch	urges Regi	Licenses to Ship,		
30th June.	Sydney.	New- castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New- castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New- castle
1935	16,404	2,669	40	16,562	2,582	88	281	50
1936	18,708	2,812	93	18,789	2.735	J:26	728	90
1937	18,939	3,365	126	19,184	3,298	157	352	54
1938	20,468	3,831	217	20,429	3,827	203	444	90
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66

Table 291.—Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, 1935 to 1939.

The rates of wages, hours of labour, and conditions under which crews work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia are fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In accordance with the practice of the industrial tribunals the rates are subject to periodical adjustment on account of changes in retail prices.

The rates ruling at 1st December, 1939, were as follows, victualling and accommodation being provided in addition to wages:—

Table 292.—Wages of Seamen, Coastal and Interstate Vessels, December, 1939.

Occupa	tion.	· <u> </u>	Rates of Wages per Mont									
				£	s.	d.		£	8.	d.		
Officers-Chief				22	8	0	to	36	2	6		
Second				20	8	0	,,	32	2	6		
Third \dots				21	8	0	,,	27	12	6		
Junior	•••		•••	£	20	88	. 0	d.				
Engineers—Chief	•••			23	18	0	to	66	2	6		
Second			,	22	8	0	,,	41	10	6		
${f Third}$	•••	•••	•••	20	8	0.	,,	33	2	€		
\mathbf{Fourth}	•••	•••	•••	20	18	0	,,	28	9	•		
\mathbf{Fifth}			•••	£	20	88	, 0	d.				
Firemen	•••	•••	•••	£	18	11s	. 6	d.				
Trimmers	•••	•••		£	16	11s	s. 6	d.				
Able Seamen-Steam	ners	•••	•••	£	16	11s	. 6	d.				
Ordinary Seamen	•••			10	1	6 a	\mathbf{n} d	11	1	6		
Cooks	• • •	• • •		13 1	9	0 t	ю	23	9	0		
Stewards	•••	•••		14	9	0 ,	,,	19	9	C		
Stewardesses	•••	•••		9 1	.1	6a	nd	10	14	C		

The monthly rates payable to officers and engineers vary according to the size of the vessels on which they are engaged.

Except where provided specifically in the awards and agreements, the ordinary hours of work for seamen are eight per day, and overtime must be paid for time worked in excess of eight hours. Manning conditions are regulated by committees representing the shipowners and the unions with an independent chairman.

Compensation to seamen is provided by a federal law, the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911-1938, which applies to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States. The schedules of the Act indicate the amount of compensation payable, in case of death or total or partial incapacity resulting from personal injury by accident to seamen in the course of their employment. Methods of procedure for the recovery of compensation are prescribed by regulations under the Act.

Seamen employed on New South Walcs ships, i.e., ships registered in: New South Walcs, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State, may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Walcs, if they agree not to proceed under the federal law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intra-state trade of New South Walcs.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, also rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

On account of the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the comparative absence of islands, navigation in the seaboard waters is usually safe. Along a coastline less than 700 miles in length there are light-houses under the control of the Commonwealth; and lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides have been placed for the safety of harbour navigation in the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and other shipping places.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in the trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling. The pilotage rates are shown on page 342.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry. The majority of wrecks reported are small coasters under 200 tons. The following statement shows the wrecks reported in each year from 1931 to 1939. No wrecks were reported in 1935-36. The figures relate to vessels with crews who were domiciled in New South Wales:—

Year en led 30th June. Steam		British	Vessels.		m	Cr ews and	Lives Lost.	
	Steam.	Motor.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage (net).	Passen- gers.		
1931	2	1		3	2,722	258	•••	
1932	2		1	3	1,265	42	•••	
1933	4	1		5	589	9	ì	
1934	8		1	9	1,283	75	17	
1935	1		·	1	18	43	3	
1937	3	1		4	1,084	41	8	
1938	3	5		8	218	112	23	
1939	1			1	97	11		

Table 293.—Shipwrecks, 1931 to 1939.

Lifeboat stations are maintained at Sydney and at Newcastle, and motor lifeboats and life-saving appliances are kept at certain places along the coast. The pilot vessels are fitted for rescue work, and steam tugs are subsidised for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants and to the crews and necessitous passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters. It is maintained by public subscription, without subsidy from the State. The value of relief given during 1938-39 amounted to £926.

AVIATION.

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1936, which authorises the Governor-General to make regulations for giving effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation (signed in Paris on 13th October, 1919), and of providing for the control of air navigation (a) in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and (b) within any territory of the Commonwealth. The Air Navigation Act passed by the Parliament of New South Wales in 1938 provides for the application of the Commonwealth Air Navigation regulations to aircraft and air navigation within the State. This law was enacted in conformity with legislation of the other Australian States so that a uniform system of regulations may prevail throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Government has surveyed routes and established landing grounds in various parts of Australia, and affords assistance to certain private organisations and aero clubs for the encouragement of civil aviation.

Mascot aerodrome is the airport of Sydney. Radio, night lighting and meteorological facilities have been provided. The landing area and buildings are being extended and improved.

Newcastle is served by an aerodrome at District Park. Among the many towns at which landing facilities are available are Bega, Broken Hill, Coff's Harbour, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Canberra (A.C.T.), Dubbo, Deniliquin, Grafton, Goulburn, Hay, Holbrook, Junee, Kempsey, Lismore, Moree, Narrandera, Narromine, Nowra, Nyngan, Parkes, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, and Wingham.

A temporary flying-boat base at Rose Bay (Sydney) has been equipped for use as the terminus of the Australia-England flying-boat service. In anticipation of increased air transport between capital cities, and for proposed night air mail services, aerodromes are being improved and equipped with night-landing facilities at Evans Head, Coff's Harbour, Kempsey, Goulburn and Holbrook.

As additional aids to air navigation the Commonwealth Government has approved of the establishment of meteorological and radio stations at aerodromes in the capital cities and at other selected centres. Radio aids have been provided at Mascot, Kempsey and Canberra (A.C.T.) and a station is to be established at Holbrook. Meteorological facilities providing full forecasting services have been installed at Mascot and Canberra and a subsidiary station is to be established at Armidale.

Aero clubs have been formed at Sydney, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Canberra and Camden to provide facilities for flying training and practice. The Commonwealth Government grants assistance to these clubs by providing hangar accommodation, free use of aerodromes, club houses which are leased to the clubs, grants towards the cost of the maintenance of aircraft, and bonus payments in respect of members graduating for and renewing pilots' licenses.

Flying training is given also by the Kingsford Smith Air Service Ltd. and Airflite Ltd. at Sydney and by the Central Western Flying School and the Macquarie Grove Flying School (Camden) in country districts. During 1938-39 training extended over 17,528 flying hours and 170 members of these clubs and schools completed their training successfully.

In order to foster gliding activities the Commonwealth Government subsidises a selected gliding club in each State, making payments according to the amount of gliding and training conducted. The Sydney University Gliding Club works under this arrangement.

The regular air services are classified as follows:—(a) Subsidised services carrying passengers, mails and freight; (b) unsubsidised services carrying mails (under agreement with the Postmaster-General's Department), passengers and freight; and (c) unsubsidised services carrying passengers and freight. Particulars relating to these services at 30th June, 1939, are as follows, viz.:—

- (a) Subsidised Services—Butler Air Trantsport Ltd., Sydney-Charleville (Queensland), 728 miles, twice weekly each way; Adastra Airways Ltd., Sydney-Bega, 205 miles, twice weekly each way; W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd., Sydney-Rabaul (New Guinea), 2,522 miles, once weekly each way; Ansett Airways Ltd., Melbourne-Mildura-Broken Hill-Adelaide-Renmark-Mildura-Melbourne, 1,199 miles, round trip daily; Ansett Airways Ltd., Melbourne-Narrandera-Wagga-Cootamundra-Sydney, 520 miles, daily in each direction; Airlines of Australia Ltd., Sydney-Brisbane, 475 miles, twice daily in each direction and once on Sunday; Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., Sydney-Darwin-Singapore, 4,669 miles, thrice weekly in each direction.
- (b) Unsubsidised Services (carrying mails)—Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd., Sydney-Melbourne (direct), 455 miles, twice daily-each way and one return trip on Sunday; North-Western Airlines Ltd., Sydney-Moree, 330 miles, thrice weekly each way.
- (c) Unsubsidised Services (not carrying mails)—Adastra Airways Ltd., Sydney-Bega, 205 miles, four times weekly in each direction.

Air communication with Europe is maintained by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. and the Royal Netherlands Airways Ltd. (K.N.I.L.M.).

The British Company conducts a flying-boat service between Sydney and Singapore (4,669 miles) via Darwin. Junction is made with the Southampton service at Singapore. Flying-boats leave Sydney thrice weekly and ten days are taken to complete the journey to Southampton. Passenger rates are: Sydney to Singapore, single £A65, return £A123 10s.; Sydney to Southampton, single £A180, return £A342; Southampton to Sydney, single £A250, return £A475. Mail is carried and the postage rate for letters from Australia to Great Britain is 1s. 6d. per half ounce, and from Great Britain to Australia 1s. 3d. per half ounce.

The Dutch Company provides a land plane service between Sydney and Batavia (4,131 miles), via Darwin. Junction is made with the European service at Batavia and Naples is the terminal air port. Aeroplanes leave Sydney twice weekly and eight days are taken to complete the journey to Naples. No mails are carried. Single fares to and from Batavia and Europe are £A60 and £A180 respectively. Prior to the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Amsterdam was the European terminal airport.

Particulars relating to aircraft in each of the last five years are shown below. The figures refer to aircraft registered in New South Wales and owing to interstate flying do not cover all the aviation which has taken place within the State.

Table 294.—Aviation in New South Wales, 1935 to 1939.

			Year ended 30th June.								
Particulars.	1925.	1936.	1937	1938.	1939.						
Companies or persons owning a	ircraf	t (a)	54	-54	44	53	53				
Aircraft (a)—	• • • •	`•••	72	81	68	96	101				
Licensed Pilots (a)—											
Private	•••	• • •	199	217	. 236	303	342				
Commercial	•••		65	71	79	101	116				
Flights-Number			19,585	23,239	25,596	44,993	45,897				
Hours			13,534	20.141	24,619	31,113	36,731				
Mileage (approximate)	•••		1,220,452	1,935,346	2.650.630	3,358,269	4,242,674				
Passengers carried	•••		22,746	22,691	24,699						
Accidents—Persons killed			.2	8	10	1	5				
Persons injured	• • •		2	4	.2	2	3				
Goods-Weight carried		lb.	28,273	137,103	234,879	268,228	338,965				
Mails-Weight carried		lb.			(b)22,712						

⁽a) At 30th June. (b) Exclusive of particulars of mails carried on interstate services but destined for overseas.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services of New South Wales have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government since 1st March, 1901. The services are administered by a Minister of the Crown, with a permanent salaried officer in charge of the central executive office, and a deputy in each State.

Wireless services are operated under license issued by the Postmaster General and the Postal Department is reponsible for the technical services relating to the broadcasting system.

The Department keeps pace with the advance of science and invention in the provision of facilities for communication throughout Australia and with other parts of the world.

Research laboratories are maintained for the investigation of the many technical difficulties which have arisen with the extension of the telephone system, the introduction of wireless telegraphy and the aerial transportation of mails and other problems relating to its activities. Publicity is undertaken to make widely known to the public the services available for communication with other parts of Australia and with oversea countries.

The rates and charges for the postal and other services are uniform in all the States of the Commonwealth.

POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. If the volume of business does not warrant the establishment of a full service, receiving offices are opened for the collection of mail matter for conveyance to and from the nearest post office. Including receiving offices, there were 2,521 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1938. Of these 416 were official, 17 semi-official, and 2,088 non-official. The transport of mails in outlying districts has been expedited considerably in recent years by reason of an extended use of motor vehicles and by aerial services. The number of inland mail services in operation in New South Wales in 1937-38 was 2,121. The cost of road services amounted to £238,490, and of railway services to £160,369.

Ocean mail services are conducted in accordance with arrangements made between the Commonwealth Government and the steamship owners. Some of the services between Australia and the Pacific Islands are subsidised by the Commonwealth, and the Orient Steamship Company receives £110,000 per annum for a four-weekly service with Europe. Mails are conveyed along other routes at poundage rates. They are despatched at least once a fornight to Europe, via Suez, and there is regular communication with America and with Eastern ports. The oversea aerial mail services are described in the preceding chapter.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth and of articles despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth for each year since 1933-34. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 295.—Letters, etc., Posted and Received in New South Wales,*
1934 to 1938.

Deski, 1		Year	ended 30th	June.	
Particulars.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Letters, Post Cards, Letter Cards and		Thousand	 s omitted 		
Packets— Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth Despatched to and received from	279,277	295,175	305,912	321,900	334,010
places beyond the Commonwealth	22,704	22,318	20,827	22,526	24,349
Total	301,981	317,493	326,739	344,426	358,359
Registered Articles†— Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth	2,305	2,485	2,567	2,736	2,895
Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth	310	321	342	388	582
Total	2,615	2,806	2,909	3,124	3,477
Newspapers— Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth	57,869 9,376	60,303 10,315	62,564 9,114	65,833 9,937	68,310 10,721
Total	67,245	70,618	71,678	75.770	79,031
Parcels‡— Posted for delivery within the Commonwealth Despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth	3,525 193	3,433	3,601	3,765 234	3,848
Total	3,718	3,645	3,827	3,999	4,104
		0,010	0,027		1,101

[•] Includes Australian Capital Territory. † Excluding Registered Parcels. ‡ Includes Registered Parcels.

The Dead Letter Office in New South Wales handled 605,434 letters and postcards and 357,101 packets and circulars during 1937-38. Of these . 734,765 were returned direct to the writers or delivered, 194,963 were destroyed, and 32,807 were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables amounting to £45,905 were contained in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office.

A system of value-payable parcel post has been established, mainly for the convenience of people who reside at a distance from trading centres. The Department accepts for transmission within the Commonwealth parcels or letters sent in execution of orders, and collects from the addressees on behalf of the senders the charges due thereon. The system applies also to registered articles transmitted to or from Papua or Nauru. During the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of such articles posted in New South Wales was 328,459. The value collected was £395,969, and the revenue, that is postage and commission, £41,958.

The postage rate for letters to places within the British Empire is 2d. per oz. The rate for transmission by air mail is 1s. 6d. per half-ounce. Prior to the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the charge was 5d. per

half-ounce.

TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

The telegraph system embraces the whole Commonwealth. It has been extended steadily since January, 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales, and modern equipment has been installed in the chief centres to expedite the transmission of messages.

Cable communication with Europe and other countries is supplied by various routes leaving Australia at four different points, Sydney, Cottesloe

(Fremantle), Southport (Queensland), and Darwin.

The oldest, dating from 1871, is from Darwin via Java and Singapore. Two routes are available from Cottesloe (Fremantle)—one to London via Durban (South Africa) and the other to London and the East via Singapore.

From Sydney two routes are available, using the cables laid by the Pacific Cable Board to New Zealand and Canada. The first is via Southport (Queensland) and Norfolk Island to Suva, and the second via Auckland (New Zealand) to Suva. From Suva there is a duplicate route via Fanning Island and Canada to London or American countries.

The Pacific Cable Board's system was purchased by Cable and Wireless, Limited, from the Governments (British, Canadian, etc.) who owned it when the Empire merger of cable and wireless communications was ar-

ranged in 1929.

Cables have been laid also between the Australian mainland and Tasmania. A cable between Bundaberg (Queensland) and New Caledonia was maintained for many years by a French company, but a wireless link has been substituted and the cable has been abandoned.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company Limited, in association with Cable and Wireless Limited (London), controls all cables from Australia, except the cable linking Tasmania with the mainland.

For a cable message to any part of the British Empire the ordinary rate is 1s. 3d. per word, and five-letter code messages are charged two-thirds of the ordinary rate. Deferred cablegrams written in plain language and subject to a delay not exceeding twenty-four hours may be exchanged at half the ordinary rates with Great Britain, and with most other British and foreign countries. Daily letter telegrams with normal delivery on the morning of the second day after the day of acceptance may be exchanged with a number of countries at one-third of the ordinary rates and a minimum charge for twenty-five words. A new service was introduced in May, 1939 for the transmission of social messages within the Empire, except India, Burma, Canada and Egypt at the rate of 5s. for 12 words and 5d. for each additional word. Press telegrams are handled by telegraph or cable at cheap rates under special conditions.

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth, including messages to Tasmania and the number of cablegrams despatched to and received from countries outside Australia, in various years since 1901. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States. Cablegrams and telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

TABLE 296.-New South Wales, Telegrams and Cablegrams, 1901 to 1938.

Year.	Telegraph	Telegrams despatched for	Cableg	Revenue	
Icai.	Stations.	delivery in Australia.	Despatched.	Received.	Received
-]	1 1	i		£
1901	978	2,669,724	59,360	72,735	186,135
1911	1,406	4,314,252	129,809	123,910	253,398
1920-21	2,252	5,906,243	249,705	263.482	489,805
1928-29	3,069	5,972,606	415,813	388,093	526,508
1930-31	3,055	4,609,851	326,857	282,253	384,452
1931-32	3,072	4.362,975	301,117	287,696	354,296
1932-33	2,978	4.416,168	311,142	298,814	347,707
1933-34	2,997	4,704,809	322,382	321,493	370,869
1934-35	3,025	5.088,853	332,859	324,575	409,137
1935-36	3,042	5,473,040	343,896	335,051	433,810
1936-37	3,059	5,843,656	370,741	371,467	462,742
1937-38	3,056	6,260,793	373,575	380,210	481,922

The revenue from the telegraph business reached its peak in 1928-29 and then declined steadily until 1932-33. In 1937-38 it was greater than in any year since 1928-29.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

During the years 1912 to 1914, a chain of stations was erected around Australia by the Commonwealth to give wireless communication with shipping, three of the stations, including the Sydney station, being capable of long distance communication. The stations were controlled by the Department of the Navy during the years 1915 to 1920. In May, 1922, the commercial radio stations were transferred, under an agreement with the Federal Government, to the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, in which the Commonwealth has a controlling interest. The company undertook to erect a high-power station in Australia for communication with Great Britain and Canada, where corresponding stations were to be established. In consequence of the development of the beam system the agreement was altered in 1924, and services under the beam system have been provided, instead of high-power stations. The service between Australia and Great Britain was opened on 8th April, 1927, and between Australia and Canada on 16th June, 1928.

The rates for messages exchanged with any part of the Empire were reduced on 25th April, 1938, to 1s. 3d. per word for ordinary messages, with cheaper rates for those in code language and deferred messages.

Paid messages sent by beam wireless from New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) during 1937-38 numbered 221,012, equivalent to 3,536,206 words; and 191,831, equivalent to 4,603,933 words, were received. The corresponding particulars for 1936-37 were—Messages despatched, 158,179, or 3,541,542 words, messages received, 134,925, or 4,247,742 words. There is a preponderance of press messages in the inward traffic.

Coastal radio traffic during 1938-39 was—89,541 paid messages, 1,374,170 words; 14,425 service messages, 257,888 words; and 14,014 weather messages, 230,281 words. The traffic in 1937-38 consisted of 95,428 paid messages, 1,525,671 words; 9,636 service messages, 97,824 words; and 7,687 weather messages, 158,964 words.

The Overseas Radio Telephone Service which was established between Australia and Great Britain in April, 1930, has been extended, and communication by this means may be made with the principal countries of the world.

A Beam Wireless Picturegram service was established between Australia and Great Britain and North America on 1st October, 1934. Wireless beacons for the use of aircraft have been installed at some of the principal aerodromes.

Wireless Licenses and Broadcasting.

Private installations for wireless communication and for broadcasting are operated under license, but are not permitted to engage in commercial traffic unless authorised to do so. A national broadcasting service was iraugurated in July, 1929, and two private stations in New South Wales were transferred to the control of the Commonwealth Government. The programme services were provided by private enterprise under contract with the Commonwealth Government until 1st July, 1932, when the Australian Broadcasting Commission undertook the work.

At 30th June, 1939, there were 6 national broadcasting stations in New South Wales, viz., two in the metropolitan area and one each at Corowa, Newcastle, Grafton and Orange. Licensed broadcasting stations at this date numbered 35, of which 6 were in the metropolitan area. There is also a licensed station in the Australian Capital Territory.

Wireless licenses in force in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) have increased rapidly since 1925, when the wireless services were re-organised.

			In force at	30th June—		
Licenses.	1925.	1929.	1934.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Station—	<u>' </u>			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Coast	1	1	2	2	2	2
Ship	33	11	16	92	89	93
Land		6	8	8	8	14
Broadcasting*	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	9	16	25	32	35
Broadcast listeners		100,798	225,897	356,859	402,315	431,159
Experimental	011	214	454	676	724	774
Portable	1	6	9	13	15	11
Aircraft		i		5	10	14
Special	13	20	26	34	39	74

Table 297.—Wireless Licenses, 1925 to 1939.

The number of broadcast listeners' licenses increased from 33,785 in 1925 to 100,824 in 1929. The number was doubled between 1929 and 1934,

[•] Excluding National Broadcasting Stations.

and almost doubled again during the last five years. At 30th June, 1939, experimental licenses numbered 774, an increase of 262 since 1934-35. The licenses in the Australian Capital Territory at 30th June, 1939, included one broadcasting, 1,870 broadcast listeners' and 10 experimental licenses.

The revenue collected in New South Wales in respect of broadcast listeners' licenses in 1938-39 amounted to £453,766, of which £194,380 accrued to the Post Office. The collections during 1937-38 were £423,356, of which the Postmaster-General's Department received £181,358.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone system was established in Sydney in 1880, and the system has been installed in a large number of country districts. In the metropolitan district a number of automatic exchanges are in operation. Trunk lines serve practically all settled areas in Australia. The line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1924. The services were extended to Northern Queensland and to Western Australia during the years 1930 and 1931. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is in use so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wircs.

The following table shows the growth of the telephone service in New Scuth Wales since 1901:—

Year.	Exchanges.	Number of Lines Connected,	Public Telephones.	Telephone Instruments connected.
1901 1911	*18	9,864	72	13,778
1920-21	*268 *921	$34,551 \\ 74,490$	$\begin{array}{c} 722 \\ 1,693 \end{array}$	43,032 96,710
1928-29 1929-30	1,890 1,951	146,492 $150,606$	2,779 $2,879$	193,718 199,007
1930-31	1,946	141,445	2,944	188,345
1931-32 1932-33	1,942 1,935	$135,179 \\ 135,859$	2,986 3,229	$\begin{array}{c c} 181,326 \\ 182,992 \end{array}$
1933-34	1,935	139,485	3,353	188,694
1934-35 1935-36	1,951 1,967	150,257 $160,323$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3,459 \\ 3,561 \end{vmatrix}$	202,363 215,803
1936-37	1,985	170,724	3,758	229,727
1937–38	[2,004	181,458	3,941	244,590

Table 298.—Telephones, 1901 to 1938.

At 30th June, 1938, there were in New South Wales 2,004 telephone exchanges with which 181,458 liues were connected. The instruments in use numbered 244,590, including 238,283 subscribers' instruments, 3,941 public telephones, and 2,366 connected with private lines. The revenue derived from the telephone services during the year amounted to £3,193,908.

The annual ground rent for an exclusive telephone service ranges from £3 in respect of exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines does not exceed 300, to £4 10s. for a residence service and £5 10s. for a business service where there are over 10,000 lines. For each effective outward call where the number of lines connected with the exchange does not exceed 300, a charge of 1d. per call is made; at other exchanges the charge is 14d.

^{*}Prior to 1920-27 offices with only one line connected were not included.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF POSTAL SERVICES.

Particulars regarding the financial results of operations in the various branches of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales during the year ended 30th June, 1938, are as follows:—

Table 299.—Postmaster-General's Department Revenue and Expenditure in New South Wales, 1937-38.

	Branch.			Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Surplus.	Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges.	Net Profit.
				£	£	£	£	£
Postal	•••			2,985,135	2,048,690	936,445	61,909	874,536
Telegraph	•••	• • •		546,568	467,495	79,073	45,091	33,982
Telephone	•••		•••	3,193,908	1,936,465	1,257,443	584,881	$672,\!562$
$\mathbf{Wireless}$	•••	•••	• • • •	179,808	120,497	59,311	5,699	53,612
Total, All B	ranches	•••	•••	6,905,419	4,573,147	2,332,272	697,580	1,634,692

The total surplus for the year amounted to £1,634,692, an increase of £134,220 upon that for 1936-37. The postal branch showed the greatest net profit at £874,536.

A comparative statement of finances for the past five years is shown below:—

Table 300.—Postmaster-General's Department Revenue and Expendi-

ture in New South Wales, 1934 to 1938.

Year ende d 30th June.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Surplus.	Interest on Capital and Exchange Charges,	Net Profit.
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	£ 5,205,354 5,575,538 5,959,954 6,405,949 6,905,419	£ 3,562,269 3,728,092 3,936,424 4,206,956 4,573,147	£ 1,643,085 1,847,446 2,023,530 2,198,993 2,332,272	£ 768,944 774,283 687,196 698,521 697,580	£ 874,141 1,073,163 1,336,334 1,500,472 1,634,692

The net profit in 1929 was £92,670, and it increased each subsequent year except 1931, when it fell to £54,923. It reached the peak in 1938 at £1,634,692.

EMPLOYEES POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

At 30th June, 1938, there were 18,396 persons employed by the Postal Department in New South Wales. Of these, 9,287 were permanent employees, 2,105 non-official postmasters, 586 telephone office keepers, 2,463 mail contractors (including drivers), and 3,955 others.

LAND TRANSPORT.

The initial problem of establishing an efficient system of transport in New South Wales was rendered difficult by several causes, viz., the existence of a belt of rugged highlands comparatively near the coast readily passable at only a few points; the consequent difficulty in connecting the coast with the interior; the absence of navigable rivers and waterways; and the scattered nature of the settlement.

The rugged approaches to the Great Dividing Range defied the efforts of explorers until 1813, when an expedition succeeded in crossing the mountains, and the first road over the range was opened in 1815. Shortly afterwards a way was discovered across the mountains in the vicinity of Lake George, near the spot where Goulburn now stands. These routes remained the easiest lines of communication with the interior to the west and south, and when railways were built they followed the roads. The Great Northern Railway traverses the mountains by way of a gap at Murrurundi.

The early policy of the government made Sydney the centre of the whole settlement commercially as well as politically. With the advantageous situation on an unrivalled natural harbour, it became from the earliest times the point from which the roads radiated, and to which trade and commerce were drawn, despite the facts that the neighbourhood was not well adapted for agriculture and that access to the fertile interior was impeded by difficult mountains. In point of situation Port Stephens and Jervis Bay, excellent natural harbours situated respectively 85 miles north and 82 miles south of Sydney, are both qualified to constitute commercial outlets for the interior, especially Port Stephens, which is the most central port of the State and has the advantage of large coal supplies in close proximity. The development of this port has been urged strongly as part of a decentralisation scheme, and Jervis Bay may eventually become a shipping centre. There is not a good harbour north of Port Stephens; and Twofold Bay, on the far South Coast, is probably too difficult of access from the interior to develop into an oversea shipping port.

The interior of New South Wales is connected with the sea by rail at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The North Coast railway which runs parallel with the coast line, touches the seaboard at Coffs Harbour. One of its branches runs to Byron Bay near the northern extremity, then turns north to run parallel with the coast to Murwillumbah. Another branch traverses the coastal strip to Dorrigo on the western side of the line, but does not yet extend across the Dividing Range. Parts of the southern Riverina are served by border railways which form part of the Victorian Government system giving access to ports on the southern coast of Australia.

The favourable climatic conditions and vast spaces of New South Wales are conducive to the development of aviation. Air services within the State and with other States and countries form an integral part of the State's transport system.

Land Transport Services.

State ownership of land transport services in New South Wales embraces practically all the railways and tramways, and an increasing share of the motor omnibus services in Sydney and Newcastle. The land transport services conducted by private enterprise are subject to a measure of State supervision.

A series of important changes were made between 1930 and 1932 in the administration of these services. Previously the railways and tramways were controlled by the same statutory body, which consisted of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor; the other land transport services were subject to a measure of supervision by the police and local authorities, and matters relating to the maintenance and construction of main roads were administered by the Main Roads Board. Large sums of money had been expended by the Main Roads Board on the improvement of the highways, and motor transport services for both passenger and goods traffic had expanded rapidly to the detriment of the revenues of the railways and tramways.

The Transport Act, 1930, which relates to land transport services, except railways, was designed to effect an improvement in the tramway services and to provide a greater measure of control over privately-owned motor services with the object of eliminating wasteful duplication. A Commissioner of Road Transport was appointed to administer the Act, transport trusts were constituted to supervise the services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, the tramways were removed from the control of the Railway Commissioners and vested in the transport trusts to be administered by a management board, and the Government was authorised to appoint advisory committees from time to time to report upon matters relating to transport.

The Metropolitan Transport Trust was appointed in terms of the Transport Act in August, 1930, to exercise supervision in a district comprised by the county of Cumberland, and the parish of Cowan, in the county of Northumberland, was added by proclamation on 1st October, 1930. The Newcastle and District Transport Trust was appointed in October, 1930, for an area embracing the city of Newcastle, its suburban municipalities and parts of the shires of Tarro and Lake Macquarie. The trusts had the exclusive right of operating tramway services, they were empowered to levy special license fees in respect of motor omnibus services, and in assessing the fees to take into consideration the measure of competition with the tramways.

In August, 1931, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act was passed and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Board was appointed for the purpose of improving and co-ordinating the services and facilities relating to transport. The board was required to furnish a report to the Government as to steps to be taken to co-ordinate the activities of the various transport authorities and the Main Roads Board, and to provide for the administration of the services under one corporate body. The Act also contained provisions which commenced on 2nd November, 1931, imposing further obligations upon persons conducting motor transport services and gave the board authority to levy special charges in respect of passengers and goods carried in motor vehicles.

Legislation for merging the transport administrative authorities was embodied in the Ministry for Transport Act passed in March, 1932. A Department of Transport was created under a responsible Minister of the Crown, the offices of the Railway Commissioners, the Transport Trusts,

the Commissioner of Road Transport, the Transport Board. the Main Roads Board, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Board were abolished, and their functions were transferred to a Board of Transport Commissioners comprised by a Chief Commissioner, seven other Transport Commissioners to supervise the various branches of the Department, and the Commissioner of Police.

After a short period another important change was made in terms of the Transport (Division of Functions) Act, 1932, which was proclaimed on 29th December, 1932. The Board of Transport Commissioners was abolished, the Ministry of Transport was divided into three departments, each under the control of a Commissioner, viz., (1) railways, (2) road transport and tramways, (3) main roads, and authority was given for the appointment of an assistant commissioner in each department.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

LENGTH OF ROADS.

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated in 1936 at 128,475 miles. The nature of the roads and their distribution in municipalities and shires are shown in the following table:

Nature of Road, Street	. M	unicipalities.		Western	Total	
or Lane.	Metropolitan,	Newcastle.	Other.	Shires.	Division.	N.S.W.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Concrete	212	14	19	88		333
Wood-paved	32					32
Premixed Tar	416	27	146	250		839
Penetrated Tar .	1,144	67	550	1,195		2,956
Waterbound Macadar	a 712	35	682	4,348		5,777
$Gravel \dots \dots$	315	124	1,946	21,088	512	23,985
Formed only	435	31	1,260	$21,\!156$	1,157	24,039
Cleared only	108	22	1,056	26,332	3,079	30,597
Matural Surface	137	5	753	36,488	2,534	39,917
Total	3,511	325	6,412	110,945	7,282	128,475

TABLE 301.—Length of Roads, 1936.

The density of roads varies greatly as between the different divisions shown. Within the populous Sydney and Newcastle districts there are, on the average, approximately 14 miles of road to every square mile of area. In the other municipalities, which include the larger country towns outside Sydney and Newcastle, the average is 3.4 miles, of which 2.5 miles are formed roads (i.e., excluding cleared only and natural surface). In the shires, which consist for the most part of agricultural and pastoral lands, the averages per square mile are much lower; viz., all roads 0.6 miles and formed roads 0.26 miles. There has been little road development in the unincorporated Western Division, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings.

The principal roads leading southward from Sydney are the Prince's Highway (State Highway No. 1), 348 miles, traversing the coastal districts to the Victorian Border, and the Hume Highway (State Highway No. 2), 367 miles, via Goulburn and Gundagai to Albury. The Monaro Highway (State Highway No. 4), 226 miles, connects Tathra and Bega on the coast with the Hume Highway near Lower Tarcutta via Cooma and Tumut.

The main connecting roads to Canberra are: the Federal Highway (State Highway No. 3), 42 miles, branching from the Hume Highway near Yarra via Collector; State Highway No. 15 (23 miles) from the Hume Highway near Yass, via Hall and Murrumbateman; and State Highway No. 19 (111 miles) from the Victorian Border near Delegate via Bombala and Cooma.

The northern highways are the Pacific Highway (State Highway No. 10), 599 miles, traversing the coastal districts from North Sydney to Newcastle, thence via Hexham and the coastal towns to the Queensland Border at Tweed Heads; the New England Highway (State Highway No. 9), 453 miles, from Hexham, via Maitland and along the tablelands through

Glen Innes and Tenterfield to the Queensland Border near Mount Lindesay. The Oxley Highway (State Highway No. 11), 379 miles, branching from the Pacific Highway near Wauchope, connects the coast with the Mitchell Highway at Trangie, via Walcha, Gunnedah and Coonabarabran. The Gwydir Highway (State Highway No. 12), 326 miles, branches from the Pacific Highway at South Grafton westerly to Collarenebri, via Glen Innes, Inverell and Moree. State Highway No. 16 (274 miles) branches from the Pacific Highway at Ballina westerly via Casino, Tenterfield and Bonshaw to the Queensland Border at Goondiwindi.

The Great Western Highway (State Highway No. 5), 131 miles, from Sydney, connects with the Mitchell and Mid-Western Highways at Bathurst. The Mid-Western Highway (State Highway No. 6), 326 miles, runs from Bathurst to Hay via Cowra and Wyalong, and the Mitchell Highway (State Highway No. 7), 444 miles, from Bathurst via Orange, Dubbo, Trangie, Nyngan and Bourke to the Queensland Border at Barringun. The Barrier Highway (State Highway No. 8), 400 miles, branches from the Mitchell Highway at Nyngan and runs westerly via Cobar, Wilcannia and Broken Hill to the South Australian Border near Cockburn.

In the north-west State Highway No. 18 (225 miles) branches from the Oxley Highway at Gilgandra and runs generally northerly via Coonamble, Walgett and Goodooga to the Queensland Border near Brenda.

In the south-west the Sturt Highway (State Highway No. 14), 375 miles, branches from the Hune Highway at Lower Tarcutta and runs westerly, following $_{
m the}$ Murrumbidgee River, via Wagga, Balranald and Euston to the bridge over the Murray River at Mildura. State Highway No. 20 (104 miles) follows the Murray River via Mulwala, Corowa and Albury to the Bethanga Bridge over the Murray River, near Albury. State Highway No. 21 (602 miles) runs generally north-westerly from Moama on the Murray River via Hay, Booligal, Ivanhoe, Wilcannia and Cobham Lake to the Queensland Border near Olive Downs in the north-western corner of the State. State Highway No. 17 (558 miles) connects Boggabilla on the Queensland Border with Tocumwal on the Victorian Border via Moree, Narrabri, Coonabarabran, Gilgandra, Dubbo, Peak Hill, Parkes, Wyalong, Narrandera and Jerilderie.

State Highway No. 13 (16 miles) connects the Hume Highway at Lansdowne with the Pacific Highway at Hornsby.

Supervision of Roads.

Prior to the enactment of legislation providing for the incorporation of shires, the State was divided into road districts, each under the supervision of an officer directly responsible to the Commissioner for Roads. These officers had under their care the greater part of the roads and bridges of the State outside the municipalities, and the municipal councils were generally responsible for roads and bridges within the incorporated areas. Road trusts formed under various Acts had the supervision of the expenditure of certain grants for the maintenance of roads in districts chiefly of minor importance as well as some important roads in the vicinity of the metropolis.

When the local government system was extended over the whole of the eastern and central divisions of the State by the Local Government Act of 1906 the councils of the municipalities and shires took over the administration of the roads, bridges, etc., under the control of the Roads Department, with the exception of those in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, and certain bridges and ferries proclaimed as "national

works." The Act provided for the payment of endowment to municipalities and shires, the minimum endowment payable to shires being fixed at £150,000 per annum, and the Minister was empowered to withhold payment of endowment from a council if his requirements in respect of main reads were not satisfied.

Between 1906 and 1912 the amount of endowment allotted to shires was increased from £150,000 to £360,000, but the expenditure by the councils on the important roadways was not sufficient to maintain them in a serviceable condition. It was decided, therefore, to reduce the amount of general endowment to the minimum, and to make a separate vote to councils for the upkeep of the main roads. This arrangement was continued until the rapid development of motor transport led to a change and the Main Roads Act was passed in 1924 to place the main roads under the supervision of a statutory body.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION.

The Main Roads Act, 1924, was brought into operation by proclamation as from 1st January, 1925. The first Main Roads Board was appointed in the following month and commenced operations on 12th March, 1925. The Board functioned for a period of seven years then its work was transferred to the control of a Board of Transport Commissioners to be administered in co-ordination with the railways and transways and other transport services. Subsequently the mains roads administration was reorganised as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, is appointed for a term of seven years (see page 360).

Under existing arrangements the Main Roads Department exercises control over all Governmental activities in connection with road works. These activities embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division and proclaimed national works, principally bridges and ferries, which were constructed from Government funds.

The Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a well-organised system of main highways, with the primary object of developing the lands in the State, feeding the railways with traffic, giving the primary producers access to markets, and providing facilities for modern motor traffic.

Public roads except those within the City of Sydney, may be proclaimed as main roads upon the recommendation of the Commissioner. The most important classes of main roads are (1) the State highways which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (2) trunk roads which are the secondary avenues, forming with the State highways the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; (3) ordinary main roads which are those not classified as highways or trunk roads. Any road, not being a main road, may be proclaimed as a developmental road if it will help to develop a district, and in 1936 provision was made for the declaration of developmental works, i.e., works carried out on portion of a road. A portion or the whole cost of construction of developmental roads and works may be provided from a fund formed in the Main Roads Department for the purpose.

A classification of the proclaimed main roads in the State at 30th June, 1939, is shown below:—

						-		
(Class of I	Road.				County of Cumberland.	Country.	Total.
						Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
State Highways	•••			•••	•••	193	4,990	5,183
Trunk Roads		•••	•••				2,371	2,371
Ordinary Main R	oads	•••	•••	•••	•	498	8,541	9,039
	\mathbf{T}^{c}	tal	•••	•••	•••	691	15,902	16,593

Table 302.—Length of Proclaimed Main Roads.

There were, in addition, 2,469 miles of developmental roads and 93: miles of secondary roads—8 miles of the former and the full length of the latter class of roads being within the county of Cumberland.

The terms of the Main Roads Act require that the moneys of the Main Roads Department be kept in separate funds: (1) the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund for metropolitan main roads, i.e., those in the county of Cumberland which, for the purposes of the Act, is deemed to include the municipalities of Katoomba and Blackheath, and the shire of the Blue Mountains, also small sections of the Bulli, Colo, and Blaxland shires added in 1929; (2) the Country Main Roads Fund; (3) the Developmental Roads Fund. Another fund—the Federal Aid Roads Fund—was kept for moneys to be applied to road works in terms of an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth, as described later; it was closed at 30th June, 1934.

The income of the two Main Roads funds is derived chiefly from (a) the proceeds of taxes in respect of motor vehicles; (b) grants from the Federal Government; (c) contributions by municipal and shire councils; (d) loan moneys appropriated for the main roads.

The resources of the Developmental Roads Fund are derived mainly from loan appropriations of the State Government. Until 1930-31 substantial grants were received from the proceeds of Commonwealth petrol tax and State revenues, and amounts of £135,000 in 1933-34 and 1934-35, and £67,500 in 1935-36 from the Country Main Roads Fund.

In the initial stages of the Department's activities substantial grantswere paid to the various funds from the State revenues, and in 1930-31 payments were made from unemployment relief funds. Otherwise thesegrants have been of small amount. The total amount up to 30th June, 1939, was £745,938, of which £616,265 was received during the three years ended June, 1928, and £113,296 in 1930-31.

The proceeds of taxation in respect of motor vehicles owned by residents of the metropolitan district are apportioned in equal shares between the two Main Roads funds, and the Country Main Roads fund receives the taxes on motor vehicles registered in the country. This fund receives payments also from funds controlled by the Commissioner for Road Transport, into which motor registration and license fees and taxes and fees

in respect of motor omnibus services are paid to meet the cost of registration and collection of taxes and certain costs of the transport services, such as police supervision of traffic and the maintenance of roads used by motor omnibuses.

The councils in the metropolitan road district except the City of Sydney may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding ½d, in the £ of the unimproved capital value of ratable property. The maximum rate was fixed at ½d, in the £ for the years 1925 to 1932 inclusive, and then reduced to $\frac{7}{16}$ d. The rate payable in respect of land used for agricultural and pastoral purposes is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. The rate in the City of Sydney was also one-half the ordinary rate until this area was exempted as from 1st January, 1938.

Contributions by country councils to the Country Main Roads Fund depend upon the amount expended on the main roads, the maximum in any year being the sum equal to a rate of ½d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. Usually contributions by country councils are not paid to the Department's funds as in the case of metropolitan councils, but are applied directly in meeting the councils' share of the cost of works.

The main roads funds are expended on the construction and maintenance of main roads in the respective districts, and on administrative expenses and loan charges, including interest, exchange, sinking fund and management.

In the metropolitan district, where the levy on councils is compulsory, the whole cost of construction and maintenance of main roads is paid from the funds of the Main Roads Department, but the actual work may be done by the councils.

In the country districts assistance in respect of road works may be granted by the Department to the council of any area through which a main road passes, and the council may be required to contribute part of the cost of the work as prescribed by the Act. Voluntary offers from the councils to pay a greater proportion of the cost than is prescribed may be accepted; or, in special circumstances, the whole cost of any particular work may be paid from the roads funds or the cost may be advanced to be repaid by the councils. The proportion of the cost of works on country roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since 1st July, 1928, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways in the country, at least two-thirds of the expenditure on trunk roads and half the cost on ordinary main roads. From 1st July, 1936, the proportion of cost borne by the Department was increased to three-quarters in respect of trunk roads and two-thirds for ordinary main roads. Additional assistance has been granted since 1st November, 1932, for bridge construction, viz. the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths on ordinary main roads.

The cost of constructing developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Main Roads Department but, upon completion, local councils are required to maintain such roads and works in satisfactory condition. Under early provisions of the law councils were required also to pay interest for a period of twenty years on loans expended on developmental roads. They were released from the obligation to pay interest on new loan expenditure subsequent to 30th June, 1928, and their liability in respect of loans expended up to 30th June, 1928, ceased as from 1st July, 1935.

Loan charges on the whole amount of their loan indebtedness to the State Treasury are debited to the two main roads funds. Until 30th June, 1983, liability in respect of loan debt incurred up to 30th June,

1928, was limited to one-half in the County of Cumberland and to such amount in respect of country main roads as was repayable by councils.

The Developmental Roads Fund was released from all liability in respect of its loan indebtedness as from 1st January, 1936. Until 30th June, 1933, this fund had been debited with loan charges which were collected from councils, and from 1st July, 1933, to 31st December, 1935, with the full amount of charges on loan debt incurred up to 30th June, 1931.

As a special emergency measure the sum of £200,000, viz., £46,000 from the Cumberland Main Roads Fund and £154,000 from the Country Main Roads Fund, was transferred to Consolidated Revenue in 1932-33.

Commonwealth Grants for Main Roads.

Apart from the assistance granted by the State Government for the construction and upkeep of roads, the Commonwealth Parliament, in each year from 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1926, appropriated moneys to assist the States in regard to roads. The amounts of the Federal grants were paid into a trust fund at the Commonwealth Treasury, and made available to the States as expenditure approved by the Federal authorities was incurred.

In 1926 the Federal Government amended the system of Federal aid for read construction. The Federal Aid Roads Act was passed to authorise the Commonwealth to contract agreements with the various States, providing for the distribution among the States of a sum of £20,000,000 in ten equal annual instalments for the construction and reconstruction of Federal aid roads defined as (i) Main roads which open up and develop new country; (ii) trunk roads between important towns; (iii) arterial roads to carry the concentrated traffic from developmental, main trunk, and other roads. It was provided that at least one-fourth of all moneys expended under the Act should be on construction. The annual instalments were allocated amongst the States on the basis of three-fifths population and two-fifths area.

The funds provided by the Commonwealth were obtained from Customs duties on motor-cars and motor accessories, and each State participating in the scheme was required to expend a minimum amount equal to three-fourths of the sums provided by the Commonwealth. The State's share might be derived either from loans or from State revenue, at least one-eighth of it being derived from revenue, and the amount derived from loans was subject to a sinking fund of 3 per cent. per annum at a rate of interest sufficient to extinguish the indebtedness in twenty years. In terms of the agreement which was signed in June, 1927, New South Wales received an annual grant of £552,000 from the Federal Government, and was required to provide annually from its own resources £414,000, including at least £51,750 from revenue.

In 1931 the agreement was amended. The States were relieved of the duty of providing pro rata contributions as from 1st February, 1930, and the Commonwealth agreed to continue the annual grant at the existing rate until 30th June, 1931, then to grant until 31st December, 1936, (subsequently extended to 30th June, 1937), the amount yielded by a customs duty of 2½d, per gallon on petrol imported into Australia and an excise duty of 1½d, per gallon on petrol refined in Australia. Moreover, the use of the money available from the petrol tax was extended to maintenance and repairs as well as construction, without the limitation as to classes of roads upon which the money could be expended.

Upon expiry the agreement was renewed for a further period of ten years, as from 1st July, 1937, and the rate of Commonwealth grant was increased to 3d. per gallon on petrol imported and 2d. per gallon on petrol

locally refined. The proceeds of the extra ½d. per gallon on petrol may be applied to road and other works connected with transport, and the Commonwealth Government may require one-twelfth to be expended upon the maintenance of roads giving access to Commonwealth properties. The sinking fund contribution in respect of State loan expenditure under the 1926 agreement was reduced from 3 per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum as from 1st July, 1937.

During the period 1927-28 to 1930-31 the operations of the Main Roads Department in connection with federal aid roads were conducted through the Federal Aid Roads Fund, into which were paid nearly all the receipts from the Commonwealth petrol tax. In subsequent years the receipts from Commonwealth petrol tax were apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

Main Roads Funds-Income and Expenditure.

Details of the income and expenditure of the funds of the Main Roads Department for the financial years ended 30th June, 1936 to 1939, are shown below, also the total amounts from 12th March, 1925, to 30th June, 1939:—Table 303.—Main Roads Department, Aggregate Income and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	193738.	1938-39.	Total to 30th June, 1939.
Income.	£	£		£	£
Motor taxes, fees, etc	1,797,934	1,882,071	1,891,228	2,018,556	20,350,783
Contributions by Councils	0.46*=1.7	244,116	224,929	250,679	4,262,113
Loans raised by Councils State Appropriations—			•••	·	693,613
From Revenue					745,938
From Loans	054.054	455,860	215,547	302,643	6,932,061
Federal Grants	790 540	811,476	1,143,144	1,176,039	9,327,318
Miscellaneous	1050	72,614	52,032	68,331	818,756
Total	3,197,218	3,466,137	3,526,880	3,816,248	43,130,582
Expenditure.					
Construction	. 1,102,219	1,348,539	1,696,157	1,736,898	21,649,638
Maintenance	1 000 555	1,569,719	1,483,619	1,519,929	15,391,287
Loans—	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,	_,,	-,,	,
Repayment and Sinking	2				
Fund	004 100	206,095	212,380	200,591	2,253,558
Interest	300 100	155,947	147,961	135,678	1,854,410
Exchange and Manage		,			, , ,
ment	05 054	18,999	17,757	16,791	176,001
Administrative Expenses	00,049	86,816	100,826	100,583	1,045,134
Miscellaneous	049	575	1,296	914	73,111
Total	2,971,949	3,386,690	3,659,996	3,711,384	42,443,139

In 1938-39 all items of income were higher than in the previous year. Motor taxes, fees, etc., increased by £127,328, State loan appropriations by £87,096, and the aggregate increase was £289,368.

Expenditure increased by £51,388 in 1938-39. There was an increase of £40,741 in construction, and £36,310 in maintenance, and a decrease of £25,038 in loan charges, and £625 in administrative expenses and miscellaneous.

The most important item of income is motor taxes, fees, etc., which yielded 52.8 per cent. of the total income in 1938-39, as compared with 30.8 per cent. from Federal grants, 7.9 per cent. from State loan appro-

priations and 6.6 per cent. from councils' contributions. The proportionate distribution of the aggregate income up to 30th June, 1939, according to its sources was: motor taxes, fees, etc., 47.2 per cent.; Federal grants, 21.6 per cent.; loans, 17.7 per cent.; councils' contributions, 9.9 per cent.; State revenue grants, 1.7 per cent.; and miscellaneous, 1.9 per cent.

The contributions by councils were somewhat higher than in any of the previous four years notwithstanding the abolition of the rate in the City of Sydney at the beginning of 1938.

The maintenance of roads and bridges absorbed 41 per cent. of the total expenditure during 1938-39, construction 46.8 per cent., loan redemption 5.4 per cent., interest, exchange, etc., 4.1 per cent., and administration 2.7 per cent.

The expenditure on the construction of roads and bridges exceeded the amount spent on maintenance in each year up to 1930-31, when the respective aggregates were £12,180,254 and £4,931,823. As more and more roadworks were completed, however, the annual commitments for maintenance expanded beyond expenditure on construction, and from 1931-32 to 1938-39 the aggregate expenditure on maintenance was £10,459,464 and on construction £9,469,384.

Of the aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1939, the sum of £2,253,558 was utilised in providing for the redemption of loans, which had been already included as expenditure on construction. Deducting the amount duplicated in the accounts the aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1939, on road works and annual charges other than debt redemption, was £40,189,581, of which 53.8 per cent. was disbursed on construction, 38.3 per cent. on maintenance, 5.1 per cent. on interest, exchange, etc., 2.6 per cent. on administration, and 0.2 per cent. on miscellaneous items.

Details of the expenditure and income of each of the funds during the year 1938-39 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 304.—Main Roads Department—Income and Expenditure, 1938-39.

Particulars.		Cumberland Main Roads.	Country Main Roads,	Develop- mental Roads.	Total, All Funds
Income.		£	£	£	£
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	• • •	483,859	1,534,697		2,018,556
Contributions by Counc		225,113	25,566		250,679
State Appropriations		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<i>'</i>		.,
Loans		39,500	154,143	109,000	302,643
Federal Grants		276,369	899,670	•••	1,176,039
Miscellaneous		31,840	35,194	1,297	68.331
Total	£	1,056,681	2,649,270	110,297	3,816,248
Expenditure.					
Construction		504,668	1,129,741	102,489	1,736,898
Maintenance	•••	286,474	1,233,455		1,519,929
Loans-					,,
Repayment and S	Sinking		1		
Fund	•••	153,784	46,807		200,591
Interest	• • • •	51,908	83,770		135,678
Exchange and M	anage-	·			•
ment	•••	5,558	11,233		16,791
Administrative Expense	es	20,494	76,800	3,289	100,583
Miscellaneous	***	502	412		914
Total	£	1,023,388	2,582,218	105,778	3,711,384

The method prescribed for the allocation of motor taxes and federal grants resulted in the payment of 76 per cent. of these items to the Country Main Roads Fund and 24 per cent. to the Cumberland Fund.

The expenditure on construction from the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in 1938-39 amounted to £1,634,409, of which £854,193 was expended on State highways, £638,999 on trunk and ordinary main roads, and £141,217 on surveys, supervision and other unallocated expenses. In respect of maintenance, £623,306 was spent on State highways, £630,967 on trunk and ordinary main roads, £118,270 on Western Division roads, £99,007 on bridges and ferries, and £48,379 on unallocated expenses.

The income and expenditure of the Main Roads Department in each year since its establishment are shown in the following table. The Federal Aid Roads moneys amounting to £3,837,075 expended on road construction and loan interest and repayment between July, 1927 and June, 1934, have been allocated in the table to existing funds, according to the classes of roads on which the moneys were expended, viz., County of Cumberland roads £620,884; country main roads, £2,924,434; and developmental roads £291,757.

Table 305.—Main Roads Department—Income and Expenditure of Various Funds to 30th June, 1939.

Year	•		Cumberland Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Developmental Roads.	'Fotal all Roads.
Incom	ne.	_	£	£	£	£
1925-26*			1,121,275	1,990,095	264,003	3,375,373
1926-27			716,825	850,998	276,000	1,843,823
1927-28			1,607,021	2,940,505	151,302	4,698,828
1928-29			1,507,512	2,401,340	417,001	4,325,853
1929-30			898,599	1,975,908	193,098	3,067,605
1930-31	•••		786,061	1,668,612	164,319	2,618,992
1931-32			710,068	1,323,577	864	2,034,509
1932-33			625,592	1,271,508	33,404	1,930,504
1933-34			727,212	1,527,917	227,806	2,482,935
1934-35			737,159	1,742,818	265,700	2,745,677
1935-36	•••		843,879	2,151,662	201,677	3,197,218
1936-37			863,063	2,495,484	107,590	3,466,137
1937–38			966,443	2,497,437	63,000	3,526,880
1938-39	•••		1,056,681	2,649,270	110,297	3,816,248
Total to 30-6	3-39		13,167,390	27,487,131	2,476,061	43,130,582
Expendi	ture.					
1925–26*		•••	685,290	776,084	101,468	1,562,842
1926-27		•••	969,723	1,524,087	152,007	2,645,817
1927-28			1,195,859	1,914,603	195,304	3,305,766
1928-29			1,215,440	2,348,796	377,443	3,941,679
1929-30		•••	1,415,911	2,746,660	362,813	4,525,384
1930-31	•••		863,657	1,769,865	216,816	2,850,338
1931-32			608,914	1,055,337	41,663	1,705,914
1932-33	•••	• • • •	655,132	1,598,875	58,868	2,312,875
1933-34			721,684	1,790,105	161,859	2,673,648
1934–35			908,894	1,951,517	328,446	3,188,857
1935-36			791,817	1,981,812	198,320	2,971,949
1936-37	•••		798,142	2,487,245	101,303	3,386,690
1937–38			992,947	2,581,065	85,984	3,659,996
1938-39	•••	• • •	1,023,388	2,582,218	105,778	3,711,384
Total to 30-6	3-39		12,846,798	27,108,269	2,488,072	42,443,139

^{*} From 12th March, 1925, to 30th June, 1926.

The funds, as represented by income, placed at the disposal of the Main Roads Department were at a high level during the first four years after its establishment. The average was £3,560,969 per annum including receipts from loans £1,266,711 and State revenues £154,566. Then the amount declined steadily to £1,930,504 in 1932-33, due largely to the curtailment of loan funds, the cessation of grants from State revenues and the transfer during the year of £200,000 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State. Moreover, a decline in the volume of motor traffic subsequent to 1929-30 caused a diminution in the yield from motor taxation. Between 1932-33 and 1938-39 the amount of income increased by £1,885,744 to £3,816,248. The increase in motor taxation was £989,836, in Federal grant (petrol tax) £672,989 and in receipts from loans £216,444.

The actual expenditure from the funds to 30th June, 1939, was £40,189,581 excluding £2,253,558 in respect of repayment of loans as shown on page 368.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Nearly all the large bridges of recent date have been constructed of iron and steel and reinforced concrete, and some of them have been erected under difficult engineering conditions, owing to the peculiarity of the river flow in certain parts of the country. The municipal and shire councils are empowered to control the bridges, with the exception of those under the control of the Main Roads Department. The most notable bridge-building project is the Sydney Harbour Bridge described below.

A wooden bridge across Middle Harbour at the Spit was built in 1924 by the Sydney Harbour Trust for the Manly Municipal Council. Tolls were levied to defray the cost until it had been paid in full, then, in 1930, the bridge was transferred to the Government. A bridge across the George's River was built by the Sutherland Shire Council under similar conditions, and one across the Parramatta River was built by the Ryde Municipal Council. The former bridge was opened for traffic in May, 1929, and the latter in December, 1935. Tolls collected in 1938 on the George's River Bridge amounted to £38,269, and on the Parramatta River Bridge to £17,351; collections on the Sydney Harbour Bridge are shown in Table 306.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries which are worked otherwise than by hand have been proclaimed as national services. With the exception of Peats Ferry and Stockton Ferry these services are operated free of charge to the public, but the Government makes a small grant annually (£6,383 in 1938-39) to compensate municipal and shire councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908. Services are operated by the Main Roads Department at Peat's Ferry, which links the Pacific Highway across the Hawkesbury River, and between Newcastle and Stockton across the Hunter River. The tolls collected in 1938-39 amounted to £32,374 and £2,504 respectively.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, crossing between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is the largest arch bridge in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches is 2½ miles. The railway across the bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. Its administration is vested in the Department of Main Roads.

The main bridge consists of a steel arch span of 1,650 feet, with a rise of 350 feet at the centre of the lower chord at crown, and the highest point of the top chord is 440 feet above mean sea level. It is flanked on either side by granite-faced concrete abutment towers and pylons and by five steel approach spans. The clearance for shipping is 170 feet from high-water level. The width of the deck overall is 160 feet; it carries a roadway 57 feet wide in the centre, with a pair of railway tracks on each side, and a footway 10 feet wide on each extreme outside. The main arch is composed of silicon steel and the deck of carbon steel. The weight of steelwork in the bridge is 50,300 tons, of which 37,000 tons are in the main span.

The total capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1939, was £9,872,465, but the final cost will probably approximate £9,500,000 after adjustment in respect of payments still outstanding and realisations from the sale of surplus resumed lauds. The expenditure to 30th June, 1939, included £4,802,634 paid to the contractors in respect of the main bridge and steel approaches, £2,336,244 expended by the Public Works Department on the bridge and approaches, £1,145,538 on resumptions, £93,061 on Lavender Bay railway station and minor works, and £1,494,988 interest and exchange capitalised.

It was prescribed by the Sydney Harbour Bridge Act, 1922, that two-thirds of the cost was to be debited to the Government railways, and that one-third was to be paid by means of a special levy at the rate of £d. in the £ of unimproved capital value of land in certain municipalities and shires adjacent to the bridge. Under amending legislation, however, it is provided that tolls be charged for traffic other than pedestrian, and that the railway and tramway authorities pay a prescribed amount in respect of each paying passenger carried across the bridge.

The special levy upon the local areas was reduced to ${}_{3}^{4}d$, in the £ in 1933 to ${}_{3}^{2}d$, in 1936 and was abolished at the end of 1937.

The charges payable in respect of vehicular traffic across the bridge (other than railway and tramway traffic) are shown below. The charges for vans and heavy vehicles were reduced in September 1934 and a charge of 1d. for children under fourteen years riding in vehicles was abolished.

Motor cars and motor cycles with side cars Bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles without side cars, light vehicles	each	s. 0	d. 6
propelled by hand or horse drawn Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight	,,	0	3
does not exceed 2 tons	,,	0	9
exceeds 2 tons, but does not exceed 3 tons Vehicles over 3 tons tare weight	,,	_	6 0
Persons aged 14 years and over, riding in vehicles (other than the driver)	,,	0	3
Horse and rider	"		3

One pair of railway tracks is used for trams. The tram fare for the bridge section was reduced from 4d. to 3d. per adult passenger on 1st October, 1932, and to 2d. on 1st January, 1938; the fare for children was 2d. until 1st January, 1938, and 1d. thereafter. Motor omnibus services were extended across the bridge on 1st August, 1937; the farcs are the same as for tram passengers.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and tramway passengers and by councils are paid into the Bridge Account. The income and expenditure for the last five years and the total from 19th March, 1932, to 30th June, 1939, are shown below:—

Table 306.—Sydney Harbour Bridge, In	Income and	Expenditure.
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Particulars.		193435.	1935–36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Total to 30th June, 1939.
Income-		£	£	í £	£	£	£
Road Tolls		189,461	215,873	234,283	261,428	278,297	1,551,017
Railway Contributions		104,457	107,320	113,838	115,880	103,697	684,869
Tramway ,,		51,543	53,971	54,607	54,716	33,991	354.405
Omnibus ,,			•••		5,042	4,746	9,788
Councils'		98,530	81,320	65,712	33,516	154	733,923
Other	·	4,188	7,035	9,165	8,522	8,213	47,724
Total Income	£	$\overline{448.179}$	465,519	477,605	479,104	429.098	3,381,726
Expenditure-							
Maintenance		24,442	44,385	33,235	46,421	36,739	220,672
Collection of Road Toll	ls	7,725	8,365	8,505	10,111	10,520	62,557
Loan Charges—		,	,	,			
Interest		369,105	324,777	286,504	296,066	294,748	2,362,270
Exchange		54,796	46,384	37,652	38,339	38,454	348,687
Management		2,390	5,761	2,916	3,021	1,596	25,418
Sinking Fund	•••	35,461	34,027	35,492	38,884	40,563	250,194
Other		1,655	3,461	1,308	1,909	1,674	17,868
Total Expenditure	£	495,574	467.160	405,612	434,751	424,294	3,287,666

There was a surplus of income over expenditure in each of the last three years, the amount in 1938-39 being £4,804. The accumulated surplus to 30th June, 1939, amounted to £94,060.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Although the State possesses an extensive railway system, the main roads are still the sole means of communication throughout a large part of the interior and serve as valuable feeders to the railways. The following return shows the expenditure, including loan expenditure by the State Government and the Main Roads Department, on works of a local character, such as roads, bridges, punts, ferries, public watering places, etc., in various years from 1906 to 1939:—

TABLE 307.—Government Expenditure on Roads and Other Local Works, 1921 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure from votes of Public Works		Councils	ents and Gr from votes ment Depar	of Local	Total Expenditure, (exc. Sydney	Sydney Harbour Bridge and
both oune.		Department.	Shires.	Munici- palities.	Total.	Harbour Bridge).	Approaches
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	212,407		316,180	108,353	424,533	636,940	•••
1929	479,662	3,602,789	301,220	30,290	331,510	4,413,961	1,068,246
1930	464,271	4,093,621	312,178	69,129	381,307	4,939,199	1,350,618
1931	435,749	2,433,754	518,372	382,050	900,422	3,769,925	1,258,289
1932	161,903	1,321,949	201,388	21,283	222,671	1,706,523	1,127,775
1933	199,614	1,952,674	226,534	128,850	355,384	2,507,672	262,425
1934	286,001	2,148,855	831,144	1,190,972	2,022,116	4,456,972	27,182
1935	221,249	2,679,714	1,547,982	1,794,058	3,342,040	6,243,003	29,403
1936	79,666	2,470,794	1,508,138	2,099,028	3,607,166	6,157,626	46,171
1937	135,633	2,918,258	1,294,306	1,596,942	2,891,248	5,945,139	33,803
1938	463,072	3,179,776	1,247,667	1,175,596	2,423,263	6,066,111	46,541
1939	805,330	3,256,827			2,214,519		36,739

[·] Construction and Maintenance only.

The moneys expended by the Main Roads Department have not been provided wholly by the State Government, part of them being grants from the Government of the Commonwealth and contributions, etc., by the councils of the municipalities and shires. In addition to the expenditure shown in the table there has been a considerable amount of expenditure on roads, bridges, etc., by local government bodies and on streets by private individuals in preparing land for subdivisional sales.

The grants to municipalities and shires increased substantially in 1933-34 following the introduction of a system of emergency relief works for the unemployed as described in the chapter "Employment" of this volume. These works were controlled by the councils and the Government paid the wages and part of the other costs. The expenditure was mainly on roads and streets, and smaller sums were spent on parks, reserves, beaches and other local improvements. The amount of grants paid to the councils for emergency relief works was £1,806,603 in 1933-34, £2,814,202 in 1934-35, £3,343,939 in 1935-36 and £2,143,346 in 1936-37. In 1936-37 the Government initiated a new scheme for assisting the councils to undertake an extended programme of loan works, including water and sewerage works as well as roads, parks, etc., and grants under the emergency relief plan were reduced to £333,366 in 1937-38 and £216,024 in 1938-39.

RAILWAYS.

The railways open for traffic at 30th June, 1939, included 6,114 miles of line vested in the Railway Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 2½ miles long running from Liverpool to Holdsworthy which is owned by the Federal Government; 241 miles of border railways in the Riverina district owned by the State of Victoria and 88 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The total length of the routes covered by these railways was 6,445 miles. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown in Table 309.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Administrative authority for the control of the State railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, appointed for seven years, and there is an assistant commissioner to exercise such powers and charged with such duties as the Commissioner may determine. Changes in the administrative arrangements are described on page 360.

The railway property is vested in the Railway Commissioner as a body corporate to conduct the services on existing lines and to construct the new lines authorised by the Legislature. By-laws for the regulation of the services, including those by which rates of freight and fares are prescribed, must be approved by the Government before they become operative.

The Government Tourist Bureau and tourist resorts have been administered by the Commissioner for Railways since 1st January, 1938, but the finances of these activities are not included in the railway accounts.

Up to 30th June, 1928, railway receipts were paid into consolidated revenue, and moneys to be expended on the services as well as funds for construction were appropriated annually by Parliament. This procedure was altered as from 1st July, 1928, when the railway accounts were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be kept in the Government Railways Fund in terms of the Government Railways Amendment Act, 1928. Receipts, loan moneys appropriated by Parliament for railway purposes, and fines and penalties recovered by the Commissioner are paid into this fund.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a renewals fund to meet Parliamentary appropriations for renewals, reconstruction and conversion of lines, buildings and other wasting assets. These provisions are to commence on a date to be proclaimed, and after proclamation the Commissioner will be required to transfer from revenue to the renewals fund an amount determined annually by the Governor after investigation by a Committee of Review. The renewals fund will receive also any additional amounts appropriated by Parliament. The net profit in any year, as certified by the Auditor-General, is transferable to a reserve account to be available only to meet losses incurred in any year, and for the reduction of rates and fares.

The Railways Fund shares proportionately in the benefits and obligations of the State under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, which is described in the chapter of this volume entitled "Public Finance," as if the fund had not been separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Thus a proportion of the interest, management expenses, oversea exchange and sinking fund contributions payable on the State loan debt is chargeable to the railway revenues. The charge for exchange was imposed for the first time in 1930-31, following depreciation of the Australian currency. A contribution for sinking fund was not charged until 1st October, 1937, the provisions of the Act of 1928 relating thereto having been held in suspense.

Provision was made in the amending Act of 1928 for annual contributions from State revenues to make good two-thirds of the loss incurred on country developmental railways, the amount of contribution not to exceed £800,000 in any year. The maximum amount of £800,000 was paid in 1928-29 and each succeeding year.

The construction of new railways is subject to authorisation by Parliament in terms of the Public Works Act, 1912. This Act requires that proposals for new lines estimated to cost more than £20,000 be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, then referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament. If, after receiving the Committee's report, the Assembly resolves that the work be undertaken, a bill is to be introduced to sanction it. A Public Works Committee has not been appointed in any Parliament elected since 1930 and the construction of any new line in recent years has been excluded by the authorising Act from these provisions of the Public Works Act.

The order of construction and the rate of progress of railway lines and works are determined by the Commissioner unless the Governor specially orders otherwise. Interest on lines under construction may be added to the capital cost.

The finances of the railways and tramways, as Government business undertakings, and their relation to the revenue, expenditure, and public debt of the State, are discussed in the chapter of this volume entitled "Public Finance."

LENGTH OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railway Commissioner of New South Wales, including the Campbelltown to Camden and Yass tramways, which are operated in conjunction with the railways.

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855, and communication was established between Newcastle and East Maitland on 30th March, 1857.

The total length of the lines open at 30th June, 1939, was 6,114 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,162 miles; Western, 2,206 miles; and Northern, 1,746 miles. In addition there were 1,264 miles of sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

	Table 308.—Railways,	Lines	Open	and	Capital	Cost,	1855	to	1939
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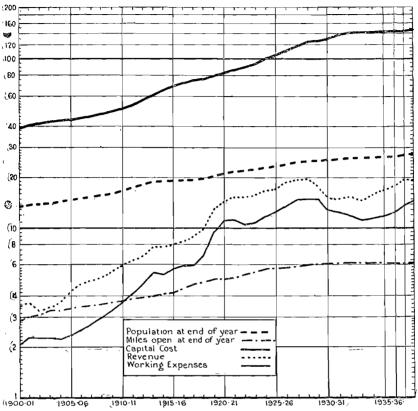
	Lines opened for traffic	Lines open i	for traffic at c	nd of period.		nditure on lines r traffic—
Period.*	Period.* during the period.		Population per mile.	Area per mile.	During the period.	Total at end of period.
	Miles.	Miles,	No.	Sq. miles.	£	£
1855-64	7.10	143	2,789	2,170	2,631,790	2,631,790
1865-74	260	403	1,427	770	4,212,756	6,844,546
1875-84	1,215	1,618	559	192	13,235,592	20,080,138
1885-94	883	2,501	490	124	15,775,133	35,855,271
1895-1904	780	3,281	435	95	6,433,246	42,288,517
1905-14	686	3,967	472	78	18,976,352	61,264,869
1915-24	1,556	5,523	466	56	32,090,298	93,355,167
1925-34	641	6,164	425	50	47,578,154	140,933,321
1935		6,164	429	50	793,591	141,726,912
1936	. †	6,124	435	50	2,116,160	143,843,072
1937	1 -	6,124	440	50	1,414,210	145,257,282
1938	.,.	6,114	444	50	1,550,791	146,808,073
1939		6,114	449	50	809,457	147,617,530

^{*} Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. † 40 miles dismantled.

Bail transport facilities have been extended not only by the construction of new railways but also by the laying of additional tracks on existing lines and by facilities for speedier transport such as electrification, to which much of the capital expenditure in recent years has been applied.

The mileage of lines open for traffic was not extended during the years 1933-34 to 1938-39. Work was commenced early in 1936 on two new lines. One line from Sutherland, on the Illawarra line 15½ miles south of Sydney, to Cronulla, on the coast, approximately 6 miles in length, was opened in December, 1939. The other from Maryvale, on the western line, to Sandy Hollow, on a branch of the northern railway, approximately 150 miles, will connect the western, north-western, northern and coastal systems, and bring the north-western portion of the State into direct communication by rail with the port of Newcastle. In February, 1938, the construction of a branch line from Bungendore to Captain's Flat was commenced under agreement with a private company, which has undertaken to develop the rich mineral deposits of the Captain's Flat district. Work is proceeding also on the uncompleted portion of the City Railway, between Wynyard and St. James Stations.

RAILWAYS, 1890-91 TO 1938-39. (Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 of capital cost, revenue and working expenses 100,000 of population and 1,000 miles of railway.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic and the curves rise and fall according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

The following statement shows the length of line laid with one or more tracks at intervals since 30th June, 1901:—

TABLE 309.—Railways, Length and Classification of Tracks, 1901 to 1939.

At 30th June.	Single.	Double,	Triple,	Quadruple.	Sextuple.	Total.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles	miles.
1901	2,678	1581		81		2,845
1911	$3,476\frac{1}{4}$	276		84		3,761
1931	4,423	572	$7\frac{1}{2}$	341	1*	5,043
1934	5,381	612	8	35	8†	6,044
1936	5,455	617	8	36	8 †	6,124
1938	5,445	617	8	36	8† l	6,114
1939	5,445	617	7	37	ક્ર+ં	6,114

*Five tracks. | Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

There are duplicate lines on the main western line as far as Kelso and on two other sections between Kelso and Orange; the southern line is duplicated as far as Cootamundra, the northern line as far as Branxton, and the south coast line to Wollongong, except certain tunnels and bridges.

City and Suburban Electric Railways.

The city electric railway when complete will form a two-track loop railway around the city, running, for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The scheme includes the construction of a branch from the city railway to Bondi for the eastern suburbs, and a branch from the main suburban line to Balmain to serve the western suburbs.

The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in December, 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately 1½ miles—in February, 1932. The section to St. James is used as an extension of the Illawarra Suburban railway serving suburbs situated south of Sydney. This line has three branches, from Sydney to Bankstown (the services on this line run to Wynyard); from Tempe to East Hills; and a branch from Sutherland to Cronulla which was opened in December, 1939. A line from Bankstown connects with the main southern railway at Regent's Park, 2 miles from Lidcombe.

When the western section to Wynyard was opened for traffic, suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were extended into the city, and they were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932.

The main trunk line, on which a large proportion of the suburban traffic is carried, runs in a westerly direction from Sydney through Granville and Parramatta. The main southern system branches from the western line at Lidcombe (10 miles from Central Station), and another branch runs southward from Granville (13 miles from Central Station) joining the line from Lidcombe at Cabramatta. The northern system branches from the main trunk line at Strathfield (7 miles from Central Station), and the North Shore line runs from Hornsby on the northern railway through the suburbs on the northern side of the harbour across the Harbour Bridge to Wynyard.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity; the total length of the lines under the electric system at 30th June, 1939, was 96 miles 52 chains, as shown below:—

City Railway 2 45 Southern— Illawarra— Lidcombe to Cabramatta 7 Sydney to National Park 17 57 Granville to Liverpool 9 Sydney to Parkstown 19 22 Sydney to P	Line.	Length Route		Line.	Length Rout	
Tempe to Kingsgrove 3 43 Western— Sydney to Parramatta 14 60 Clyde-Rosehill Racecourse 1 16 Northern— Northern— Walwitz Park to Pankstown 2 Regents Park to Pankstown 14 North Shore Line 14 Northern—	Illawarra— Sydney to National Park Sydenham to Bankstown Tempe to Kingsgrove Western— Sydney to Parramatta Clyde-Rosehill Racecourse	17 8 3	45 57 33 43 60	Southern— Lidcombe to Cabramatta Granville to Liverpool Warwick Farm Racecourse Regents Park to Pankstown	7 9 1 2	chs. 7 15 1 44 38

TABLE 310.-Electric Railways, Lenoth, 30th June, 1939.

Nearly all these lines are laid with at least two tracks, 21 miles being laid with four tracks or more.

COST OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1939, amounted to £147,617,530, excluding the cost of the line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £101,193,589, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £46,423,941, viz.: Rolling stock, £27,629,998; electric power stations, substations and plant, £8,837,831; machinery £2,375,718; workshops, £2,795,985; reconditioning of track, £2,854,100; tourist resorts, £45,273; furniture, £10,036; and floating capital for the purchase of stores, £1,875,000.

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1939, was £24,155 for construction, rolling stock and other equipment, including £16,559 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the different physical characteristics of the wide expanse of territory through which they run.

The track on main trunk lines was originally laid with 80 lb. rails, on branch lines with 71½ lb. and 60 lb. rails, and on lines in the electrified area with 100 lb. rails. As renewals are required, 107 lb. rails are laid in the electrified area on heavy passenger lines and on the main trunk lines, 90 lb. rails on secondary lines, and 80 lb. recovered rails on unballasted branch lines. Sleepers of Australian hardwood, measuring 8 ft. x 9 in. x 4½ in., are laid at the rate of 20 per 45 ft. of 90 lb. and 107 lb. rail, and per 40 ft. of 80 lb. rail.

Of £147,617,530 expended to 30th June, 1939, an amount of £666,864 was provided from consolidated revenue, and £2,854,100 represented the outstanding balance of an advance from the Treasury for the purpose of improving railway tracks and rolling stock. Both these amounts are free of interest, but the latter is repayable in annual instalments over a period of twenty years, commencing in 1935-36. The total amount advanced was £3,300,000, of which £445,900 has been repaid including £165,000 in 1938-39.

Interest on the balance of the capital debt of the railways is chargeable at the average rate payable on the public debt of the State, as shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to public finance. The rate in 1938-39 was 3.67296 per cent.

The capital expenditure on railways open for traffic, the interest charges and net earnings in various years since 1901 are shown below:—

Table 311.—Railways, Capital Charges and Net Earnings, 1901 to 1939.

	Annual Contribu-		·s.	Capital Charges.					
Defic	tion from Consoli- dated Revenue,	Net Earnings.	Total.	est. Exchange, Loan Manage- ment,		on Lines open.	ie.	ended Jur	Year o
£000	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.			
:		1,456	1,425		1,425	38,933			901
55		2,351	1,797		1,797	50,972			911
57	,	3,235	3,812		3,812	82,304		•••	921
[7]	800	4,638	6,150		6,150	124,529			929
2,78	800	2,864	6,421		6,421	126,318			930
4,42	800	2,363	7,585	795	6,790	132,565	,	• • • •	931
4,56	800	2,491	7,856	1,337	6,519	139,667			932
3,36	800	3,439	7,599	1,246	6,353	140,797			933
2,58	800	3,687	7,075	1,103	5,972	140,933			934
$^{1}_{1}$ 1,28	800 ¦	4,437	6,521	843	5,678	141,727			.935
69	800	5,106	6,604	904	5,700	143,843			936
9	800	5,461	6,233	789	5,444	145,257			937
	800	5,726	6,475†	1,135†	5,340	146,808			938
1,17	800	4,603	6,575†	1,215	5,360	147,618			939

^{*} Surplus.† Includes Sinking Fund £371,000 in 1937-38 and £496,000 in 1938-39. (See context page 382.)

State railways are regarded as a developmental agency in the settlement of the country rather than as a revenue-producing enterprise, and services on a number of lines are conducted at a loss. In addition, railway finances bear the burden of substantial concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons.

Despite these handicaps, the net earnings of the railways in years preceding the Great War usually exceeded interest by a substantial amount. Subsequently operating expenses rose and interest charges increased with the rapid extension of capital equipment and higher rates of interest, and from 1914-15 earnings were insufficient to pay interest charges, except in the three years 1922-23 to 1924-25. The deficiency amounted to £1,609,267 in 1927-28 and its reduction to £712,434 in 1928-29 was due to the payment by the Government for the first time of an annual contribution of £800,000 towards losses incurred on developmental country lines. Earnings declined seriously after 1928-29, but there was no offsetting movement in working expenses until 1930-31. Then an additional heavy charge was assumed in respect of exchange on interest remitted overseas and the deficit was as much as £4,565,000 in 1931-32. Progressive recovery in financial results during the next six years was due to reductions in working expenses, interest and exchange and, after 1933-34, increased earnings.

In 1938-39 earnings decreased by £339,675, and working expenses increased by £782,992 and capital charges by £100,324, so that the not result was a deficit of £1,172,000 as compared with a surplus of £52,000 in the previous year.

The railways were first charged with contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund as from 1st October, 1937. The contributions in 1937-38 amounted to £530,000, of which the sum of £159,653 was charged as working expenses, assets of corresponding value being written off, and £370,347 appropriated from net earnings. The contribution in 1938-39 was £747,000, of which £250,815 was charged as working expenses and £496,185 appropriated from earnings.

Capital charges, comprising interest, exchange and debt management—less the Treasury contribution of £800,000 towards the loss on non-paying lines—absorbed 27.6 per cent. of earnings in 1938-39; and the contribution for sinking fund purposes, including the portion charged as working expenses, absorbed 3.9 per cent.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

As the carriage of goods and livestock is the principal source of railway revenue, the earnings in each year are affected by the seasons experienced in the agricultural and pastoral districts. In unfavourable seasons the carriage of fodder and the transfer of live stock at reduced rates cause a diminution in the earnings, and at the same time an increase in the working expenses. The extension of the lines into sparsely settled districts also causes an increase in the proportion of working expenses to total earnings, as many of these lines do not earn the cost of maintenance. A statement of earnings and working expenses at intervals since 1901 appears hereunder:—

Table 312.—Railways, Gross Earnings and Working Expenses, 1901 to 1939.

		Working I	expenses.	Net Earnings.		
Year.	Gross Earnings.	Amount.	Proportion to Gross Earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on Capital.	
	£	£	per cent.	£	per cent.	
1901	3,573,779	2,118,201	59.3	1,455,578	3.78	
1911	6,042,205	3,691,061	61.1	2,351,144	4.67	
1921	14,267,205	11,032,677	77.3	3,234,528	4.01	
1929	19,615,616	14,978,050	76.4	4,637,566	3.82	
1930	17,826,692	14,962,423	83.9	2,864,269	2.28	
1931	15,205,741	12,842.333	84.5	2,363,408	1.80	
1932	15,001,022	12,510,029	83.4	2,490,993	1.85	
1933	15,405,320	11,966,648	77.7	3,438,672	2.45	
1934	14,890,186	11,203,520	75.2	3,686,666	2.62	
1935	16,002,699	11,565,658	72.3	4,437,041	3.14	
1936	16,953,581	11,848,070	69.9	5,105,511	3.58	
1937	17,816,496	12,355,322	69:4	5,461,174	3.78	
1938	19,486,116	13,759,988	70.6	5,726,128	3.92	
1939	19,146,441	14,542,980	76.0	4,603,461	3.12	

The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings in 1930-31 was the highest yet recorded. The reduction in subsequent years up to 1936-37 was due firstly to a decline in working expenses and then to increased earnings. The ratio 69.4 per cent. in 1936-37 was the lowest since 1918-19. It rose sharply to 76.0 per cent. in 1938-39, following substantial increases in rates of wages and costs of materials.

The following table shows the gross earnings, working expenses, and not carnings per train mile and per average mile open at intervals since 1901:—
Table 313.—Railways, Operating Results per Mile, 1901 to 1939.

Year		Per Train Mile.		Per Average Mile Open.				
Ended 30th June.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses,	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings,	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings		
	d.	d:	d.	£	£	£		
1901	79.68	47.23	3 2· 4 5.	1,268	751	517		
1911	85.27	52.09	33.18	1,627	994	633		
1921	150.23	116.17	34 06	2,843	2,198	645		
1929	171.93	131.28	40.65	3,323	2,537	786		
1930	160·16	134:42	25.74	2,992	2,511	481		
1931	143.15	120.90	22:25	2,529	2,136	393		
1932	139.28	116.15	23.13	2,480	2,068	412		
1933	144.64	112:35	32:29	2,501	1,943	558		
1934	141.96	106.81	35.15	2,416	1,818	598		
1935	146.17	105.64	40.53	2,596	1,876	720		
1936	146.88	102:65	44.23	2,768	1,934	834		
1937	149.79	103.87	45.92	2,909	2,017	892		
1938	154.84	109.34	45.50	3,187	2,251	936		
1939	152.63	115.93	36.70	3,132	2,379	753		

NON-PAYING LINES.

Many of the railways of New South Wales have been constructed with the view to promote settlement and develop the natural resources of the State rather than to meet requirements already existing, and traffic over a number of lines is conducted at a loss. Even on portions of the main lines the earnings do not cover working expenses and interest on the capital cost, and most of the branch lines are unprofitable.

Particulars relating to a number of lines are shown below, mainly for the year ended 31st December, 1938, together with aggregate figures for the preceding year:—

Table 314.—Railways, Non-paying Lines, 1938.

			G	·		
Lines.	Length,	Capital Cost.	Interest and Exchange.	Working Expenses.	Earnings.	Loss after providing for Work- ing Ex- penses, Interest, etc.
Northern— Main Line—Tamworth to Wallangara Branch lines	miles 210 549	£ 3;186,515 3,241,876	£ 147,261 149,820	£ 225,874 248,252	£ 222,477 229,802	£ 150,658 163,270
Total Northern	769	6,429,391	297,081	474,126	452,279	\$18,928
North Coast and Branches	564	13,033,692	602,568	1,054,495	1,129,648	527,410
Southern-Branch lines	1,444	11,818,766	541,595	681,409	658,233	567,771
South Coast—Kiama to Nowra	23	437,388	20,213	31,036	22,918	28,331
Western— Main Line—Nyngan to Bourke Branch lines	126 1.259	792,582 9,240,460	36,628 427,037	52,472 806;043	53,629 754,547	85,471 478,533
Total Western	1,385	10,033,042	463,665	858,515	808,176	514,004
Suburban	31	1,254,747	57,986	136,342	74,840	119,488
Total Specified Lines, 1938	4,209 4,209	43,010,936 42,742,870	1,983,103 1,889,990	3,238,923 2,921,829	3,146,094 2,983,847	2,075,982 1,827,972

Similar data in calendar years are not available for all lines; but the foregoing figures indicate that the greater part of the loss on railways is incurred in respect of lines on which about 30 per cent. of the capital cost was expended.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

A statement of the various items of earnings and working expenses of all lines during 1928-29 and four subsequent years is shown below:—

Table 315.—Railways, Classification of Earnings and Expenses.

	, , , ,				
Particulars.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Earnings.	£	£	£	£	£
Passengers	7,238,329	4,943,790	5,622,929	5,994,542	6,024,096
Mails, parcels, horses, etc	885,387	662,640	809,957	849,441	853,050
_					
Total Coaching £	8,124,716	5,606,430	6,432,886	6,843,983	6,877,146
Goods—					0.000.000
Merchandise	6,196,543	4,533,059	5,953,787	6,534,062	6,393,309
Wool	804,064	849,641	695,783	710,687	672,573
Livestock	1,315,552	1,250,462	1,187,463	1,323,969	1,121,956
Minerals	2,063,033	1,220,153	1,727,645	2,103,122	2,009,564
Miscellaneous			140,056	158,999	158,646
			-		
Total Goods £	10,379,192	7,853,315	9,704,734	10,830,839	10,356,048
Refreshment-rooms £	745,070	502,484	609,730	656,378	649,419
Rents	221,088	168,937	179,364	185,375	195,833
Sale of electrical energy	15	737,929	802,070	873,273	955,629
Miscellaneous	145,550	131,927	87,712	96,268	112,366
	<u>,'</u>	(101,021		00,200	
Total Earnings £	19,615,616	15,001,022	17,816,496	19,486,116	19,146,441
Working Expenses,					,
Maintenance of way and works	2,538,981	2,346,791	2,319,717	2,614,489	2,971,814
Rolling Stock-	2,000,901	2,340,791	2,319,717	2,014,409	4,511,014
7 f · /	0 (40 0) 5	0.040.140	0 7 43 305	0.000.00#	0.001.194
	3,448,?15	2,848,143	2,741,195	3,022,837	3,001,134
Motive power—					
Coal, etc		689,610	576,764	675,148	721,289
Other	2,203,501	1,563,938	1,498,523	1,678,972	1,705,414
Other rolling stock	200,513	178,939	165,304	185,466	194,113
Transportation and traffic	3,848,525	3,059,815	3,005,729	3,323,903	3,501,654
Electrical	292,176	694,418	636,585	775,714	934,398
General charges and stores	1 .1 ./	433,489	504,281	534,185	559,374
Dofront monto	H00'011	523,886	594,924	642,274	646,290
Contribution to Superannua	120,011	020,000	004,024	032,214	010,200
4! T7 1	20.000	171,000	312,300	307,000	307,500
		171,000	012,300	007,000	
Total Working Ex-					
	14,978,050	12,510,029	12,355,322	13,759,988	14,542,980
					-
Net Earnings £	4,637,566	2,490,993	5,461,174	5,726,128	4,603,461
	1 ' '	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1

Earnings in 1928-29, were the highest yet recorded. In 1931-32, they included a new item of receipts, sales of electricity £738,000, but were lower by £4,600,000, than in 1928-29. Fares and freight rates were reduced in 1933-34 and definite improvement was apparent in the following year. By 1937-38, earnings almost regained the level of 1928-29, and the increase as compared with 1931-32 was £4,485,094 or 29.9 per cent. Fares were increased by 10 per cent. as from 1st March, 1939, and earnings from coaching traffic in 1938-39 were slightly greater than in the previous year. On the other hand, receipts from all classes of goods traffic were appreciably lower.

During 1938-39 the earnings derived from the carriage of passengers represented 31.5 per cent. of the total; mails, parcels, etc., 4.4 per cent.; goods, 54.1 per cent.; refreshment rooms, 3.4 per cent.; sales of electricity to tramways, etc., 5.0 per cent.; rent and miscellaneous items, 1.6 per cent. The expenditure on locomotive power represented 16.7 per cent. of the working expenses; transportation and traffic, 24.1 per cent.; maintenance of rolling stock, 22.0 per cent.; and maintenance of ways and works, 20.4 per cent.

COACHING TRAFFIC.

Particulars of the passenger traffic—suburban and country—and the receipts therefrom are shown in the following statement. Suburban lines are those within 34 miles of Sydney or Newcastle. The figures relating to miles travelled in years prior to 1926 are not strictly comparable with those of later years, owing to an alteration in the method of estimating the mileage travelled by season ticket holders:—

TABLE 316.—Railways,	Passenger	Traffic,	1901	to	1939.
					

Year	Passenger Train Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.			Miles Travelled.			Amount Received
ended June 30.		Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	from Passengers.
				000 on	nitted.			l £
1901	4,927	26,042	3,219	29,261	164,638	*	*	1,143,430
1911	8,094	54,103	6,817	60,920	367,729	*	*	2,074,860
1921	11,301	110,256	10,479	120,735	799,586	*	*	5,736,256
1929	16,738	140,158	10,958	151,116	1,045,854	774,847	1,820,701	7,238,329
1930	16,952	137,548	10,345	147,893	1,018,192	712,881	1,731,073	6,610,951
1931	16,496	119,016	7,796	126,812	867,733	546,328	1,414,061	5,172,359
$1932 \dots$	17,148	120,864	7,495	128,359	860,811	505,953	1,366,764	4,943,790
1933	16,382	124,987	7,880	132,867	899,257	522,848	1,422,105	5,025,484
1934	16,326	133,805	8,715	142,520	966,650	576,881	1,543,531	4,869,235
1935	16,926	150,548	9,664	160,212	1,095,558	649,517	1,745,075	5,153,196
1936	17,448	161,061	10,082	171,143	1,193,929	670,439	1,864,368	5,433,176
1937	17,837	166,591	{ 11,246	177,837	1,250,336	702,551	1,952,887	5,622,929
1938	18,742	176,737	12,612	189,349	1,347,471	785.495	2,132,966	5,994,542
1939	19,173	174,611	12,109	186,720	1,361,839	787,315	2,149,154	6,024,096

[•] Not available on comparable besis.

Passenger traffic increased very rapidly between 1901 and 1921. The increase was most marked on suburban lines, where it continued until 1928-29. On country lines passenger journeys during this decade were most numerous in 1926-27, but the passenger mileage, 782,798,000 miles in this year, was slightly less than in 1927-28. The volume of traffic declined sharply after 1928-29. The first sign of improvement was an increase in suburban passengers in 1931-32. In the following year the increase became general and, except for a slight decrease in passenger journeys in 1938-39, traffic has since expanded steadily. The number of journeys in 1937-38 and the mileage in 1938-39 were the highest on record.

Further analysis of the traffic figures indicates that the expansion between 1920-21 and 1928-29 occurred for the most part in second-class journeys on the suburban lines. First class traffic on suburban lines showed but little movement up to 1926-27, then the number of passenger journeys declined from 14,565,000 in that year to 5,381,000 in 1933-34, and in 1938-39 numbered only 5,821,000. A marked decline occurred also in first-class journeys on country lines, where the number declined from 2,742,000 in 1926-27 to 1,395,000 in 1932-33. There was an increase to 1,619,000 in 1938-39.

Second-class suburban journeys declined from 125,858,000 in 1928-29 to 108,129,000 in 1930-31, and numbered 168,790,000 in 1938-39. Second-class journeys on country lines ranged from 8,054,000 in 1920-21 to 8,570,000 in 1927-28, then fell below 6,100,000 in 1930-31. In 1938-39 the number was 10,490,000.

The decrease of 2,629,000 journeys in 1938-39 consisted of suburban first-class 284,000 and second-class 1,841,000, and country first-class 15,000 and second-class 489,000.

In the aggregate, second-class passengers paid £4,822,388, or 80 per cent. of the total receipts from passengers in 1938-39, and first-class passengers £1,201,408, or 20 per cent. Corresponding ratios were 65 per cent., and 35 per cent. in 1920-21, and 69 per cent. and 31 per cent. in 1928-29.

Particulars are shown below regarding first and second class passenger traffic on suburban and country lines during the years ended June, 1929, and 1939:—

	Year	ended June	, 1929,	Year ended June, 1939.		
Particulars.	First Class.	Second Class,	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
Suburban Lines.						
Ordinary Passengers Season Ticket Holders Workmen's 000 000	3,852 10,448	49,950 40,852 35,056	53,802 51,300 35,056	1,062 4,759	72,863 58,169 37,758	73,925 62,928 37,758
Total Journeys 000	14,300	125,858	140,158	5,821	168,700	174,611
Miles Travelled 000 Average Mileage per Passenger Amount Received from Passen-	113,777 7·96	932,077 7· 4 1	1,045,854 7·46	55,028 9·45	1,306,811 7.74	1,361,839 7·80
gers £ Average Receipts per Passenger	360,264	2,665,755	3,026,019	131,030	2,871,780	3,002,810
per mile d	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.57	0.53	0.23
Country Lines. Passengers 000 Miles travelled 000 Average Milenge per Passenger Amount Received from Passengers £ Average Roceipts per Passenger	2,597 267,785 103·10 1,868,149	8,361 507,062 60·65 2,341,161	10,958 774,847 70·71 4,212,310	1,619 184,634 114.06 1,070,378	10,490 002,681 57.45 1,950,008	12,109 787,315 65:02 3,021,286
per mlle d.	1.67	1.11	1.30	1.39	0.78	0.92

Table 317.—Railways, Passenger Traffic, 1st and 2nd Class.

On suburban lines the average journey by first-class passengers in 1938-39 was 9½ miles and the average rate 0.57d. per mile. The average second-class suburban journey was 7½ miles at 0.53d. per mile. On country lines the average journey by first-class passengers was 114 miles, and by second-class 57½ miles, the rates per mile being 1.39d. and 0.78d., respectively.

The journeys of second-class passengers represented 96 per cent. of the mileage in 1938-39 and a similar proportion of the receipts on suburban lines. The corresponding proportions on country lines were 77 per cent. of the mileage and 65 per cent. of the receipts.

Information relating to the density of passenger traffic on suburban and country lines from 1929 onwards is contained in the following table:—

TABLE 318.—Railways, Density of Passenger Traffic, 1929 to 1939.

	Year ended 30th June. Number Passen carried		Average Number of Passengers carried per Train Mile.	Average Mileage per Passenger Journey,	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile.	Average Fare per Passenger Journey.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
				Suburban	Lines.*		
1929			139	7.46	0.69	d. 5·18	3,805,872
1930			129	7.40	0.68	5.07	3,626,040
1931			103	7.29	0.67	4.92	3,090,219
1932			93	7.12	0.69	4.93	3,003,947
1933			105	7.19	0.67	4.85	3,138,110
1934	•••		114	7.22	0.58	4.18	3,373,292
1935			127	7.28	0.54	3.90	3,823,135
1936			136	7.41	0.53	3.90	4,166,417
1937			141	7.51	0.52	3.91	4,363,262
1938	•••		145	7.62	0.52	3.96	4,702,231
1939		•••	145	7.80	0.53	4.13	4,752,370
				Country L	ines.*		
1929			84	70.71	1.30	92.26	133,385
1930	•••		79	68-91	1.25	85.98	121,520
1931			68	70.08	1.20	84-13	92,270
1932	•••		64	67.50	1.17	78.83	85,008
1933			67	66 35	1.15	76.15	86,269
1934			74	66-19	1.06	69.85	95,103
1935			78	67:21	1.00	67.28	107,078
1936			77	66.50	1.01	67.01	111,254
1937	•••		78	62.47	0.99	62.05	116,582
1938	•••		83	62.28	0.94	58.54	130,572
1939			81	65.02	0.92	59.88	130,874

[•] Suburban lines are those within 34 miles of Sydney or Newcastle.

The density of suburban traffic declined by 21.1 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, but regained the former level in 1934-35. Since that year it has increased by 24 per cent. The increase after 1931-32 followed upon reductions in fares, and was greater in second-class traffic than in first-class, so that the average receipts per passenger mile declined until 1936-37.

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The density of country traffic declined by 36 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, but by 1937-38 had recovered to within 2 per cent. of its former level. The receipts per passenger mile have fallen slowly since 1928-29.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

The following figures show the volume of the goods traffic in recent years, as compared with 1901 and 1911. The term "ton-mileage" used in the statement is the product of the load in tons, and the distance over which it is carried:—

Year ended 30th June.	Goods train mileage.	Goods and Live-stock Tonnage,	Ton mileage (000 omitted)*	Gross Earnings
[i i		£
1901	5,836,587	6,398,227	404,740	2,203,249
1911	8,913,171	10,355,565	810,949	3,585,424
1921	11,490,782	15,563,131	1,418.386	7,270,856
1929	10,644,549	14,516,643	1,690,560	10,379,192
1930	9,761,798	12,150,964	1,498,723	9,353,867
1931	8,997,391	10,743,109	1,425,184	7,841,406
1932	8,700,471	10,211,322	1,407,450	7,853,315
1933	9,179,998	11,147,866	1,550,327	8.169.056
1934	8,846,935	11,364,235	1,410,854	7,802,130
1935	9.349,228	13,018,620	1,522,781	8,582,612
1936	10,252,956	13,839,012	1,666,603	9,154,921
1937	10,710,525	14,684,885	1,731,904	9,704,734
1938	11,461,174	16,480,379	1,854,936	10,830,839
1939	10,932,726	15,417,297	1,760,534	10,356,048

Table 319.—Railways, Goods Traffic, 1901 to 1939.

Variations in the volume of goods traffic result naturally from changes in seasonal conditions, particularly as regards primary products. The largest tonnage on record was 17,225,000 tons in 1926-27. A decline in the coal trade contributed largely to the decrease of 2,708,251 tons which occurred during the next two years. With the onset of depression the decline continued until 1931-32, when the total tonnage was the lowest since 1909-10. Minerals (other than coal, coke and shale) declined to less than one-third and general merchandise (other than grain and flour) to about one-half of the tonnage in 1928-29. There was, however, a substantial increase in the quantity of grain, flour, etc.

The tonnage of goods increased in each year between 1932-33 and 1937-38. In the latter year the aggregate was only 745,000 tons less than in 1926-27. The largest increases occurred in minerals and merchandise, the quantity of coal carried in 1937-38 being the largest since 1926-27.

In 1938-39 goods traffic was adversely affected by a stoppage of work in the coal industry which lasted seven weeks, and prolonged drought and low-prices for primary products reduced the volume of traffic in country districts. The total tonnage decreased by 1,000,000 tons.

^{*}Exclusive of coal on which only wayleave charges were collected.

The next statement shows the tonnage of the several classes of goods carried on the railways in various years since 1901:—

Year	General Merchandise.			[Mine		
ended 30thJune.	Grain, Flour, etc.	Other.	Wool.	Live Stock.	Coal, Coke, and Shale,	Other.	Total Goods.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	. Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901	504,880	1,267,742	99,104	200,339	3,956,033	370,129	6,398,227
1911	787,632	2,298,078	137,599	485,021	6,059,648	587,587	10,355,565
1921	1,216,834	3,375,443	93,760	732,804	8,881,796	1,262,494	15,563,131
1929	1,767,585	3,631,914	179,960	729,581	5,801,880	2,405,723	14,516,643
1930	1,211,030	3,245,905	170,884	783,599	4,761,633	1,977,913	12,150,964
1931	2,128,431	2,067,786	162,031	639,043	4,564,964	1,180,854	10,743,109
1932	2,233,809	1,975,640	186,610	612,443	4,498,158	704,662	10,211,322
1933	2,368,743	2,185,373	198,243	656,097	4,890,533	848,877	11,147,866
1934	1,730,792	2,409,176	174,795	721,096	5,286,596	1,041,780	11,364,235
1935	1,919,600	2,733,667	185,079	694,927	6,222,076	1,263,271	13,018,620
1936	1,986,624	2,903,406	176,181	799,698	6,703,697	1,269,406	13,839,012
1937	1,863,764	3,184,287	189,420	832,691	7,247,918	1,366,805	14,684,885
1938	1,885,082	3,633,902	185,009	890,633	8,022,537	1,863,216	16,480,379
1939	2,072,176	3,344,060	165,156	738,386	7,633,188	1,464,331	15,417,297

The gross earnings in respect of the various classes of goods carried during 1938-39 were as follows:—Coal, coke, and shale, £1,590,016; other minerals, £419,548; live stock, £1,121,956; grain and flour, £1,393,280; wool, £672,573; general merchandise, £5,000,029; miscellaneous earnings for demurrage, etc., £158,646.

The following table contains information relating to the density of goods traffic.

Table 321.—Railways, Density of Goods Traffic, 1911 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June—				Average Train. Load (paying and free).	Average Miles per Ton.	Earnings per Ton-mile.*	Density of Traffi per Average Mil worked.	
 [911		•••		tons. 90.98	80.65	d. 0·91	tons. 218,408	
l9 2 1				148-44	92.94	1.10	282,631	
1929				183-17	118-16	1.45	286,376	
1930				177.06	126.35	1.48	251,778	
1931				183.62	134.25	1.30	237,260	
932		•••		186.00	139.99	1.33	233,030	
.933			•••	193.30	14 2 ·38	1.25	252 ,129	
934				187.48	127.49	1.31	229,253	
935	•••			188·11	120.23	1.34	247,461	
936	•••			189.43	123.32	1.31	272,588	
937				185.70	120.80	1.32	283,269	
938			!	184.51	114.05	1.38	303,909	
939				183-41	115.95	1.39	288,442	

^{*} Exclusive of coal on which shunting charges only were collected.

The density and average earnings in goods traffic fluctuate to a greater extent than in passenger traffic, because they are affected by changes in the classes of freight carried as well as by changes in rates.

Passenger Fares.

Passenger traffic is greatest on the suburban lines, viz., those within a 34 miles radius of Sydney or Newcastle, and fares on these lines are lower than those for equal distances elsewhere. The following table shows the ordinary fares for single journeys at intervals since 1921, over stated distances from either Sydney or Newcastle. Cheap return fares are available for journeys to tourist districts and holiday resorts. Since November, 1933, concession fares have been available to suburban travellers over the week-end period.

	30th Ju	ıne, 1921.	30th Ju	ne, 1931.	30th Jur	ne, 1938.	30th Ju	ne, 1939.
Distance.	First-	Second- class.	First- class.	Second- class.	First- class.	Second- class.	First- class.	Second- class.
Miles.	s d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
l	0 31	0 2	0 2½	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2
5	0 8	0 6	0 81	0 61	0 7	0 5	0 8	0 6
10	1 3	0 101	1 3	0 11	1 0	0 9	1 1	0 10
20	2 5	1 6	2 1	1 7	1 11	1 5	2 1	1 7
30	3 7	2 4	3 0	2 31/2	2 8	2 0	3 0	2 3
34	4 1	$2 7\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	2 61/2	3 0	2 3	3 4	2 6
50	7 7	5 0	6 10	4 11	6 0	4 4	6 9	4 10
100	18 7	12 2	17 9	12 2	15 5	10 10	17 4	12 2
200	40 7	25 7	37 9	25 6	33 1	22 11	36 5	25 4
300	62 2	38 3	56 7	38 1	49 2	34 2	54 7	37 10
400	83 7	49 10	73 10	49 7	64 7	44 9	69 10	48 4
500	100 8	57 10	86 6	58 0	75 9	52 3	82 9	57 3
	!	1					1	

Table 322.—Railways, Fares for Single Tickets.

During 1923-24 second-class fares were lowered slightly and first-class fares were reduced to an appreciable extent. In December, 1927, fares were raised again, the increases on second-class tickets ranging from 33 per cent. to 7 per cent. in the suburban area. A reduction of 10 per cent. was made in second-class fares, and a slightly greater reduction in first-class fares from 1st November, 1933. The next change dated from 1st March, 1939, when there was an average increase of 10 per cent. In the suburban services in the Newcastle district only one class accommodation, with second-class fares, has been provided since 1st February, 1939, and a similar change was introduced in the Metropolitan suburban services on 1st January, 1940.

Return tickets which cover travel outside the Metropolitan or Newcastle suburban areas are issued at single fare plus one-third.

Particulars relating to changes in the cost of monthly periodical tickets since 1921 are shown below:—

		_ (11 11 00	۰, -	arob		J11 0111	, -	011001					
	30t1	h Ju	ne, 192	1.	30	oth Ju	me, 193	1.	30t	h Ju	ne, 1938		30t	h Ju	ne, 1939	•
Distance.	Fir Cla		Seco Cla			irst lass.	Seco		Fu	rst .ss.	Sec Cla			rst 158.	Seco Clas	nd s.
Miles.	s.	d,	8.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	B	d,	s.	d.
1	14	6	9	9	13	9	10	4	10	0	7	6	11	0	8	3
5	30	9	20	6	29	4	22	0	25	9	19	6	28	6	21	6
10	44	0	29	0	41	0	30	9	36	9	27	6	40	3	30	3
20	58	0	39	3	55	11	42	0	50	3	37	9	53	9	40	3
30	66	6	44	9	62	1	46	7	55	9	42	0	60	3	45	3
34	69	3	46	0	64	0	48	0	57	6	43	3	62	3	46	9
50	79	9	51	0	81	6	54	3	69	9	48	3	76	6	52	9
100	112	6	66	9	106	6	70	9	92	6	63	9	103	9	71	6
200	156	3	92	6	147	0	98	0	128	6	88	9	142	0	98	0
300	181	9	112	6	178	0	118	9	155	9	107	6	171	0	118	0
400	207	0	131	3	208	9	139	0	182	0	125	6	200	0	138	0
500	231	6	150	6	239	3	159	6	207	6	143	0	229	0	158	0

Table 323.—Railways, Fares—Monthly Periodical Tickets.

The fares quoted represent the maximum charges, but liberal concessions are made to females, students and youths in business. During 1922 there were slight reductions in respect of second-class periodical tickets, and charges for first-class tickets over long distances were substantially reduced. Further reductions were made in 1924, in fares for distances up to 34 miles. At the beginning of January, 1928, fares were raised by about 7 per cent. in the suburban areas and by 6 per cent. over longer distances, and in November, 1933, a reduction of 10 per cent. was made. An average increase of 10 per cent. was made on 1st March, 1939.

Workmen's weekly tickets are issued for the Metropolitan and Newcastle suburban lines, as well as between stations in the section Helensburgh-Port Kembla. The tickets are available for one journey each way Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, the forward journey being restricted to trains which reach the passenger's destination within specified hours. The fares for these tickets were increased by about 30 per cent. in December, 1927, and

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reduced by 15 per cent. in October, 1932. With the view to encourage settlement in the outer suburbs substantial reductions were made as from 1st January, 1939, in the charges for workmen's weekly tickets for distances exceeding 10 miles and a fixed charge of 5s. was introduced for distances exceeding 16 miles. The fares were raised by 10 per cent. as from 1st March, 1939.

Table 324.—Railways, Fares for W	Vorkmen's Weekly	Tickets.
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Distance.		Workmen's	Weekly Tickets-	Second Class.	
Distance.	June, 1921.	June, 1931,	Dec., 1932.	Jan., 1939.	March 1939
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s, d	s. d.	s. d.
1	1 3	1 8	1 5	1 5	1 6
5	2 11	3 11	3 4	3 4	3 8
10	4 1	5 6	4 8	4 8	5 2
20	5 5	7 4	6 4	1	
30	6 11	9 0	7 10	5 0	5 6
34	7 5	9 8	8 2	11	

FREIGHT CHARGES.

The system adopted in fixing freights on merchandise and live stock is to charge the lowest scale of freight on commodities of low values and on those which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases.

The following table gives the charges per ton for haulage of different classes of freight over distances of 100 and 500 miles at various dates since June, 1921:—

Table 325.—Railways, Freight Charges.

	30th	Ju	ne, 19)2 <u>1</u> .	30th	Ju	ne, 19	926.	30	th J	une, I	934.	30t	h Ju	ne, 19	939.
Class of Freight.		00 les.	50 mil		l(mil)0 es.		00 les.	10 mi		50 mil			00 les,		00 iles.
Ordinary Goods (per ton)— Highest Class Freight Lowest ,,,, Agricultural Produce Butter Beef, Mutton, Veal, etc (frozen) Wool—Greasy ,, —Scoured	75 6 11 31 14 37 44	6 5 7 7	193 15 18 94 72 104	4	76 6 11 24 18 41	9 5 10 11 8	197 12 19 57	d. 6 4 0 7 11 5 8	s, 76 6 12 27 18 33 33	d. 8 9 0 4 11 9	8. 197 12 19 63 43 88 88	d, 6 4 11 4 11 8 8	s. 84 7 12 30 20		s. 217 13 19 69 48 98	d. 3 7 11 8 4 6
Live Stock (per 4-wheeled truck) Minerals Crude Ore Not exceeding £20 pe ton in value	110	5	303	4	109 (6	9 5	299 22	9 5 <u>1</u>	97 6	10 5	267 22	0 5½	120	9	329	8
Not exceeding £10 per ton in value	$\left \left\{ 6\right\} \right $	5	22	G	$\left. \left. \right _{6} \right.$	5	17	101/2	6	5	17	10	\\ \frac{1}{7}	1	19	9

The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles, such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets; the lowest class applies to fertilisers.

Some of the rates were increased in November, 1926. Rates for wood and livestock were reduced by 10 per cent. in the latter part of 1932, and in July, 1933, and increased by approximately 10 per cent. in October, 1937.

The rates for nearly all classes of freight were increased by about 10 per cent. on 1st March, 1939; exceptions included wool, agricultural produce and crude ores.

GRADIENTS.

In many cases the railways of New South Wales pass through mountainous country over the Great Dividing Range which separates the narrow coastal plain from the interior. Consequently there are steep gradients and sharp curves in many sections, including parts of the trunk lines where the traffic is heavy.

In the southern system, the railway station at Roslyn, near Crookwell, is situated at an altitude of 3,225 feet above sea level; and at Nimmitabel, on the Goulburn to Bombala railway, the height is 3,503 feet. In the western system a height of 3,503 feet is attained at Newnes Junction, on the Blue Mountains, and 3,623 feet at Oberon, the terminus of a branch line from Tarana. On the northern line Ben Lomond is 4,473 feet above sea level.

The following statement shows the number of miles on different gradients in June, 1939:—

Gradients.	Southern System.	Western System.	Northern System.	Total.
1 in	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
18 to 30	161	41/2	31	24 1
31 ,, 40	72	61	551	1883
41 ,, 50	741	53 }	88	216
51 ,, 60	711	$78\frac{3}{4}$	66≩	2164
61 ,, 70	601	692	423	$172\frac{1}{4}$
71 ,, 80	188‡	$142\frac{1}{3}$	$181\frac{1}{2}$	$512\frac{1}{1}$
81 ,, 90	$48\frac{3}{4}$	58~	52Ī	159 *
91 , 100	1191	1781	98*	$395\frac{1}{2}$
101 ,, 150	256}	2861	1771	$720\frac{1}{4}$
151 ,, 200	1373	$123\frac{1}{2}$	98 }	$359\frac{3}{4}$
201 ,, 250	$72\frac{1}{4}$	77₹	50₹	$200\frac{3}{4}$
251 ,, 300	$102\frac{1}{4}$	111	$72\frac{7}{2}$	285₹
301 ,, level	$942\frac{3}{4}$	961 3	758 ² / ₂	2,663
Total	2,162‡	2,2053	1,7453	6,1133

Table 326.—Railway Gradients, June, 1939.

SIGNALLING AND SAFETY APPLIANCES.

In the matter of signalling and safety appliances the railways of New South Wales have progressed with modern invention. The points are interlocked on all the lines with the exception of a few in remote country districts where the traffic is light. The automatic signalling system is in operation on all the suburban lines under the electrical system.

Particulars regarding the various systems employed for the safe working of the line in 1929 and 1939 are shown below:—

			192	.9.	193	9.
Single Track.			Mls.	Chs	Mls.	Chs.
By automatic or track block system	•••	•••	82	28	4	27
electric train tablet	•••	•••	197	32	166	65
electric train staff	•••	•••	2,784	76	3,030	48
train staff and ticket	•••	•••	2,203	63	2,299	35
train staff and one engine only	•••	•••	2	72	17	13
			5,271	31	5,518	28
				 -		,
Double Track.						
By automatic or track block system	•••	•••	381	54	432	45
absolute manual block system	•••	•••	328	14	284	59
permissive manual block system	•••	•••	4	60	3	41
			714	48	720	65

A system of train control by telephone has been installed, so that the movements of trains may be controlled by officers located in a central office. Each controller is provided with special equipment for direct telephone communication with the stations, sidings and important connections in the section of the lines under his supervision. The system is in operation on 3,292 miles of the total route mileage of 6,114.

The passenger and freight vehicles in use on the railways are fitted with automatic brakes.

ROLLING STOCK.

A classification of the rolling stock of the State railways is shown in the following table:—

Olevela	Jun	o, 1922.	Jun	e, 1932.	Jun	e, 1939.
Classification.	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity
Diogal Darrion Ware	1,321	Tractive power. 000 lb. 32,349	1,432	Tractive power. 000 lb. 37,791	1,279°	Tractive power. 000 lb. 35,490 50
Motor Passenger	1,674 1 97	Pas'gers, 97,324 33 2,338	2,185 37 122	Pas'gers, 137,631 1,924 2,699	2,254 57 127	Pas'gers. 139,029 2,840 2,629
ete	422	158 	. 369	631 	369 · 1	560 17
Total	2,194	99,853	2,713	142,885	2,808	145,075
Goods—	·	tons.		tons.		tons.
	16,498	262,693	17,329	284,662	17,614	285,120
	2,957	18,370		19,066	3,013	19,100
	967	9,932	1,026	16,416	1,174	18,658
	161	2,382	233	3,368	302	4,724
	639	• • • •	705		662	•••
Other	251	3,250	65	775	68	900
Total	21,473	296,627	22,362	324,287	22,833	328,502
Service Stock	1,846		1,490		1,424	•••

Table 327.—Railways, Rolling Stock.

The average tractive power of the railway locomotives, as at 30th June; 1939, was 27,748 lb.; and of the Diesel power vans 9,900 lb.; the average capacity of the passenger vehicles was 62 passengers, and of the goods stock 15 tons.

Rail Motor Services.

Rail motors have been provided in a number of country districts where the population is not sufficient to warrant the provision of ordinary services. The first rail motor was put into operation in 1919 on the line between Grafton and Lismore, a distance of 87 miles. Modern motor trains are being equipped for the improvement and extension of these services. Rolling stock consists of 57 motor passenger vehicles, including 17 trailer cars, with seating capacity for 2,840 passengers, the average per car being 50.

To provide for the economical operation of services on country lines on which traffic is very light experiments have been conducted in the running of rail motor buses. There is one bus with a capacity of 17 passengers,

Diesel-engined Trains.

A Diesel train service between Parkes and Broken Hill, a distance of 422 miles, was commenced on 27th September, 1937. The rolling stock, which is air conditioned, comprises 5 Diesel power vans with an average tractive power of 9,900 lb., and 12 trailer cars having an average seating capacity of 53.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the southern portion of New South Wales the Government of Victoria has acquired certain railway interests by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and by agreement with the Government of New South Wales for the construction and maintenance of five border railways.

The agreement provides for railways on the 5ft. 3in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge, viz., 4 ft. 8½ in. The lines are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, but the fares and rates for the carriage of passengers, goods, and livestock thereon must not be less than the rates charged for similar mileage on the Victorian Railways. In the construction and working of the lines the same conditions and rates of wages as prevail in Victoria must be observed.

Three of the lines authorised under the agreement have been opened for traffic, viz., from Barnes, on the Moama line, to Balranald, from Murrabit (Gonn Crossing) to Poonboon (Stony Crossing), and from Yarrawonga to Oaklands. Part of the line from Euston to Lette, 30 miles, to serve en route the Benanee Settlement Area, has been constructed, and traffic is conducted as far as Koorakee, 14 miles. The fifth line, which has not yet been commenced, will cross the Murray at or near Gol Gol, New South Wales, and extend into this State for a distance not exceeding 20 miles.

The railway between Deniliquin and Moama, 44 miles on the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, was constructed by a private company, and opened for traffic in 1876. It became part of the Victorian Railway system in December, 1923. A branch line to Balranald, 120 miles, was opened for traffic in March, 1926, the line from Gonn Crossing to Stony Crossing, 38½ miles, on 16th March, 1928, and from Yarrawonga to Oaklands, 38 miles, on 15th August, 1938. The capital cost of these lines at 28th February, 1939, was £1,209,605. During the year ended February, 1939, the receipts amounted to £45,744, working expenses to £53,394, and interest to £50,136. The train mileage was 106,318, the number of passengers 16,414, and the goods traffic 118,422 tons.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 88 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 35 miles 48 chains in length, was laid down from Silverton and Broken Hill to the South Australian border. A short line connects the Government railway at Liverpool with the Warwick Farm Racecourse.

The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system supplies the mining districts of East Greta, Stanford-Merthyr, and Cessnock. The Hexham-Minmi line runs between the collieries in the townships mentioned. The New Red Head line runs between Belmont and Adamstown. A line

33 miles in length belonging to the Commonwealth Oil Corporation extending from Newnes Junction, on the Western line, to the Wolgan Valley has been abandoned.

The following table shows the operations of the private railway lines open to the public for general traffic during the year ended June, 1939:—

Table 328—Private Railways, 193	38-39.
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Name of Private Rai	lway.	Leng	Line		 ige	Total Capital Expended.	Train Miles rub.	Passen- gers carried,	Goods carried.	Live Stock carried
Silverton		1 m. 36		ft. i 3 (£	No.	No. 32,182	tons. 772,531	No.
FTT 1 1 TT		1 1		4 8	- 1	534,000 $18,824$	101,023	*101,166	172,031	87,74
	11	_						*103,100	105,040	•••
Seaham-West Wa	lisend	i D	10	4 8	3 2	16,000	1,880	,	107,040	•••
South Maitland—										
East Greta, Sta	anford									
Merthyr, and	Cess-									
nock		19	35	4 8	RI.	664,299	383,284	827,583	40,708	
Hexham-Minmi an		•	00		^{'2}	001,200	00,= ,1	02,,000	,,,,	••••
Richmond Vale		10	۸	1 0	,,	105 000	50.050		749,865	
	• • • •			4 8		125,000	79,258			***
New Red Head		ı u	33.0	4 8	(LI	180,286	720 O.55	*227,238	*1,200,064	

^{*} Included in figures relating to Government Railways.

The Silverton Company has 16 locomotives and 621 goods vehicles, and passenger carriages are hired from the South Australian Government railways as required. The Seaham Colliery has 2 locomotives, and Government rolling stock is hired. On the South Maitland system there are 22 locomotives and 44 goods carriages, and passenger services are conducted by the State Railways. The Hexham-Minni Company has 20 locomotives, 1 passenger carriage, and 27 goods carriages. The Warwick Farm and New Red Head lines are operated by the Government Railway Commissioner.

In addition to the private railway lines shown in the previous table, there are several lines connected with coal and other mines.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the gauges of the railways in each State as at 30th June, 1938, are shown below. The figures relate to Government lines and to private railways open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines used exclusively for special traffic are not included in the figures:—

Table 329.—Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia.

Shaha		Miles at e	ach Ga	uge open f	or traffic.		Total
State.	2ft.	2ft. 6in	3ft.	8ft. 6in.	4ft.8]in.	5ft. 3in.	Miles.
New South Wales	•••			37	6,167	203	6,407
Victoria	•••	122	11		•••	4,410	4,543
Queensland	162		•••	6,548	69		6,779
South Australia and							
Northern Territory	***	•••	•••	2,216	654	1,480	4,350
Western Australia	•••		•••	4,653	454		5,107
Tasmania	18		•••	765	•••		783
Australian Capital	•••		•••	•••	5		5
Total	180	122	11	14,219	7,349	6,093	27,974

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows:—Brisbane via North Coast line 611 miles, Brisbane via Wallangarra 715 miles, Melbourne 591 miles, Adelaide via Melbourne 1,074 miles, and Perth via Melbourne 2,691 miles. The journey from Sydney to Broken Hill via Melbourne and Adelaide is more than 1,400 miles, but a line across New South Wales opened for traffic in November, 1927, affords direct communication over a distance of 698½ miles.

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The diversity of gauges on interstate railway communication has given rise to discussion between the Commonwealth and State Governments, and the subject of a uniform gauge to connect the capital cities of the mainland was investigated by a Royal Commission in 1921. It has been resolved that the adoption of a uniform gauge is essential to the development and defence of the Commonwealth, and that the gauge should be 4 ft. 8½ in., but agreement has not been reached in regard to any comprehensive scheme for giving effect to the resolutions. As an outcome of the negotiations, however, breaks of gauge have been eliminated at several points, and the route has been shortened.

Prior to September, 1930, rail communication between Sydney and Brisbane passed through the border town of Wallangarra, where the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge of the Queensland railways met the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge of the New South Wales system. Then a line of uniform gauge—4 ft. 8½ in.—from Kyogle, on the North Coast railway in New South Wales, to Brisbane was opened for traffic, the route between Sydney and Brisbane being 104 miles shorter than the journey via Wallangarra. The cost of constructing the Kyogle-Brisbane line and of strengthening the line between Grafton and Kyogle, approximately £4,450,000, was shared by the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland.

An agreement made in 1925 by the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments provided for the extension from Port Augusta to Red Hill, of the Commonwealth 4 ft. 8½ in. line in South Australia, and for the laying of a third rail on the 5 ft. 3 in. line between Red Hill and Adelaide. In 1935 the agreement was amended to provide for the extension of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta only as far as Port Pirie, a distance of 56½ miles, and for the construction by the State Government of a 5 ft. 3 in. line 27½ miles in length from Red Hill to Port Pirie. With the opening of these lines in July, 1937, the journey between Adelaide and Port Augusta was shortened by 69 miles, and the break of gauge at Port Pirie replaced the breaks at Port Augusta and Terowie on the route formerly used. As compensation for its share in the cost of construction and the loss of revenue caused by the diversion of traffic, the State of South Australia is to receive £20,000 annually from the Commonwealth for a period of twenty years.

In the journey from Brisbane, Queensland, to Perth, Western Australia, breaks of gauge occur at Albury, on the border of New South Wales and Victoria; at Port Pirie, in South Australia; and at Kalgoorlie, where the Commonwealth and Western Australian lines connect.

STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

The State Government conducts tramway and omnibus services in the Metropolitan district and in Newcastle. All the tramways, with the exception of one short line, are the property of the Government, but there are a number of privately owned omnibus services in the metropolis and Newcastle and in other parts of the State. The first Government omnibus service in Newcastle was commenced on 22nd September, 1932, and in the metropolis on 25th December, 1932.

The Government tramway and omnibus services are administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and he exercises special powers for the regulation of the private omnibus services, as described on page 411. The tramways were administered by the Railway Commissioners until August, 1930, and were vested in the Commissioner for Road Transport in December, 1932, after a number of changes had been made in the administration of the State transport services.

LENGTH OF STATE TRAM AND OMNIBUS ROUTES.

The following table shows the length of State tram and omnibus routes at 30th June, 1933, to 1939.

Table 330.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Length of Routes, 1933 to 1939.

44.0	0th Jun	_	Metrop	olitan.	Newc	astle.	To	al.
Ata	oun sun	е.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.
			miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1933	•••		$169 \cdot 2$	105.7	23.7	*	192.9	105.7
1934			165.9	153.3	23.7	*	189.6	153.3
1935			$166 \cdot 1$	182.3	23.7	*	189.8	182 3
1936			$165 \cdot 1$	188.3	23.7	*	188.8	188.3
1937	•••		165.2	263.8	23.7	81.8	188.9	345.6
1938		,.,	166.2	326.7	$24 \cdot 1$	81.8	190.3	408.5
1939			165.0	436.9	24.2	95.9	189-2	532.8

^{*} One route operated in conjunction with tramways.

The length of the omnibus routes relates only to regular services and does not include special services to meet seasonal or occasional requirements.

The gauge of the tramways is 4 ft. 8½ inches, and all services are operated by electric power. Steam services in the Newcastle district were discontinued in November, 1930, and the last steam service in the Metropolitan district in July, 1937. A service by electric trolley bus was commenced in Sydney in January, 1934, and another service replaced the Kogarah-Sans Souci steam tramway in July, 1937. The length of the trolley bus routes, 8.5 miles at 30th June, 1939, is included in the tramways.

The tram services were extended across the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932, and the omnibus services in August, 1937.

A distribution of the route and track mileage of the tramways at 30th June, 1939, is shown below, the figures being exclusive of 51 miles 52 chains of sidings, loops and crossovers.

Table 331.—Tramways, Length of Lines Open, June, 1939:—

Line.		Rou Milea		Tra Mile:	
Metropolitan— City and Suburban North Sydney Ashfield to Mortlake and Cabarita Rockdale to Brighton-le-Sands				mls. 216 43 15	54
Manly to The Spit and Manly to Har bord and Narrabeen Kogarah–Rockdale–Sans Sonci	٠-	11 (b) 6	48 32	16 11	36 10
Total, Metropolitan		(c) 165	1	304	9
Newcastle City and Suburban	-	24	14	42	12
Total, Tramways June, 1939	1	(c) 189	15	346	21

^{*} Includes Trolley Bus Routes (a) 2 mls. 10 chns.; (b) 6 mls. 32 chns.; (c) 8 mls. 42 chns.

FINANCES OF THE STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

Prior to the year 1938-39 the State tramways and motor omnibus services were administered as separate undertakings and separate financial accounts were published. As the omnibus services were extended into areas previously served by trams, the two undertakings have been merged into a joint enterprise and, commencing with the year 1938-39, the manner of presenting the annual accounts has been altered so that separate details regarding the financial results are no longer available.

STATE TRAMWAYS—FINANCIAL RESULTS, 1911 TO 1931-32.

The financial results of tramway operations, which had usually yielded an annual surplus after paying interest on capital, became unfavourable in 1923-24 owing to the growth of private motor omnibus services in unrestricted competition with the tramways. The following summary shows details regarding the tramways in various years from 1911 to 1931-32—the year before the introduction of Government motor annibuses.

Table 332.—Tramways, Capital Cost and Operating Results, 1911 to 1932.

Vec	Year ended 30th June.		T !	(lasits)	g	Expend	liture.	
			Lines Open.	Capital Cost.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Charges.	Deficit.
			miles.	£000	£	£	£	£
L911			$189\frac{3}{4}$	5,122	1,365,631	1,143,949	174,055	(+) 47,627
1921	•••		$227\frac{1}{4}$	9,061	3,471,738	2,943,252	421,814	(+) 106,672
1926			$228\frac{1}{2}$	11,435	3,619,496	3,319,996	577,900	278,400
L929			$210\frac{1}{2}$	11,743	4,457,890	3,835,644	631,589	9,343
930			$210\frac{1}{2}$	11,765	3,903,470	3,625,564	663,150	385,244
1931			200	8,437	3,058,471	3,106,225	490,741	538,49
1932			192골	8,336	3,305,222	3,046,532	548,830	290,140

Tram services on the Manly lines were discontinued on 30th September, 1939, and were replaced by omnibuses.

The deficit incurred by the tramways was at a maximum in 1930-31, when there was a heavy decrease in earnings from tramways operations and a loss of revenue from the sale of electrical energy, following the transfer of the electric power stations to the railways. The capital debt of the tramways and the charges thereon were reduced as a result of the transfer, and traffic earnings began to increase as restrictions on competitive motor services became effective and the North Sydney transways were extended in March, 1932, across the Harbour Bridge into the city.

The capital charges of the tramways consisted of interest prior to 1928-29, of interest and sinking fund payments in 1928-29 and 1929-30, and to these items exchange on overseas interest has been added in 1930-31 and later years.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND MOTOR OMNIBUSES—FINANCES, 1932-33 TO 1938-39.

Separate details of the financial results of the State Tramways and omnibuses during the years 1932-33 to 1937-38, were published in the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book. In the following tables particulars of the two services have been combined for the purpose of comparison with the data for the year 1938-39.

State Tranways and Omnibuses—Capital Funds.

The capital of the State tramways and omnibuses has been obtained mainly from the General Loan Account of the State and is interest bearing. Small amounts are represented by a non-interest bearing advance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and capital reserves consisting of profits derived from the sale of assets and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund of one-half of the service license fees paid on motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

At 30th June, 1939, the capital debt of the tramways as represented by repayable advances, amounted to £8,634,698, consisting of £8,594,177 owing to the General Loan Account and £40,521 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; capital reserves amounted to £98,900, viz., profits from the sale of assets £47,311 and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund £51,589. The whole of the capital debt of the motor omnibus services amounting to £327,761 is owing to the General Loan Account.

State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost of Assets.

The capital cost of the tramway and omnibus assets at 30th June in the last seven years is shown in the following table. The total capital cost of the services is greater than the amount of capital funds stated above by reason of the purchase of new assets and the repayment of capital indebtedness from revenue reserved for depreciation.

TABLE 333.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Capital Cost, 1933 to 1939.

A1	tr:	Metrop	olitan.	New	castle.	To	tál.	Tramwa 3s
30th J	June.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Tramways.	Omnibuses	Tramways,	Omnibuses.	omnibuser.
		£	£ . '	£	£	£	£I	£
1933		7,438,171	66,326	919,411	*	8,357,582	66,326	8,423,908
1934		7,660,989	86,981	904,989	*	8,565,978	86,981	8,652,959
1935		8,212,939	151,441	880,354	*	9,093,293	151,441	9,244,734
1936		8,142,822	221,957	862,967	* .	9,005,789	221,957	9,227,746
1937		8,201,326	421,275	845,314	24,206	9,046,640	445,481	9,492,121
1938		8,308,605	688,100	830,300	17,037	9,138,905	705,137	9,844,042
1939		8,306,480	799,998	832,880	89,134	9,139,360	889,132	10,028,492

Small amount included in Tramways.

The capital cost of the tramways at 30th June, 1939, included £5,193,003 expended on construction, £2,871,763 on rolling stock, £924,594 on machinery, workshops and substations, and £150,000 on stores. The various items of the capital cost of the omnibuses were land and buildings £35,931, omnibuses £841,590, plant and machinery £11,209 and miscellaneous £402.

State Tramways and Omnibuses-Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table contains particulars of the annual revenue of the State tramways and omnibuses and the working expenses of both services combined. Current depreciation was not charged to working expenses of the tramways until 1934-35, and the amounts stated for 1932-33 and 1933-34 relate to omnibuses only:—

Table 334.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Gross Earnings and Working Expenses, 1933 to 1939.

	G	ross Earnings	3.	Wo			
Year ended 30th June.	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Total.	Administra- tion and Operation.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Total.	Net Earnings.
1	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933	3,266,847	*50,865	3,317,712	2,824,495	4,985	2,829,480	488,232
1934	3,237,942	227,113	3,465,055	2,718,568	31,928	2,750,496	714,559
1935	3,321,774	295,924	3,617,698	2,850,791	146,395	2,997,186	-620,512
1936	3,388,580	369,166	3,757,746	2,976,971	177,588	3,154,559	603,187
1937	3,423,205	504,498	3,927,703	3,089,604	214,995	3,304,599	623,104
1938	3,529,368	765,356	4,294,724	3,559,056	258,139	3,817,195	477,529
1939	3,448,792	925,542	4,374,334	3,707,139	242,523	3,949,662	424,672

^{*} From 25th December, 1932.

There were moderate increases in transways earnings in each of the years 1933-34 to 1937-38, and a small decrease in 1938-39. Omnibus earnings, on the other hand, increased rapidly, as the services were extended and improved, and in 1938-39 represented 21.2 per cent: of the total as compared with 6.5 per cent. in 1933-34; the first full year of their operations.

With net earnings at a high level, notwithstanding substantial provision for depreciation, the financial results since 1932-33 are in marked contrast to the experience of the tramways in earlier years as shown in Table 332. The improvement was due largely to a reduction in administrative and operating expenses. Net earnings declined in 1937-38 and 1938-39 following advances in rates of wages.

Provision for current depreciation of the tramways amounted to £107,009 in 1984-35, £133,354 in 1935-36, £122,825 in 1936-37, £126,075 in 1937-38 and £114,575 in 1938-39.

The net financial results of the tramways and omnibuses after the payment of capital debt charges are shown below:—

Table 335.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Capital Charges and Net Results, 1933 to 1939.

					Capital C	harges.		
	Year'ended Net 30th June. Earning		Net Earnings.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Capital Charges.	Surplus,
			£	£	£	£	£	£
1933	•••		488,232	387,799	69,000	28,000	484,799	3,43
1934			714,559	365,276	62,060	33,500	460,836	253,72
1935	•••	,	620,512	363,101	50,853	33,896	447,850	172,66
1936			603,187	355,100	49,740	26,649	431,489	171,69
1937			623,104	328,950	44,200	37,332	410,482	212,62
1938			477,529	336,872	42,573	38,349	417,794	59,73
1939			424.672	320,154	*42,271	41,537	403,962	20,71

^{*} Includes Loan Management Expenses £1,744.

The surplus was highest at £253,723 in 1933-34, but in this year no charge was made for current depreciation of the tramways, so that the results were actually more favourable in the next three years. Capital charges have declined owing to reductions in rates of interest.

In recent years substantial sums have been set aside from revenue with the object of preserving the capital of the tramways and omnibuses. The amount in 1938-39 was £290,265 or 6.6 per cent. of revenue and comprised provision for current depreciation charged as a working expense £242,523, contribution to sinking fund £41,537 and an appropriation from surplus revenue for arrears of depreciation on the tramways £6,205. Since 1st July, 1932, a sum of £1,076,553 has been provided for current depreciation, £239,263 for sinking fund and £541,158 for arrears of depreciation; the total amount, £1,856,974, represents 6.9 per cent. of revenue.

Details of the financial results of the State tramways and omnibuses in the Metropolitan district are shown below.

These services returned a surplus in each year from 1932-33.

Table 336.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Metropolitan Services 1933 to 1939.

Year ended		Reve	aue.					
Year e 30th J		Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Administration , Operating Expenses.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Capital Debt Charges,	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplua
-		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933		3,058,696	50,865	2,659,777	4,985	432,099	3,096,861	$\tilde{12,700}$
1934		3,026,962	227,113	2,558,804	31,928	411,250	3,001,982	252,093
1935	• • •	3,107,760	295,924	2,685,262	139,520	402,160	3,226,942	176,742
1936		3,165,730	369,166	2,801,004	170,228	388,835	3,360,067	174,829
1937		3,208,871	482,331	2,895,248	203,355	368,799	3,467,402	223,800
1938		3,304,526	708,898	3,324,023	239,742	372,505	3,936,270	77,154
1939		3,244,278	838,007	3,459,958	224,466	356,518	4,040,942	41,343

The general experience of the Newcastle services as illustrated in the following table, has not been favourable. Revenue exceeded operating expenses and capital charges between 1933-34 and 1937-38, but in the latter year it was not quite sufficient to meet the additional charge for current depreciation which was made for the first time in 1934-35. In 1932-33 and 1938-39 operating expenses and capital charges exceeded revenue.

Table 337.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Newcastle Services, 1933 to 1939.

		Rever	nue.	_				
Year ended 30th June.		Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Administra- tion, Operating Expenses.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Capital Debt Charges.	Total Expendi- ture.	Deficit.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933		208,151	*	164,718	\	52,700	217,418	9,267
1934		210,980	*	159,764		49,586	209,350	†1,630
1935		214,014	*	165,529	6,875	45,690	218,094	4,080
1936		222,850	*	175,967	7,360	42,654	225,981	3,131
1937		214,334	22,167	194,356	11,640	41,683	247,679	11,178
1938		224,842	56,458	235,033	18,397	45,289	298,719	17,419
1939		204,514	87,535	247,181	18,057	47,444	312,682	20,633

^{*} Included in Tramways. † Surplus.

STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

The following statement contains a comparison of the vehicle mileage and passenger traffic since 1901:—

Table 338.—State Tramways and Omnibuses, Passengers and Mileage, 1901 to 1939.

		l		Traniways.		Omnibuses,			
Year ended			Passengers.			Passengers.			
30	oth June.	30th June.		Car Mileage.	Traniway Sections.	Sydney Harbour Bridge Section.*	Bus Mileage.	Omnibus Sections.	Sydney Harbour Bridge Section.*
			000	000	000	000	000	000	
901			6,836	93,704	•••				
911	•••		$22,\!541$	230,276			•••		
926			34,215	339,412			•••	•••	
931	• • •	•••	32,193	266,347		•••		•••	
932	•••	•••	35,914	284,709	2,143		•••	•••	
933	•••	•••	36,861	287,386	8,344	835	2,625	•••	
934		•••	36,376	286,953	9,638	3,353	14,707	•••	
935	•••	••••	35,996	297,773	9,794	4,224	19,629	•••	
936			35,378	303,697	10,254	5,111	23,783	• • • •	
937	•••		35,200	306,833	10,375	7,190	33,536	•••	
938	•••		35,795	318,071	10,396	10,950	51,695	95	
939		·	34,941	310,784	11,453	12,668	62,787	1,62	

^{*} Some of the Sydney Harbour Bridge passengers, viz., those whose journey extended beyond the bridge section, are included also in preceding column.

As a general rule, a single ticket is issued for each passenger journey and the ticket records indicate the number of passengers. An exception is made in regard to journeys across the Sydney Harbour Bridge, where a special ticket is issued for the bridge section (i.e., between Wynyard and North Sydney stations), and a second ticket if the journey extends over any other part of North Sydney tram or omnibus routes. The passengers, who receive two tickets for their journey, are recorded twice, hence it has not been practicable to state the actual number of passenger journeys since the opening of the Bridge in March, 1932. The majority of the Bridge passengers are included also in the number of passengers on the other sections.

Particulars of the passengers carried and car mileage on the Metropolitan and Newcastle transways are shown below:—

Table 339.—Tramways, Metropolitan and Newcastle Traffic, 1929 to 1939.

			1		Metropolitan.		New	castle.
v	ear ende	ed June.		Passer	ngers,			
_				Tramway Sections.	Harbour Bridge Section.*	Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Car Mileage.
				000.	000.	000.	000.	000.
1929		•••		315,668		31,576	17,808	2,506
1930				293,126		30,519	14,664	2,343
1931				253,243		29,620	13,104	2,573
1932				267,211	2,143	33,000	17,498	2,914
1933				268,392	. 8,344	34,299	18,994	2,561
1934		•••		267,707	9,638	33,814	19,246	2,562
1935				277,987	9,793	33,396	19,786	2,600
1936	•••			283,104	10,254	32,776	20,593	2,602
1937				286,495	10,375	32,661	20,338	2,539
1938				297,400	10,396	33,312	20,671	2,483
1939		•••		292,118	11,453	32,668	18,666	2,273

^{*} Some of the Sydney Harbour Bridge passengers, viz., those whose journey extended beyond the bridge section are included also in preceding column.

Tramway earnings per car mile in the Metropolitan lines amounted to 22.7d. in 1931-32 and fell to 21.4d. in 1932-33 following reductions in fares in October, 1932. With increased traffic the rate of earnings per car mile increased to 23.6d. in 1936-37 and 23.8d. in 1937-38 and 1938-39. In Newcastle earnings per car mile increased from 15.5d. in 1931-32 to 19.5d. in 1932-33 and 21.7d. in 1937-38. The average was 21.6d. in 1938-39.

A comparative statement of the State motor omnibus traffic is contained in the following table:—

Table 340.—State Omnibuses, Metropolitan and Newcastle Traffic, 1933 to 1939.

					Metropolitan.	Newcastle.			
Year ended 30th June.		ne.	Passe	ngers.					
				Bus Sections.	Harbour Bridge Sections.	Bus Mileage.	Passengers.	Bus Mileage	
				000.	000.	000.	000.	000.	
1933		•••		2,625		835			
1934	• • •			14,707		3,353	•••		
1935				19,629	•••	4,224	•••		
1936				23,783		5,111	•••		
1937		•••	• • • •	32,221		6,755	1,315	435	
1938				49,138	958	9,967	2,557	983	
1939				57,518	1,628	11,344	5,269	1,324	

Earnings per omnibus mile were 16.3d. in 1933-34, 17.1d. in 1937-38 and 17.7d. in 1938-39 in the Metropolitan district, and 13.8d. in 1937-38 and 15.9d. in 1938-39 in Newcastle.

TRAM FARES.

The tramways are divided into sections of an average length of nearly 2 miles in the metropolitan district and 1½ miles in Newcastle.

The fares charged on trams since 1st November, 1920, and the dates when alterations were made are shown below:—

Table 341.—Tramways, Scale of Fares.

			Da	te of Alteration	—(ordinary rates)).	Concession Rates, MonFri.,
Se	ctions.		November, 1920.	December, 1927.	December, 1930.	October; 1932.	1930.
		Ī	d.	d.	d,	d.	d.
One	• • •	•••	2	${f 2}$	2	${f 2}$	2
Two	***	•••	3	4	4	3	3
Three	•••		4	5	5	4 †	4
Four			5	6	6		4
Five and			6	6	š	6	$\bar{4}$
Harbour				•••	4*	3‡	3‡

^{*} March, 1932. † Maximum fare on Newcastle lines. ‡ 2d. from 1st January, 1939.

The fares on Sundays were higher by 1d. per journey between 1st November, 1920, and 11th February, 1923, when this extra charge was abolished. On 2nd February, 1931, the concession fares for journeys between the hours 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days (except Saturdays) became general on the Newcastle tramways irrespective of the day or hour of the journey, thus making the maximum fare 4d. for three or more sections.

Children are carried at lower rates. The fare for children under 12 years of age was 1d. for one, two, or three sections, and 2d. for longer journeys, until 1st August, 1934, when the fare was reduced to 1d. per journey for children under 14 years. The Harbour Bridge fare for children was reduced from 2d. to 1d. on 1st January, 1939.

Apart from reductions in fares, the cost of travelling by trams has been made cheaper in recent years by the lengthening and overlapping of sections.

PRIVATE TRAMWAYS.

There is only one tramway under private control within the State, viz., a steam line, which passes through the town of Parramatta, commencing at the Park and continuing as far as the Newington Wharf at Duck River, a distance of 2 miles 66 chains. The line has been constructed to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., and was opened in 1883.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS.

A large number of workshops have been established to meet the requirements of the various branches of the State railways and tramways. The principal railway shops are situated at Eveleigh, close to the Central Railway Station, and at Chullora, 11 miles distant. The latter site extends over an area of 485 acres and there is ample room for extensions to meet increasing requirements of the railway system. There are large workshops at Newcastle, Goulburn, and Bathurst to supply the needs of the permanent-way branch by the preparation of structural steelwork, fish-plates, tools, implements and other articles. Engine repairs are undertaken at Honeysuckle Point (Newcastle) and at a number of smaller workshops in country localities.

The principal tramway workshops are situated at Randwick, in Sydney, and there is a smaller establishment at Newcastle.

Particulars regarding the factories for railway and tramway rolling stock are published in the chapter of this volume entitled Factories.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

For the supply and distribution of electric current to the State railways and tramways there are three main generating stations under the control of the Commissioner for Railways, viz., Ultimo and White Bay in Sydney, and one in Newcastle. A smaller station was opened in January, 1928, at Lithgow, near the State coal mine. A number of substations are in operation throughout the suburban areas.

Particulars regarding the electrical energy generated at each power station and the purposes for which it was used are shown below:—

Table 342.—Electricity Generated and Used for Railways and Tramways.

Particulars,	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1038-30.
Generating Stations— White Bay Ultimo Newcastle Lithgow	164,756,122 104,889,403	kilowatt hours. 258,760,580 176,384,274 114,158,538 16,247,630	kilowatt hours 285,452,560 175,650,481 120,416,522 20,853,635	kilowatt hours 290,321,160 183,938,017 132,127,484 24,775,990
Total	542,494,000	565,551,022	602,373,198	631,162,651
Purpose of Supply— Suburban Railways Tramways Outside Bodies Balance—Departmental Uses	145,495,898 151,642,817	186,832,133 146,660,770 168,262,418 63,795,701	197,867,163 149,859,809 187,647,560 66,998,666	203,714,725 148,599,793 208,486,179 70,361,954
Total	F10.101.000	565,551,022	602,373,198	631,162,651

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS COAL SUPPLIES.

Coal for use in connection with the State railways and tramways is an important item of working expenses, the annual consumption being about 1,500,000 tons. As a result of the gradual electrification of the suburban railways the use of coal for locomotives diminished and the consumption for the generation of electricity increased. The quantity used during each of the last eleven years was as follows:—

Table 343.—Railways and Tramways, Coal Used, 1929 to 1939.

	Coal use	ed in Connection	with Railwa	ys and Tramy	vays.
Year ended 30th June.	Locomotive Purposes.	Electric Power Stations.	Gas Making,	Other Purposes.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons,
1929	1,212,272	391,904	7,038	45,719	1,656,933
1930	1,097,049	370,627	6.471	33,939	1,508,086
1931	961,739	340,328	5,615	29,299	1 336,981
1932	896,147	332,497	5,744	28,657	1,263,048
1933	907,291	350,515	5,079	24,804	1,287,689
1934	865,837	345,716	4,702	24,395	1,240,650
1935	906,511	362,291	4,875	25,000	1,298,677
1936	972,890	390,368	5,140	25,852	1,394,250
1937	985,580	402,742	5,260	22,958	1,416,540
1938	1,041,106	434,266	5,565	23,304	1,504,241
1939	994,371	453,300	5,663	24,449	1,477,783

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN STATE LAND TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Particulars regarding the number of persons employed in the land transport services of the Government of New South Wales and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them are shown in the following statement. The figures are exclusive of employment on the construction of railways and roads and on the maintenance of roads.

The information for 1932-33 and later years in the columns with the heading Road Transport Department is inclusive of tramways, motor omnibuses and traffic registry, which are administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. Similar details for earlier years relate to the tramways only.

Table 344.—State Land and Transport Services, Employees and Wages, 1921 to 1939.

Year er	nded	Nu	mber of Employ	ecs.	Sa	laries and Wages	Paid.
30th J		Railways.	Road Transport Dept.+ Total. Ra		Railways.	Road Trans- port Dept.	Total.
	- I				±	£	£
1921	•••	37,558	9,018	46,576	9,153,089	2,278,998	11,432,087
1926		49,174	11,246	53,420	11,192,851	2,947,313	14,140 164
1929		43,972	11,121	55,093	12,422,298	3,121,457	15,543,755
1930		41,342	10,493	51,835	11,656,142	3,005,881	14,662,023
1931	•	40,620	8,388	49,008	10,167,293	2,119,794	12.287.087
1932		40,329	8,356	48,685	9,637,122	2,015,941	11,653,063
1933	• • •	38,881	8,672	47,553	8,462,906	1,855,511	10,318,417
1934		38,174	8,802	46,976	8,154,378	1,823,299	9,977,677
1935		39,637	9,145	48,782	8,782,701	1,929,135	10,711,836
1936		41,779	9,357	51.136	9,775,667	2,066,464	11,842,131
1937		40,331	9,983	50,314	9,626,478	2,185,822	11,812,300
1938		41,128	10,530	51,658	10,668,200	2,608,887	13,277,087
1939	[41,474	10,503	51,977	11,099,966	2,736,755	13,836,721

^{*} Average number during the year. † At 30th June.

ACCIDENTS IN STATE TRANSPORT SERVICES.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State rail-ways, tramways or omnibuses, or on service premises to persons other than the employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees all accidents must be reported which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for at least five hours on any of the three days immediately following the day on which the accident occurred.

The accidents during each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 345.—State Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses, Accidents, 1935 to 1939.

Year end	ed	Pas	sengers.	Em	ployees.	Ot	hers.	Tota	al.
30th Jun		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
				Railu	vay Accider	nts.			
1935		7	218	15	3,647	44	252	66	4,117
1000		6	201	20	4,391	55	294	81	4,886
1937		8	217	20	4,678	49	308	77	5,203
1938		8	232	26	5,413	50	368	84	6,013
1939		8 8	264	17	5,568	45	362	70	6,194
				Tram	way Accide	nts.			
1935	(14	361	2	1,068	19	297	35	1,726
1936		15	400	<u>2</u> 5	1,033	16	293	33	1,756
1937		$\tilde{13}$	443	5	1,177	23	270	41	1,890
1938		13	543	1	1,326	19	287	33	2,156
1939		13	442	$ar{2}$	1,331	18	246	33	2,019
				Motor Or	nnibus Acc	idents.			
1935		1	(34		51	١	20	1	105
1936	[65		49	5	13	5	127
1937			86		64	3	18	3	168
1938	\	3	201		134	1	56	4	391
1939		ĩ	244		276	2	39	3	559
1000									

Most of the deaths are caused by the movement of vehicles, the number in 1938-39 being railways 57, tramways 32, and omnibuses 3. Persons injured by the movement of vehicles numbered 625 in the railways, 1,508 in the tramways, and 442 in the omnibus services. The injuries arising from other causes numbered 5,569, 511 and 117 respectively.

The number of passengers carried on the railways during the year ended June, 1939, was 186,720,000, on the tramways about 318,000,000 and on the omnibuses about 63,500,000. The accident rates per million passengers were as follows:—Railways: Killed 0.04; injured 1.41; Tramways: Killed, 0.04; injured, 1.39; Omnibuses: Killed, 0.02; injured, 3.84.

The amount of compensation paid in respect of injuries to passengers and damage to goods during each of the last five years was as follows:—

Table 346.—State Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses, Compensation for Accidents, 1935 to 1939.

Accidents.	[1934-35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Railway—		£	£	£	£	£
Passengers,	etc.	2,175	7,275	4,536	8,451	8,972
Goods		15,187	15,177	18,258	20,759	20,882
Tramway		14,012	14,845	23,247	27,649	27,940
Omnibuses		259	2,895	1,624	3,016	4,130
Total		31,633	40,192	47,665	59,875	61,924

MOTOR AND OTHER LICENSED VEHICLES.

Special laws govern the use of motor and other vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimise the risk of accident and facilitate the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State owned and commercial transport services and to procure funds for roads and for administration.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the Metropolitan Transport District, and since 1937 in the Newcastle Transport District. Outside these districts municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic, other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets has been limited since December 1937 to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas, and, unless it may be proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. Built-up areas are defined generally as those in which provision has been made for street lighting, but streets may be excluded from or included in the definition by direction of the Minister for Transport.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Before registration motor vehicles are inspected to ensure that they comply with the requisite standard of fitness. Since 1st October, 1939, the renewal of registration of motor vehicles has been subject to certification as to fitness. Certificates for the purpose may be issued by privately-owned garages and similar businesses licensed to make inspections. Number plates must be displayed on all registered vehicles and visible registration labels on motor vehicles.

Drivers of motor vehicles, and of registered horse-drawn vehicles, are required to be licensed. Drivers of motor vehicles are tested as to ability and hold their licenses subject to observance of the traffic regulations.

The normal term of registrations and licenses and renewals thereof is a year, but since 1st December, 1932, quarterly registrations of motor vehicles have been permitted, at the option of the owners.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways. The police test applicants for drivers licenses and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed for transporting passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Transways in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. The Commissioner is required to take measures to render the streets safe for pedestrians, to secure to the public efficient road transport services at just and reasonable rates, to eliminate wasteful duplication, and to safeguard the State owned transport systems against unreasonable competition.

In terms of the Transport Act, 1930, a service license must be obtained for each privately owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, also a license for each omnibus driver and conductor. The registration of the vehicles is conditional upon compliance

with regulations as to design, construction and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. In the service license are specified the route to be traversed, the time table to be observed and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee is payable in respect of each service license, the maximum rate being £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The actual fee for each license is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed and the effect of the service on State owned transport services. The fee for experimental, developmental or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, applies to all motor vehicles used in the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or for any consideration or in the course of any trade or business. For such vehicles a license under this Act may be required in addition to any other license or registration, including the omnibus service license described above.

By a license under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, conditions may be imposed as to areas or routes to be served, fares and freights to be charged, and the classes of freight to be carried. In addition the licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or section (whichever is the shorter) or part thereof, or for goods 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen and its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge and other exemptions may be granted.

Since the inception of the Act the charges have not been imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 20 miles, except in the case of motor omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways; and since 24th June, 1932, the exemption has been granted for journeys up to 50 miles and for the transport of perishable goods to market irrespective of distance.

Motor Registrations.

The number of vehicles on the register at intervals since 1911 is shown in the following statement. In the use of the figures the following circumstances should be taken into consideration, viz.:—

- (a) A revision of the records in October, 1931, indicated that the method formerly used in assessing monthly figures had resulted in overstatement and to correct this the number of registered vehicles at that date was reduced by 3,261, viz., 1938 cars, 565 lorries and 758 cycles.
- (b) The exact number of omnibuses at the end of the years 1930 and 1931, cannot be ascertained, because, at the earlier date, renewal of registrations was delayed in some cases pending compliance with the Transport Act, 1930, and the records at the later date covered a number of vehicles registered for services which were discontinued at the end of October, 1931, in consequence of the enactment of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.
- (c) Government motor vehicles humbering approximately 1,700 in July, 1933, were included in the records for the first time at that date.

Table 347.—Motor Vehicles on Register, 1911 to 1939.

					Registra	ations in f	orce.			
End of y		Car.	Van or	Cycle.	Metrop Public Ve	olltan hicles*.	Trader's	All Motor	Per 100 lai	of popu-
		cur.	Lorry.	0,	Cab.	Omni- bus.	Plate.	Vehicles.	Cars only.	All Motor Vehicles.
1911		3,975	3	2,783	175	4		6,945	0.23	0.41
1916		14,175	877	7,070	268	12	254	22,656	0.75	1.20
1921		28,665	3,900	11,291	407	180	413	44,856	1.34	2.10
1926	•••	104,675	24,709	25,424	779	486	1,320	157,393	4.40	6.62
1929		170,039	44,868	30,655	1,364	612	2,022	249,560	6.75	9.90
1930		164,169	44,464	27,258	1,221	523	1,593	239,228	6.45	9.39
1931		144,749	39,226	23,124	1,091	776	458	209,424	5.64	8.16
1932		147,043	41,897	23,037	1,068	360	429	213,834	5.67	8.25
1933		152,851	46,615	22,751	1,052	450	492	224,211	5.85	8.58
1934		161,342	52,581	22,793	1,053	488	655	238,912	6.12	9.06
1935		172,156	59,614	23,119	1,063	526	776	257,254	6.48	9.68
1936 - 6	June	177,289	62,149	23,048	1,113	528	851	264,978	6.65	9.94
1	Dec.	183,406	67,257	23,418	1,155	567	909	276,712	6.84	10.32
1 937—J	lune	189,794	70,341	23,439	1,169	594	1,005	286,342	7.05	10.63
3	Dec.	198,925	76,141	24,049	1,194	672	1,075	302,056	7.34	11.14
1938	June	204,588	78,944	24,032	1,214	712	1,118	310,608	7.52	11.42
]	Dec.	212,002	83,425	24,353	1,260	733	1,167	322,940	7.75	11.80
1939	June	216,050	84,175	24,151	1,311	777	1,164	327,628	7.87	11.93
	Dec.	216,443	85,742	23,009	1,341	825	1,194	328,554	7.83	11.88
									l	

* Includes Newcastle Transport District in 1930 and later years.

There was remarkable development in motor transport until March, 1930, though the rate of increase diminished after 1927. Between March, 1930, and June, 1932, the number of registered vehicles decreased by approximately 44,000. Then the number began to rise again and the record of March, 1930, was exceeded in October, 1935. The largest increase in any year was 36,500 vehicles in 1927. The increase was 19,400 vehicles in 1936, 25,300 in 1937 and 20,900 in 1938. The proportion of vehicles registered for quarterly periods was 14 per cent. in 1933 and 29 per cent. in 1939. The proportion of quarterly registrations is higher in the case of cars than commercial vehicles.

The number of motor vehicles registered during each year from 1927. The number of motor vehicles registered during each year from 1927 is shown in the following statement, with separate details regarding new vehicles and old vehicles registered after a change of ownership. Renewals of registration are not included:—

Table 348.—Motor Registrations, New and Old Vehicles, 1927 to 1939.

			Registra	tions of I	Totor V	ehicles	(exclndi	ng reno	wals).		
					Metrop	olitan P	ublie Ve	ehicles*	To	tal	
Year.	Cars	3.	Lorries and Vans.		Cabs.		Omnibuses.		(excluding Cycles).		Cycles (new and
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	old).
1927	30,757	11.094	9,157	3,657	215	142	105	88	40,234	14,981	9,726
1928	30,188	12,812	7,497	4,537	156	213	66	78	87,907	17,640	11,288
1929	26,825	13,888	8,477	5,131	213	209	86	59	35,601	19,287	10,579
1930	11,152	13,197	4,172	5,936	79	158	57	34	15,460	19,325	8,096
$1931 \\ 1982$	3,273	16,560	1,260	7,104	7	99	16	51	4,556	23,814	7,681
1933	3,645 5,709	20,531 21,440	937 2,400	9,478	15	35 132	1 13	36 209	4,583	30,080	7,864
1934	10,776	19,265	4,527	11,787 $12,437$	308	182	43	77	8,137 15,654	23,568 31,961	8,490 8,481
1935	15,061	18,247	6,630	12,200		123	53	69	22.317	30,639	8,180
1936	18,836	18,358	8,447	12,797	502	126	101	61	27.886	31.342	7,796
1937	23,979	19,448	10,434	13,096	597	106	150	60	35,160	32,710	7,878
1938	21,976	19.327	9,718	12,883		109	144	75	32,384	32,394	7,253
1939	19,066	18,097	7,788	12,240		145	134	59	27,546	30,541	6,358

^{*} Registrations in Newcastle district included as from 13th October, 1930

The registration of new vehicles, other than cycles, was at a high level during the years 1927 to 1929. The number then declined steeply, and in 1931 and 1932 it was less than one-eighth of the number in 1927. In 1933 the number began to rise again and by 1937 it was nearly as high as in 1929. In the following year the number declined by 8 per cent.

The registrations of second-hand vehicles after change of ownership increased up to 1933, especially in the years when registrations of new cars were at a minimum. The number of second-hand vehicles registered after change of ownership has been comparatively steady in recent years.

Motor Drivers' Licenses.

The development in motor transport facilities is illustrated also by the following statement of the number of annual licenses to drive motor vehicles issued during the years specified:—

		A	nnual Licenses	Issued.		
	Metropolita	n Public mo	tor vehicles.*	Other mot	tor vehicles.	
Year.		Omi	nibus.	G V		
	Cab drivers.	Drivers.	Conductors.	Car, Van and Lorry drivers.	Cycle riders.	
1911	248	6	9	5,526	3,323	
1913	387	21	5	22,645	9,444	
1921	627	441	200	53,061	16,115	
1926	2,174	1,926	1,118	185,874	32,228	
1929	1,997	2,107	1,077	300,205	36,784	
1930	1,989	1,981	958	305,165	33,935	
1931	1,663	1,856	849	280,014	29,794	
1932	1,699	1,327	352	275,232	28,739	
1933	1,867	1,443	277	282,337	28,455	
1934	2,060	1,498	234	296,096	28,132	
1935	2,681	1,695	242	324,903	28,971	
1936	3,267	1,812	339	347,584	28,995	
1937	3,720	2,006	602	377,334	29,949	
1938	4,283	2,234	775	405,904	30,312	

Table 349.—Motor Drivers' Licenses, 1911 to 1938.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, CHARGES, ETC.

Proceeds of taxes and fees relating to road transport are paid to the credit of special funds, viz., the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, and State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, which are under the control of the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and to the funds of the Department of Main Roads.

The allocation of receipts to these funds is as follows:-

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers.

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service license fees payable on motor omnibuses, also taxes on public motor vehicles which ply in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including license fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods.

The Main Roads Funds receive the taxes on motor vehicles other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

[•] Newcastle district included in 1930 and later years.

Details of the scales of taxes, fees and charges, and the amounts collected during 1938-39 are shown below.

Motor Taxes.—A tax is levied on every motor vehicle, and it must be paid by the person in whose name the vehicle is registered when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used, except in the case of motor cycles. Prior to 1st January, 1925, they were fixed in relation to horse-power. When registration is effected quarterly the tax is charged at 27½ per cent. of the annual tax.

The rates of tax, which were increased by 12½ per cent. as from 1st December, 1939, are as follows:—

_				
	Tax per	½ ewt.		
Vehicle.	Foreign.	British.	Vehicle (Foreign Manufacture).	Rate of Tax.*
Car—Pneumatic Lorry—Pneumatic , Solid Tyre Omnibus—Pneumatic	s. d. 3 1½ 3 1½ 3 11¼ 4 9¾	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Motor Cycle—each ,, ,, with side car—each Tractors†, trailers, etc., per ½ cwt	s. d. 25 4 45 0 3 11

Table 350.—Motor Taxes—Rates.

Tractors, motor lorries, and other motor vehicles owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at half-rates. A reduction of 63d. per ½ cwt. is allowed on vehicles of British manufacture.

Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax, also ambulances, road making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and farmers' or timber cutters' trailers used solely in carting farm produce or timber from forest to mill.

The tax and registration fee (£1) payable annually since 1st December, 1939, for a British-made car or light lorry of a type in common use, weighing 25 cwt., is £7 6s. 7d., or if the vehicle is of foreign manufacture, £8 14s. 8d. If the registration is effected quarterly the tax for four successive quarters amounts to £1 14s. 10d. or £2 2s. 6d. per quarter according to country of origin, and the registration fee is £1 for the first quarter and 5s. for each subsequent quarter while registration is continuous.

The motor taxes collected during 1938-39 amounted to £2,063,150, of which £59,123 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £2,004,027 to the Main Roads Funds.

Registration Fees.—Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The fees for annual registrations are as follows:—Motor cycle, 2s. 6d.; motor omnibus in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, £2; and other motor vehicles £1. The fee for traders' plates is £2 for motor cycles and £8 for other motor vehicles. For quarterly registration the annual fee is payable in respect of the first quarter and one-fourth of the annual fee for each subsequent quarter while registration is continuous. The annual fee for horse-drawn cabs and vans plying for hire within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts is £1.

^{*} The rates stated are reduced by 63d, per 3 cwt. if the vehicle is British manufacture.

† Maximum tax on tractors, £15.

Registration fees amounting to £345,402 were collected during 1938-39, and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

In local governing areas outside the Transport Districts, councils may require the registration of vehicles plying for hire and may impose annual fees not exceeding £1 for vehicles and 5s. for drivers. Vehicles used to convey passengers in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division must be licensed under the Stage Carriages Act, for which an annual fee of 5s. may be charged. These fees are not included in the amount stated above.

Drivers' Licenses.—The annual fee for a license to drive a motor vehicle is 10s., and for a license to ride a motor cycle 5s. For learners' permits, current for one month, the fee is 5s. Within the Transport Districts conductors of motor omnibuses and drivers of registered horse-drawn vehicles must be licensed, the annual fees being 10s. and 5s. respectively. Drivers' license fees collected in 1938-39 and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund amounted to £238,711.

Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.—Small fees are charged in respect of the transfer and cancellation of registration, replacement of lost and damaged number plates, certificates, etc. These fees, amounting to £23,168 in 1938-39, were paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

· Service License Fees are chargeable under the Transport Act, 1930, in respect of motor omnibuses operating in the transport districts, as described on page 411. Collections amounting to £12,093 in 1938-39 were paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.—Provisions of this Act governing the licensing of vehicles engaged in the carriage of passengers and goods are outlined briefly on page 412. The license fees vary from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. in respect of vehicles, and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual license fee of £1. The fees collected in 1938-39 amounted to £25,811.

Charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods, for which the maximum rates are stated on page 412, amounted to £52,789 in 1938-39, viz., £12,283 for passengers and £40,506 for goods. Other receipts consisted of permits (at 1s. each) for the carriage of passengers and goods otherwise than in accordance with the terms of licenses £1,475, and penalties, etc., £526.

All collections under this Act are paid to the State Transport (Coordination) Fund.

The total receipts from taxes, fees and charges during the past twelve years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 351.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts, 1928 to 1939.

	y.		Fees for Registration		ional fees, et of Commercia Vehicles.		Miscellan- eous Col-	
Year e 30th J		Tax.	of Vehicles and Licensing of Drivers.	License Fees.	Charges for Pas- sengers and Goods.	Other.	lections— Exchange, Search Fees, etc.	Total Collections.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928		1,130,280	348,706	•••			2,344	1,481,330
1929		1,310,565	399,888	• • •			2,903	1,713,356
1930	• • •	1,388,771	418,605				3,191	1,810,567
1931		$1,\!258,\!641$	383,639	27,689		•••	2,424	1,672,393
1932		1,188,984	362,861	27,877	36,600	1,014	3,421	1,620,757
1933	•••	$1,\!193,\!224$	378,190	15,845	20,896	1,014	3,977	1,613,146
1934		1,301,109	420,861	24,726	24,133	814	4,595	1,776,238
1935		$1,\!433,\!232$	445,939	26,538	28,957	1,086	4,850	1,940,602
1936		1,596,227	484,513	30,350	52,952	1,333	5,012	2,170,387
1937		1,750,886	525,815	33,377	42,977	1,496	4,006	2,358,557
1938		1,925,774	572,988	36,071	50,555	1,575	3,951	2,590,914
1939		2,063,150	607,281	37.904	52,789	1,555	4,436	2,767,115

DISBURSEMENT OF MOTOR TAXES, FEES, ETC.

Prior to 1st July, 1924, motor taxes, fees, etc., were paid to, and expenditure for road work, traffic administration and other kindred purposes was paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. As from 1st July, 1924, motor revenue was specially allocated to road and traffic purposes, 90 per cent. being payable to the newly constituted Main Roads Funds and 10 per cent. to Consolidated Revenue Fund to recoup costs of traffic administration incurred by the police. This procedure was followed until 30th June, 1929, except in 1926-27, when the amount payable to the Main Roads funds was limited to £564,834, and a sum of £479,323 was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in addition to the 10 per cent. for police services. Since the commencement of the Transport Act, 1930, motor revenue has been allocated to special funds as described on page 414. The recoup to the Cousolidated Revenue Fund was reduced by this Act from 10 per cent. of total motor revenue to 5 per cent. of motor taxes other than taxes payable to the Public Vehicles Fund, and the charge was abolished at the end of December, 1935.

As a special emergency measure in the period of financial stringency £200,000 was transferred from the funds of the Department of Main Roads to Consolidated Revenue Fund during 1932-33.

The proceeds of motor taxes, fees, etc., paid into the special funds, are disbursed in meeting the cost of administration and for other purposes relating to transport.

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund meets half the cost of maintaining street surfaces used for tram tracks; the cost of police services in regulating traffic, registering vehicles and licensing drivers; and the costs of providing traffic facilities and of administering the Department of Road Transport and Tramways (apart from its transport services). Any credit balance at the close of a financial year is payable to the Country Main Roads Fund.

In the Public Vehicles Fund, the taxes and half the service license fees on motor omnibuses, together with a proportion of the tax on tourist motor vehicles, are paid to the Department of Main Roads and local councils for the maintenance of routes traversed by such vehicles. One-half of the omnibus service license fees is applied to the reduction of the capital indebtedness of the Department of Road Transport and Tramways and the balance of taxes on vehicles may be utilised in acquiring land for departmental purposes and in providing traffic facilities.

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund is used to defray the costs of administering the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act; and with the Minister's approval it may be used to subsidise motor services which act as feeders to the railways and tramways, or to make payments to the railways and tramways.

The manner in which motor taxes and other funds at the disposal of the Department of Main Roads may be expended is described on page 366.

The following summary shows the purposes on which revenue derived from road transport vehicles has been expended during the past eight years:—

	· .							
	ear ended Oth June.		Paid to Road Making Authorities.	Provision of Traffic and Transport (including Regulation) by Police.		Paid to Raffway and rt Tramway g Funds.		Total.
_			£	£	£	£	£	£
1932			1,230,350	2,605	304,304	13,844	•••	1,551,103
1933	•••		1,065,544	3,780	319,620	42,790	200,000	1,631,734
1934	•••	•••	1,412,697	1,656	304,009	14,822		1,733,184
1935			1,508,665	4,635	376,505	31,169		1,920,974
1936			1,717,113	18,224	343,867	26,889		2,106,093
1937	•••		1,914,983	7,134	355,915	67,907	!	2,345,939
1938	•••		1,923,034	21,954	569,272	52,132	•	2,566,392
1939	• • •		2,048,833	19,982	621,259	106,105	l	2,796,179
					1	1 '	1	

Table 352.—Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., 1932 to 1939.

At 30th June, 1939, a credit balance of £238,352 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £631 in the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. These amounts represent revenue collections not yet expended.

MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES.

Motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts are subject to the provisions of the Transport Act, 1930, and the services in all districts to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. The powers exercised by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways in terms of these Acts, e.g., to license services and vehicles, determine conditions and standards of service, and impose charges and fees are stated on page 411.

Particulars of motor omnibus traffic in the metropolitan district were collected for the first time in 1928-29 and in the Newcastle district in 1930-31. Statistics of the privately owned services are shown in Table 353, and information relating to the Government services which are operated in conjunction with the tramways in Tables 330 to 340. Particulars showing the extent of omnibus traffic in country areas are not collected.

Private Motor Omnibus Services.

Motor omnibus services were the province of private operators until the inauguration of the first Government service in 1932. The rapid growth of this form of transport in unregulated competition with State-owned tramways and railways led to a revision of the transport laws in 1930 and 1931, and the private omnibus traffic was considerably curtailed by the elimination of overlapping services.

Particulars of the private motor omnibus services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 353.—Private Motor Omnibus Services, Metropolitan and Newcastle.

Year e 80th J		Services.	Omnibuses in Service.	Bus Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	Book value of Plant.	Revenue.	Expenditure
			Me	etropolitan '	Transport I	District.		
		No.	No.	Thou	sand.	£	£	£
1929		†	†	16,912	89,845	568,727	1,446,876	1,293,437
1930		†	492	19,928	94,482	618,035	1,540,455	1,398,120
1931	•••	219	483	19,548	92,125	486,797	1,357,505	1,352,649
1932	•••	161	252	11,013	43,545	211,447	624,102	668,117
1933	• • • •	147	235	8,061	29,005	151,573	368,636	387,962
1934	• • •	140	260	7,640	24,369	135,422	313,113	308,752
1935	•••	144	274	7,651	25,467	113,711	313,069	305,746
1936	•••	146	284	8,011	27,494	130,673	333,862	325,073
1937	• • •	133	256	7,853	27,118	117,933	336,380	318,545
1938	•••	134	260	7,115	25,609	150,956	335,469	311,497
1939	•••	135	275	7,463	27,754	167,396	363,776	338,314
			N	lewcastle Ti	ransport Dis	trict.		
		No.	No.	Thou	sand .	ı £	£ `£	£
1931		64	83	3,113	8,248	76,448	140,110	139,914
1932	•••	37	46	1,916	3,759	35,984	68,270	78,225
1933	•••	35	45	1,391	2,580	23,575	48,928	53,350
1934	•••	35	46	1,345	2,671	20,065	49,537	48,323
1935	•••	35	49	1,419	2,877	22,292	52,107	50,372
1936		34	49	1,524	3,276	32,168	59,871	56,828
1937	•••	24	28	1,338	2,810	14,161	51,393	47,321
1938	•••	23	31	978	2,216	22,087	38,962	34,134
1939		21	42	964	1,940	26,637	42,018	35,862

^{*} As at 30th June.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The statistics of traffic accidents in New South Wales are based upon reports made by the police and supplementary information which in recent years has been gleaned from evidence given at Coroners' inquiries and other sources. Many accidents of a less serious nature are not reported. The information available up to the year 1933-34 is restricted to traffic accidents reported in the Metropolitan district and motor accidents in other parts of the State. The figures for various years between 1911 and 1931 are shown below. Though incomplete they indicate that there was a very rapid increase in the number of accidents between 1921 and 1929, and a decline during the early years of the depression.

[†] Not available.

			Metropoli	tan Traffic	District.			of State— cidents only	
				Casu	alties.			Pers	ons.
Year	r.	Accidents Reported.	Motor A	ccidents.	All Traffic	Accidents.	Accidents Reported.		
		Keporteu.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Reported.	Killed.	Injured,
1911		2,203	5	130	28	1,212	*	*	*
1916		2,081	10	338	36	1,166	*	*	*
1921		2,877	36	792	62	1,616	105	22	90
1926		11,691	144	3,660	187	4,861	1,339	114	920
1929		17,359	239	6,243	272	7,299	2,689	176	1,687
1931	•••	11,470	184	4,492	210	5,371	1,734	106	1,133

Table 354.—Traffic Accidents, 1911 to 1931.

An analysis of the traffic accidents reported in each year since 1933-34 has been made by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways and from this the information shown in the following tables has been obtained. The number of accidents reported in the last six years, and the casualties resulting therefrom, are shown below:—

TABLE 355.—Traffic A	Accidents, 193	4 to 1939.
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					Casualt	ies.			
ided ine.	Accidents reported.							Total,	N.S.W.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	7,281	205	4,356	22	263	92	889	319	5,508 6,486
•••	9,833	292	4,848	30	250	203	1,342	525	6,440 7,684
	12,575	315	6,080	29 35	382 439	256	2,153 2,190	600 545	8,615 8,388
		7,281 8,786 9,833 11,460 12,575	7.281 205 8,786 242 9,833 292 11,460 304 12,575 315	7,281 205 4,356 8,786 242 5,064 9,833 292 4,848 11,460 304 5,614	7.281 205 4,356 22 8,786 242 5,064 28 9,833 292 4,848 30 11,460 304 5,614 27 12,575 315 6,080 29	Accidents reported. County of Cumberland. Newcastle Transport District. Killed. Injured. Killed. Injured.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Accidents reported. County of Cumberland. Newcastle Transport District. Balance of State.	Accidents reported. County of Cumberland. Newcastle Transport District. Balance of State. Total,

In each year from 1933-34 to 1937-38 there was an increase in the number of accidents and deaths, and except in 1935-36 in the number of persons injured. In 1938-39 there was a reduction of 5.3 per cent. in the number of accidents reported, 9.2 per cent. in deaths and 2.6 per cent. in the number of persons injured. The decline was marked in the County of Cumberland, where the number of fatalities was the lowest since 1934-35. The accidents in Newcastle increased and there was little improvement in other districts.

Until 1937-38 casualties were increasing at a faster rate than the number of vehicles on the register. The number of deaths per 1,000 vehicles declined slightly in 1936-37 and there were substantial decreases in the

^{*} Particulars not available,

ratio of deaths and persons injured in 1938-39. In this year the casualty rate per 1,000 vehicles was lower than in 1934-35. Particulars regarding the number of persons killed and injured in relation to the number of vehicles registered and the population are shown in the following table:—

Table 356.—Traffic	Casualties,	Ratio	to	Vehicles	Registered
	and to Po	pulatio	n.		

Year ended 30th June.					Per 1,000 Regis	Vehicles tered.	Per 10,000 Population.		
					Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	
934		•••			1.4	24.4	1.22	23.49	
935		•••			1.7	26.9	1.53	24.60	
936	•••				$2 \cdot 1$	25.0	1.98	24.27	
937	•••				$2 \cdot 0$	28.2	2.02	28.64	
938					$2 \cdot 0$	29.3	2.21	31.80	
939					1.7	25.6	2.00	30.70	

The foregoing ratios are based upon the number of vehicles registered and no account is taken of the mileage travelled by vehicles. A rate based on the volume of traffic would provide a more accurate measure of the risk but the data are not available.

Occupants of vehicles outnumber other persons killed and injured in traffic accidents, though pedestrians represent nearly three-tenths of the fatal cases and the number of pedal cyclists is relatively high. The number of persons affected, classified into these three groups, are shown below:—

Table 357.—Traffic Accidents, Classification of Persons Killed and Injured.

	Year ended 30th June.		Drivers and Passengers.		Pedal	Cyclists.	Pede	strians.	Proportion trians to	n of Pedes- Total.
	outh June.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
				<u>'</u>		<u> </u>			Per cent.	Per cent.
1934			154	2,949	44	578	121	1,981	37.9	35.9
1935	•		211	3,559	36	673	161	2,254	39.5	34.7
1936	•••		291	3,568	69	964	165	1,908	31.4	29.6
1937			299	4,300	71	1,176	177	2,208	32.4	28.7
1938	•••	•••	335	4,998	74	1,292	191	2,325	31.8	26.9
1939			305	5,046	80	1,297	160	2,045	29.4	24.4

The proportion of deaths in each of these classes to total deaths in the traffic accidents during the past six years was as follows:—Drivers and passengers 54.2 per cent.; pedestrians 33.1 per cent.; pedal cyclists, 12.7 per cent. Of the persons injured the proportions in these groups were 56.6 per cent.; 29.5 per cent.; and 13.9 per cent., respectively.

A distribution of the accidents according to the class of vehicles or persons involved in the accidents or responsible for them indicates that pedestrians were responsible for nearly 16 per cent. of the accidents during the last four years, and the casualties which ensued represented 23 per cent. of the total number of persons killed and 22 per cent. of those injured. Corresponding details regarding pedal cyclists were 9.4 per cent.

of the accidents and about 12 per cent. of the casualties. The following table shows details relating to accidents in the year 1938-39:—

Table 358.—Traffic Accide	ents, Vel	hicles,	Persons	and	Animals,
Involve	ed, etc.,	1938-	39.		

-			Accidents for which responsible.		Casualties for which responsible.			
Class of Vehicle, etc.	Accidents in which involved.		Pro-	Persons	ersons Killed. Persons In		Injured.	
		Number.	portion.	No.	Pro- portion.	No.	Pro- portion.	
Car Lorry and Van Motor-cycle, solo , pillion , side-car Taxi Omnibus Pedal Cycle Tram, Trolley Bus Horse Vehicle Pedestrian Billycart, Scooter, etc Tram Passenger Motor , Other , Animals, other than Horses Other	11,105 1,628 1,230 271 44 2,120 46 264 83 2	4,649 1,536 532 233 163 845 154 1,141 317 113 36 1,703 40 332	Per cent. 39-0 12-9 4-5 2-0 1-4 7-1 1-3 9-6 2-7 0-9 0-3 14-3 0-3 2-7	161 61 29 30 10 1 1 76 3 7 126 1 32	Per cent. 29.5 11.2 5.3 5.5 1.8 0.2 0.2 13.9 0.6 1.3 23.1 0.2 5.9	3,046 822 485 371 160 138 49 1,044 129 56 22 1,652 40 303	Per cent. 36·3 9·8 5·8 4·4 1·9 1·6 0·6 12·5 1·5 0·7 0·3 19·7 0·5 3·6	
Total		11,906	100.0	545	100.0	8,388	100.0	

In proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register, motor cycles are responsible for more casualties than either cars or lorries. The ratios for taxi-cabs and omnibuses also are high, but this may be attributed partly to relatively greater mileage traversed by these vehicles and the fact that they are driven for the most part in the areas where the traffic is dense.

The number of persons killed and injured in relation to the various classes of motor vehicles responsible for the accidents in 1938-39 was as follows:—

Table 359.—Traffic Casualties, Ratio According to Kind of Motor Vehicle Responsible, 1938-39.

	Motor	Vehicles	Per 1,000 Vehi	cles Registered					
			_		-			Killed.	Injured.
Cars		•••			•••			0.8	14.5
Lorries	•••	• • •		•••	•••	•••		0.7	10.1
Motor cycle	-Solo	and p	illion					$3 \cdot 4$	28.2
Motor cycle	Side	ear			• • •			1.4	23.0
Taxi-cabs	•••	•••						0.8	110.3
Omnibus	• • •	•••					• • •	1.4	67.8

PUBLIC FINANCE.

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by four authorities, viz.:—(1) The Government of the State of New South Wales; (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; (3) the Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas); and (4) statutory bodies appointed by the Government to administer such public services as railways, tramways, water and sewerage, Sydney harbour, irrigation, and main roads.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from taxes—such as income and wages taxes, stamp and probate duties, betting and entertainment taxes; the State lottery and fees for licenses; from the sale and leasing of its lands and forests; and an annual contribution by the Commonwealth under the financial agreement of 1927. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, hospitals, police, prisons, the law of the State, industrial tribunals, navigation (in part), agriculture and lands administration, water conservation and irrigation, local government (administration and grants), social aid, administration of mining, fisheries, and factory laws, and the development and maintenance of the resources of the State, also public debt charges (in so far as they are not borne by State undertakings).

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived mainly from the customs and excise and primage duties, sales tax, income tax, land tax, and estate duty. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with defence and repatriation services, old age and invalid pensions, maternity allowances, lighthouses, navigation (in part), quarantine, bounties on production, the control of customs, meteorological services, Federal industrial tribunals, financial assistance to the States, and public debt charges.

Local governing bodies are required to levy a general rate of not less than 1d. in the £1 on the unimproved capital value of lands within the areas administered by them, and, in some cases, they are empowered also to levy rates on the improved capital value. They provide minor services to meet local needs, such as the construction, maintenance, and lighting of streets and roads, the control and maintenance of public parks and recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, the provision of water, sanitary, electricity, and gas services. In general the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates but charges are imposed for special services rendered. In some instances loans are raised for expenditure on revenue services and are repaid by special or increased general rates in the area concerned.

The revenue of the statutory bodies administering railways, tramways, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived almost entirely from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the Government. Revenue by way of motor taxes is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

State and Federal Governments each have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council of the amounts and conditions. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, which is described on page 476 hereof.

Municipalities, county councils, shires, and the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board have power to raise loans under certain conditions, and similar power was extended to the Hunter District and Broken Hill Water Boards during 1938. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council. They are subject also to wartime regulations under which loans issued by a local body in excess of £25,000 in any period of twelve months after 13th October, 1939, must be approved by the Commonwealth authorities.

TAXATION.

The following statement shows the amount of taxation collected in New South Wales by the State Government, and the rates and charges received by local bodies, etc., during the five years ended 30th June, 1939.

TABLE 360.—State and Local Taxation.

		and hote	- Laxatio.		
Head of Taxation, or Charge.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
STATE.	£	£	£	£	£
Income Tax	3,146,495	4,088,164	5,186,972	6,367,046	6,339,215
Unemployment Relief Tax	171,295	· '			
Special Income Tax	1,971,292	2,826,210	3,242,336	3,559,681	3,359,072
Wages Tax	3,120,034	3,264,082	3,559,553	3,389,603	3,004,863
Family Endowment Tax	37,778	71,132	24,523	13,671	5,584
Land Tax	2,461	2,034	2,221	2,237	2,154
Stamp and Probate Duties—				·	•
Stamps	1,047,844	1,141,232	1,264,646	1,368,919	1,286,124
Betting Tickets	36,200	46,880	52,183	52,474	58,996
Probate	1,693,966	1,673,805	2,081,548	2,233,144	2,364,124
Betting Taxes	183,945	214,833	230,031	196,392	168,915
Totalisator Tax	119,790	115,611	114,720	97,082	94,155
Greyhound Racing Clubs Tax		• • •	•••	5,816	14,272
Racecourses Admission Tax	82,016	87,787	88,000	48,933	14,371
Entertainments Tax	69,226	82,986	91,265	120,881	146,412
Fees for Registration of Dogs	22,576	24,457	26,455	25,780	25,579
Other Licenses	351,188	386,441	407,368	436,112	$616,\!405$
Total Gov'umental Taxation £	12,056,106	14,125,654	16,371,821	17,917,771	17,500,241
Motor Tax, Licenses, etc.*—					
Motor Tax	1,433,232	1,596,227	1,750,886	1,925,774	2,063,150
Fees for Registration,	_,,	-,	, ,	_,,	,,
Drivers' Licenses, etc	445,939	484,513	525,815	572,988	607,281
Additional Fees, etc., on	·	, -		<i>'</i>	,
Commercial Motor					
Vehicles—		'			
License Fees	26,538	30,350	33,377	36,071	37,903
Charges for Passengers					
and Goods	28,957	52,952	42,977	50,555	52,789
Other	1,086	1,333	1,496	1,575	1,555
Total Motor Taxation etc.	1,935,752	2,165,375	2,354,551	2,586,963	2,762,678
•	13,991,858	16,291,029	18,726,372	20,504,734	20,262,919
LOCAL, ETC.					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	842,609	921,389	987,356	1,086,845	1,054,294
Municipal Rates†—					
City of Sydney	985,912	983,451	958,329	1,000,608	980,800
Suburban and Country	3,058,801	3,045,309		3,168,487	3,326,291
Shire Rates †	1,281,434	1,294,426		1,380,937	1,491,926
Water and Sowerage Rates, etc.	2,672,492	2,773,341	2,915,269	3,110,200	‡3,110,200
Total, Local Rates and					
Charges £		9,017,916	9,310,587	9,747,077	9,963,511
Grand Total £	22,833,106	25,308,945	28,036,959	30,251,811	30,226,430
					<u> </u>

Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 452.)
 † Year ended 31st December preceding.
 ‡ Figures for 1937-38

The amount of Federal Taxation which is borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. The amount of customs and excise revenue collected in the State is shown in the chapter "Commerce" of this Year Book, but some of these taxes relate to goods consumed in other States. Federal land and income taxes paid by persons owning property and deriving income in more than one State are included in assessments made by the Central Office, and cannot be allocated to the individual States except arbitrarily. The average amount of Federal taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £8 15s. 4d. in 1934-35, £9 8s. 6d. in 1935-36, £9 4s. 6d. in 1936-37, £10 1s. 2d. in 1937-38, and £10 13s. 9d. in 1938-39

Taxation per Head of Population.

The amounts stated in Table 360 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 361.—State and Local Taxation per Head of Population.

Head of Taxation, or Charge.	1934-35.	1935-36,	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39,
STATE. Income Tax	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1 18 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Unemployment Relief Tax	0 1 4	1 10 5		~	∪ 1
Special Income Tax	0 14 11	1 1 3	1 4 2	1 6 4	1 4 7
Wages Tax	1 3 8	1 5 4	$\tilde{1}$ $\tilde{6}$ $\bar{7}$	1 5 0	1 2 0
Family Endowment Tax	0 0 4	0 0 6	$0 \ 0 \ 2$	0 0 1	
Land Tax					
Stamp and Probate Duties-					
Stamps	0 7 11	087	0 9 5	0 10 1	0 9 5
Betting Tickets	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5
Probate	0 12 10	0.12 $\tilde{7}$	0 15 6	0 16 6	0 17 4
Betting Taxes	0 1 5		0 1 9	0 1 5	0 1 4
Totalisator Tax	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 8
Racecourses Admission Tax	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 1
Entortainments Tax	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 11	0 1 1
Fees for Registration of Dogs	0 0 2	$0 \ 0 \ 2$	$0 \ 0 \ 2$	0 0 2	0 0 2
Other Licenses	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 3	0 4 7
Total Governmental Taxation	4 11 6	5 6 3	6 2 1	6 12 3	6 8 0
Motor Tax Licenses etc.					
Motor Tax	0 10 10	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 14 2	0 15 1
Fees for Registration,	0 10 10	0120	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 10 1
Drivers Licenses, etc.,	0 3 5	0 3 8	0 3 11	0 4 3	0 4 5
Additional Fees, etc., on			0 5 11		
Commercial Motor Vehicles					
License Fees	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Charges for Passengers and					
Goods	0 0 3	0 0 5	$0 \ 0 \ 4$	0 0 5	0 0 5
Total, Motor Tax, etc	0 14 8	0 16 4	0 17 7	0 19 1	1 0 2
Total State Taxation	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 2 7	6 19 8	7 11 4	7 8 2
LOCAL, ETC.		ĺ			
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	$0 \ 6 \ 5$	0 6 11	0 7 4	0 8 0	0 7 9
Municipal Rates*					
City of Sydney	0 7 6	0 7 5	$0 \ 7 \ 2$	0 7 5	0 7 2
Suburban and Country	1 3 3	1 2 11	1 3 3	1 3 5	1 4 4
Shire Rates*	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 9 11	0 10 2	0 10 11
Water and Sewcrage Rates etc.	1 0 3	1 0 10	1 1 9	1 3 0	1 2 9
Total, Local Rates and Charges	3 7 2	3 7 10	3 9 5	3 12 0	3 12 11
Total, State and Local Taxation	8 13 4	9 10 5	10 9 1	11 3 4	11 1 1

^{*} Amounts for year ended 31st December preceding.

STATE TAXES.

State Land Tax.

State land tax is levied only on the unincorporated districts of the Western Division where local rates are not imposed. The rate of tax is 1d. in the £ on the unimproved value. For the purpose of assessment a statutory deduction of £240 is made from the assessed value of the lands held by each individual. The amount of land tax collected in the year ended 30th June, 1939, was £2,154.

State Income Tax.

Income tax was first levied in New South Wales as from 1st January, 1896, and it has been levied in each subsequent year, though the incidence of the tax has been changed from time to time. Incomes are assessed for taxation in the year following that in which they are derived, the returns for assessment being made up for the twelve months ended 30th June or such other date as is approved by the Commissioner.

The income tax law was revised in 1928 by an Act which applies to the taxation of incomes derived in 1927-28 to 1934-35 inclusive. There was further revision in 1936 following an investigation by a Royal Commission on Taxation appointed by the Commonwealth and a committee appointed by the Government of New South Wales. The main object of this revision was greater uniformity in methods of taxation by the Commonwealth and the various States. The law as revised applies to the taxation of incomes derived in 1935-36 and subsequent years. The exemptions, assessable income, concessional deductions and statutory deductions were as follow in respect of incomes derived in 1935-36 to 1938-39:—

Exemptions.—The incomes exempt from State income tax include the salary of the Governor-General and of the Governor of this State; the official salaries of the representatives in Australia of the government of other countries, of a foreign consul, a trade commissioner of any part of the British Empire other than Australia and members of their staff temporarily resident in Australia, subject to certain conditions as to reciprocity; the remuneration paid to a person not a resident of Australia for expert advice to the Government or as a member of a Royal Commission; income derived as representative of certain educational, scientific, religious and sporting associations visiting Australia; the revenue of a municipal corporation or other local governing body or public corporation; the income of religious, scientific, charitable or public educational institutions and of trade unions or associations of employers; building societies and rural co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act; societies not carried on for the gain of individual members being a friendly society or a society established for the encouragement of music, art, science, or literature, or for the development of aviation, or of the agricultural, pastoral, manufacturing or industrial resources of Australia; incomes of provident and superannuation funds and trust funds for public charitable purposes; pensions paid under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, income derived from gold-mining in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea; interest on bonds, debentures, stock or other securities issued by the Commonwealth for New South Wales and certain stocks issued by the Rural Bank of New South Wales.

Assessable Income.—Any receipt in the nature of income is assessable unless exempted under the Income Tax (Management) Act. A resident of New South Wales is liable to tax upon income derived in New South

Wales and upon certain classes of income derived outside New South Wales, e.g., salaries and wages earned whilst temporarily absent from the State, certain interest and dividends and the profits on the sale of goods, etc., where not taxed in the place of sale. Persons not resident in New South Wales are assessable upon income derived or deemed to be derived in New South Wales.

Taxable Income, broadly speaking, is gross income less expenses incurred in earning it and less the concessional deductions and statutory exemption.

Concessional deductions allowed to taxpayers (other than companies) domiciled in New South Wales are as follows:—£50 expended by the taxpayer in respect of his wife or one relative, provided in the latter case he expended at least £50 on maintenance (the deduction is not allowed where the wife or relative derived a net income in excess of £100); £50 for each child under the age of 16 years; medical expenses not exceeding £50 and funeral expenses not exceeding £20 for taxpayer, his wife and children under 21 years; dental expenses where the taxable income does not exceed £400; and life assurance premiums, superannuation, payments to friendly societies not exceeding £100 in the aggregate.

Certain other concessional deductions are allowable, e.g., gifts to public bedies such as a hospital or benevolent institution, an authority engaged in research into causes, prevention or cure of disease, a university, library, museum, art gallery, public memorial in New South Wales relating to the Great War, a public fund for benefit of returned soldiers; sums paid or set apart as pensions or retiring allowances for the personal benefit of employees in the taxpayer's business.

The statutory exemption allowable in the case of a taxpayer (other than a company) domiciled in New South Wales is £250 less £1 for every £8 by which the income exceeds £250. In the case of a taxpayer other than a company, not domiciled in New South Wales, the exemption is £50 less £1 for every £8 by which the income exceeds £50.

Concessional deductions and statutory exemption are allowed (other than from income of companies) firstly from personal exertion income and secondly from property income.

Rate of Tax—Individuals.—The tax on incomes derived in 1938-39 is assessed according to the scale of rates shown below. The taxable income from personal exertion (formerly charged at a lower rate) is reduced by one-fifth or £900, whichever is the less, and tax is charged on the remainder plus the taxable income from property, if any.

(a) On taxable income not exceeding £5,500.

$$\frac{92}{100}$$
 × $(9d. + \frac{\text{Taxable income} \times 3}{500})$ pence in the £.

(b) On taxable income exceeding £5,500.

£5,500 at 38.64 pence in £.

Balance at 55.2 pence in £.

Where income is derived from agricultural or pastoral pursuits, the rate of tax is determined by averaging the whole income over a period of not more than five years.

The foregoing rates represent an increase of approximately 8 per cent. on the rates assessed on incomes of individuals derived in the three years 1935-36 to 1937-38.

Super Tax.—A super tax of 12d. in the £ is assessed on so much of the taxable income of individuals derived during 1938-39 as exceeds £2,000. This tax is in addition to tax based on the rates shown above and was not imposed in preceding years.

Minimum Tax.—The minimum amount of tax is 10s.

Companies.—Tax is levied on the net income of a company. Dividends paid by companies are assessable in the hands of the shareholder. A rebate of tax payable by individual shareholders is allowed of the lesser amount of (a) the tax on the dividends calculated at the rate payable by companies for the year preceding the year of income, or (b) the amount of additional tax due to the inclusion of dividends in the shareholder's assessment. Super tax is excluded from the shareholder's assessment in calculating the rebate.

Rates of Tax for Companies.—The rate of tax payable by companies is 2s. 6d. in the £ on the taxable incomes derived in 1938-39, with the exception of mutual life assurance companies and part of the profits of non-mutual life assurance companies distributed amongst policy holders on which the rate is 1s. 6d. in the £. Interest paid or credited by a company to non-residents on the debentures used in New South Wales, or money lodged at interest with the company in the State is taxable at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the £.

On incomes derived in the three years 1935-36 to 1937-38 the rate of company tax was 2s. 3d. in the £ except on life assurance companies for which the special rate was the same as in 1938-39.

The statistics published by the State Income Tax Commissioner since those for assessments made in 1910-11 have been very scanty, but the following statement shows for certain years the data that have been made available:—

TADLE	362State	Tucomo '	Tax /	Annual /	A cancamonte	1921	to 1030

Indivi	Companies.	iduals.	
mher essed.	urns plied year d 30th Number ne,* Assessed. Amount of 'i' ix Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assorsed.	Total Amount of Tax Assessed.
	ı £	£	£
3,599 +	1921 2,201 2,344,043	2,472,281	4,816,324
5.795	1926 3,338 3,692,863	2,054,146	5,747,009
3,289	1929 4,178 4,972 162	3,333,290	8,305,452
2,972 +	$1930 \mid 4,452 \mid 4,515,185$	3,087,309	7,602,494
3,968	1931 3,851 3,190,958	2,256,195	5,447,153
1,728	1932 2,838 1,970,643	1,219,525	3,190,168
3,484	1933 $2,557$ $1,717,263$	920,269	2,637,532
557	1934 2,515 1,772,582	787,044	2,559,626
1,287	1935 2,646 2,044,830	1.028,006	3,072,836
,211	1936 3,549 2,577,356	1,146,202	3,723,558
7,801	1937 4,355 3,129,051	1,644,852	4,773,903
372	1938 $4,932$ $3,928,023$	2,173,473	6,101,496
3,244	1939 5,350 3,895 652	2,070,102	5,965,754

^{*} The assessments relate to income derived in the previous year ended 30th June.

In considering the variations in the number of assessments and the amount of tax assessed from year to year, due allowance should be made for changes in the rates and incidence of the tax. Particulars for the years 1923-24 to 1927-28, were shown in the Year Book for 1927-28 on page 397. In 1928-29 the taxable field and rates of tax were increased substantially. The rates of tax were reduced by 5 per cent. in 1929-30 and by approximately 10 per cent. in 1932-33. In 1938-39 they were increased by approximately 8 per cent.

The following is a summary of assessments actually issued, amounts collected, and earry-over in each of the past four years. The transactions of individual years presented in this way do not relate to the income derived in any individual year, but to the actual time of issuing assessments:—

Table 363.—State Income Tax, Collections and Carry-over, 1935 to 1939.

The all -	Years ended 30th June.									
Heading.	1935.	1986.	1937.	1938.	1939.					
Tax Assessed—-	£	£	£	£	£					
Net Tax Assessed and Levied	3,133,377	4,124,984	5,208,788	6,370,321	6,386,338					
Miscellaneous Items	3,277	3,752	7,011	1,614	(-)241					
Net Tax unpaid from previous year	891,372	778,183	670,515	651,247	615,671					
Total Receivable	4,028,023	4,903,919	5,886,314	7,023,182	7,001,768					
Tax Collected	3,146,495	4,088,164	5,186,972	6,367,046	6,339,215					
Tax Writtten off	103,348	148,240	48,095	40,465	10,418					
Unpaid Tax carried forward to succeeding year £		670,515	651,247	615,671	652,135					

The amount of unpaid tax, £652,135, as at 30th June, 1939, consisted of £207,142, assessed on account of 1937-38, and £444,993 on account of previous years.

The collections during 1938-39, viz., £6,339,215, consisted of £5,786,200 from assessments on the taxable income earned during 1937-38, and £553,015 in respect of tax assessed on income of previous years, and miscellaneous items.

Unemployment Relief and Social Services Taxes.

Since 1930 special taxes have been levied on incomes to provide for the relief of unemployment and for certain social services. These taxes, which are described below, are additional to Commonwealth and State Income Taxes described on other pages of this Year Book.

Unemployment Relief Tax was first levied as from 1st July, 1930, and operated until 30th November, 1933. It was replaced as from 1st December, 1933, by the Wages Tax and Special Income Tax which remained in force until superseded by an Unemployment Relief Tax and a Social Services Tax on 1st October, 1939. These last-named taxes are levied as one tax, the proceeds being apportioned in the proportions of two-thirds for unemployment relief and one-third for social services.

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In the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 the proceeds of the original Unemployment Relief Tax were paid into a special Unemployment Relief Fund from which expenditure was subject to approval by the Unemployment Relief Council. The Unemployment Relief Fund was abolished as from 1st July, 1932, and the Unemployment Relief Tax (until repealed), the Wages Tax and Special Income Tax were paid into the Consolidated-Revenue Fund, subject to appropriation by Parliament. These arrangements obtained until 1st July, 1939, when two new funds, both subject to Parliamentary appropriation, were created, viz., the Unemployment Relief Fund and the Social Services Fund. Wages Tax and Special Income Tax collected between 1st July, 1939, and 30th September, 1939, and arrears of these taxes collected thereafter, are paid into the Unemployment Relief Fund, together with two-thirds of collections under the combined Unemployment Relief Tax and Social Services Tax. One-third of the combined taxes is paid into the Social Services Fund.

Though there have been changes in the nomenclature, incidence, rates and disposition of the taxes, the machinery originally instituted for their assessment and collection has not undergone material alteration. Two methods are applied in making the levy, according to the nature of the income. On salaries, wages and other income from employment, tax is levied at the source, i.e., it is deducted by the employer from the amount due to the employee and is paid by him to the State either directly by cheque (in the case of employers with ten or more taxable employees) or by the purchase of stamps which are affixed to wages sheets (in the case of employers with less than ten employees). In respect of income, other than income from employment, the tax is levied by annual assessment.

The incidence and rates of tax have been substantially the same whether income was derived from employment or from other sources. From time to time, however, both incidence and rates of tax for unemployment relief and social services have been varied. Changes in rates of tax have been described in previous issues of this Year Book.

The principal changes in incidence of tax have been as follow:—From 1st July, 1930, to 30th November, 1937, tax was levied on the entire net income of persons subject to tax without statutory deduction or concessional deduction of any kind. As from 1st December, 1937, rebate of tax at the rate of 6d. per week (or 26s. per year) was allowed for each dependent child under 16 years of age and for the wife of each married taxpayer.

All incomes were subject to tax with the following exceptions:—Incomes of less than 30s. per week (£78 per year), between 1st July and 31st December, 1930; incomes of less than £2 per week (£100 per year), between 1st January, 1931, and 30th November, 1937. From 1st December, 1937, incomes of over £3 per week (£156 per year), were subject to tax except that from 1st January, 1939, the limit of exempt incomes was raised to £4 4s. per week (£218 per year) in respect of persons with dependants, while the limit of taxable incomes in respect of persons without dependants was reduced to £2 per week (£100 per year), as from 1st October, 1939.

The weekly rates of tax levied on wages, salaries and other income derived from employment as from 1st October, 1939, were as follow:—

Table	364	–Unemploy	ment	Reli	ef and	Social	Services	Tax,	Weekly
		Rates	of Ta	x on	Wages	, Salari	es, etc.		

	Wages per week.	ļ	Tax per week.	Wages per week.	Tax per week.
£ s. 2 0 2 2 4 2 6 2 8 2 10 2 14 2 16 2 18 3 0 3 2 4 3 6 8 3 10	0 , 2 5 11 0 , 2 7 11 0 , 2 9 11 0 , 2 11 11 0 , 2 13 11 0 , 2 13 11 0 , 2 15 11 0 , 2 17 11 0 , 3 1 11 0 , 3 3 1 11 0 , 3 5 11 0 , 3 7 11 0 , 3 9 11		s. d. 0 10 0 11 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 9 1 11 2 0 2 1 2 3 2 4	£ s. d. £ s. d. 3 12 0 to 3 13 11 3 14 0 ,, 3 15 11 3 18 0 ,, 3 17 11 3 18 0 ,, 3 19 11 4 0 0 ,, 4 1 11 4 2 0 ,, 4 3 11 4 4 0 ,, 4 5 11 4 8 0 ,, 4 9 11 4 10 0 ,, 4 11 11 4 12 0 ,, 4 13 11 4 14 0 ,, 4 15 11 4 18 0 ,, 4 17 11 4 18 0 ,, 4 19 11 4 18 0 ,, 4 19 11 4 (See note below.)	s. d. 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 2 11 3 1 3 3 4 3 6 3 7 3 9 3 10 4 0

NOTE:—On wages of £5 per week or more the tax is 1d. for each 2s. or part thereof in each £1 of wages up to £19 19s. 11d. per week, except that 2d, is levied on that part of each £ between 2s. and 3s. 11d. Where wages are £20 per week or more the rate of tax is 17s. 10d. plus 1d. for each 1s. 8d. of wages in excess of £20.

Tax assessed at these rates is subject to rebate in respect of taxpayers with a wife or dependent children, as noted above. Taxpayers with dependents are not subject to tax if their earnings are £4 4s. per week or less.

In respect of incomes derived other than from employment, the tax is levied on net assessable income, i.e., gross income less expenses incurred in earning it. Income derived by residents of New South Wales from sources outside the State (other than wages or income from carrying on a trade or business, not being an investment business) is taxable.

The amount of tax is reduced by 26s. in respect of the wife and each dependent child of the taxpayer. Resident taxpayers are exempt from the tax if their total income from all sources in 1938-39 did not exceed £100, or if they have dependents, £218. As in the case of wages tax, incomes over these limits are taxable on the full amount.

Exempt incomes are as follow: The incomes, revenues, and funds entirely exempt from Income Tax (see page 426), old age, invalid, war and widows' pensions and allowances under the Family Endowment and Child Welfare Acts; pension received by a resident whose total income from all sources does not exceed £200; Government relief; the wages of crews employed on ships trading between Australia and New Zealand and on New Zealand articles; the income of life assurance companies other than that appropriated for the payment of dividends; and income from property of a person ordinarily resident in a reciprocating State. At present only Victoria and South Australia reciprocate.

The rates of tax payable on income derived from sources other than employment (i.e., other than wages, salaries, etc.), during the year 1938-39 were as follows:—

Table 365.—Unemployment Relief and Social Services Tax. Rates of Tax on Incomes other than from Employment.

Net Assessable		Rate of Tax per £1.				
	1st £100.	2nd £100.	Balance.			
		-		<u>d.</u>	d.	d.
Not exceeding £100	 			4	l	
Over £100 but not over £156	 			4		7
Over £156 but not over £218	 			4		10
Over £218 but not over £260	 	•••		6	10	104
Over £260 but not over £312	 •••			7	10	10 🖥
Over £312 but not over £1,040	•••			7	104	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Over £1,040	 	•••		ġ	10 1	*

*£800 at 10'd.; Balance at 111d.

Where income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources, the rate is calculated in regard to the total income.

Companies: The combined rate of Unemployment Relief Tax and Social Services Tax payable by Companies is 11½d, in the £ on net assessable income derived in 1938-39. A deduction is allowed on account of dividends paid out of assessable income within nine months of the close of the income year to shareholders in New South Wales or on a New South Wales share register. A company is liable also to deduct tax at the rate of 1s. in the £ from dividends and interest paid to persons not resident in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and to pay the tax to the Commissioner of Taxation within fourteen days of payment of the dividend or interest.

. Unemployment Relief, Wages and Special Income Tax Collections.

The following statement shows the amount of Unemployment Relief, Wages, and Special Income Tax collected as deductions from earnings or by annual assessment in each year since 1930-31.

Table 366.—Unemployment Relief, Wages and Special Income Taxes, Collections, 1931 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Sale of stamps and deductions from carnings.	Assess- ments on incomes.	Total collections.	Year ended 30th June.	Sale of stamps and deductions from earnings.	Assess- ments on incomes.	Total collections.
	£	£	£	[£	£	£
1931	2,720,887	1,654,916	4,375,803	1936	3,364,082	2,826,210	6,190,292
1932	4,014,399	1,785,120	5,799,519	1937	3,559,553	3,242,336	6,801,889
1933	3,718,960	2,983,479	6,702,439	1938	3,389,603	3,559,681	6,949,284
1934	3,165,178	2,083,109	5,248,287	1939	3,004,863	3,359,072	6,363,935
1935	3,120,034	2,142,587	5,262,621				

The deductions from earnings (wages tax) collected in any year relate almost entirely to the earnings of that year, and the collections by assessment (special income tax) relate, for the most part, to income derived in the year preceding the year of collection.

In 1931-32 the rate of tax was 1s. in the £ where wages were 40s. a week or more, and deductions from earnings amounted to £4,014,399. The subsequent decline was due to substantial reductions in the rate of tax in

October, 1932, December, 1933, and January, 1936. In 1936-37 the rate of tax ranged from 3d. to 7d. in the £ on wages between £2 and £5 a week and from 7d. to 10d. in the £ on wages of £5 a week or over, and the collections amounted to £3,559,553. There was another substantial reduction in rates in December, 1937, when the exemption limit was raised to £3 a week and rebate was provided for taxpayers with dependants. These concessions operated during the twelve months of 1938-39, and an extension of the exemption to £4 4s. in respect of taxpayers with dependants was operative from 1st January, 1939.

The collections by assessments at the rate of 1s. in the £ on incomes of £100 and over amounted to £1,785,120 in 1931-32 and £2,983,479 in 1932-33. The collections in 1938-39 at rates ranging from 4d. to 10d. in the £ on incomes exceeding £156 amounted to £3,359,072. These collections include payments by wage-carners on income other than wages.

Family Endowment Tax.

The Family Endowment Tax was imposed for the purpose of providing funds for the payment of family allowances, as described in the chapter Social Condition of this Year Book. The tax was paid by employers on the amount of wages paid by them. It commenced on 23rd July, 1927, and was suspended from 31st October, 1927, to 1st April, 1929, and abolished at the end of the year 1933.

The proceeds were paid to the Family Endowment Fund until 30th June, 1932, when this fund was merged with the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

State Probate Duties.

Probate Duties have been imposed by the State continuously since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased. Rates and incidence of the tax were altered in 1921, 1931 and 1933. In November, 1939, the rates of tax were substantially increased especially in respect of estates passing to beneficiaries of remote kinship.

The rates of probate duty payable on estates of persons domiciled in New South Wales dying on or after 1st November, 1933, and on or before: 6th November, 1939, were as follow:—

	37 1	e	T2 .			ъ		PTS.
	Value	9 01	⊥rsta	ite.		Ka	te ot	Tax.
Not excee	ding :	£500.					Nii.	
Exceeding	£500	but	not	exceeding	£1,000	 2	per	cent.
,,	1,000	,,		,,	2,000	 $2\frac{1}{4}$	per	cent.
,,	2,000	,,	,,	,,	3,000	 $2\frac{1}{2}$	per	cent .
,,	3,000	,,	,,	,,	4, 000	 $2\frac{3}{4}$	per	cent.
,,	4, 000		,,	,,	5,000	 3	per -	cent.
,,	5,000		,,	,,	6,000	 $3\frac{1}{4}$	per	cent.

and increasing by steps of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per £1,000 up to 17 per cent. on estates valued at £60,001 to £61,000.

Where the value is over £61,000 but not over £62,000 the rate is 173 per cent., and it increases by steps of $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. per £1,000 to $24\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. on £100,000. Where the value is over £100,000 the rate of tax is 25 per cent. of the value of the estate.

Where the net value of the estate does not exceed £1,000 any property passing to the widow and/or children under 21 years of age is exempt from duty, and where the net value of the estate exceeds £1,000 but not £5,000, if property passes to the widow and children under 21 years, duty is assessed at half rates thereon, but this concession applies only in the case of local domicile.

On estates of deceased persons dying domiciled outside New South Wales the rates of tax during the period named above were—3 per cent. of value of estates not exceeding £500 in value; 3½ per cent. of value of estates exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000 in value.

The rate of tax increases thence by steps of $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per £1,000 to 20 per cent. on estates valued at £50,001 to £51,000. On estates valued at over £51,000 but under £52,000 the rate of tax is $20\frac{1}{5}$ per cent, and it increases by steps of $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. per £1,000 to $24\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. on £75,000. On estates valued at £75,001 or over the rate of tax is 25 per cent.

In respect of estates of persons dying on or after 1st November, 1933, and on or before 6th November, 1939, the dutiable value of the estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in case of persons deceased since 31st March, 1931, domiciled in New South Wales, personal property outside New South Wales. It includes all property disposed of by trust to take effect after his death; any gift made by him within three years of his death (inclusive of any money paid or property transferred by him without equivalent consideration other than by way of gifts for charitable or patriotic purposes: any property so disposed of that a life interest therein was reserved to deceased or that deceased reserved power to restore to himself; any gift. not assumed by the donee to the entire exclusion of deceased; any property comprised in a donatio mortis causa; any property vested by deceased in himself and another jointly, so that the beneficial interest therein passes to such other person on the death of deceased; money payable under policy of assurance on the life of deceased kept paid by him for the benefit of a beneficiary; any annuity purchased by deceased to accrue at his death to a beneficiary; any property over which deceased at his death had general power of appointment; any property which on death of deceased passes to any other person by virtue of an agreement made by deceased to the extent which the value of the property exceeds the value of the consideration; any property which deceased had within three years of his death vested in a private company in consideration of shares or an interest in the company.

Whether deceased was domiciled in New South Wales or not at the time of his death, his estate includes every specialty debt secured to him over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situate outside New South Wales, in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, a refund will be allowed of either the duty paid in the Dominion or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the lesser.

Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by deceased.

Particulars of the amount of probate duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 360. The number and values of estates assessed annually are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to "Private Finance," and in greater detail in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

State Stamp Duties:

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, such as acknowledgments under Wills, Probate and Administration Act, 1898-1932, agreements, appointments of trustees and receivers, appointments of property in execution of powers of appointment, awards,

bank notes, betting tickets, bills of exchange and promissory notes, bills of lading, charter parties, memoranda and articles of association, certificates of incorporation of companies, contract notes for sale of marketable securities, conveyances of property, declarations of trust, deeds of all kinds, foreclosure orders, guarantees, hire purchase agreements, leases, letters of allotment and letters of renunciation of shares in companies, letters or powers of attorney, partitions, policies of insurance (other than life), real property applications, real property transfers, certain transmission applications and consents to transmission applications by executors or administrators, applications for merger, applications for discharge or modification of restrictive covenants, receipts or discharges given for payments of money or bills of exchange, including cheques amounting to £2 and upwards (other than wages, salaries, etc.), transfers of shares, etc. Certain exemptions in all cases are laid down in the Stamp Duties Act, and other statutes, notably in regard to documents of particular organisations not operating for profit. The rates of certain stamp duties, were reduced as from 1st November, 1933, and some of them were increased again as from 7th November, 1939.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 360.

State Betting Taxes.

Taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers were first imposed by the Finance (Taxation) Act, 1915.

Taxes in respect of racing clubs are levied on license or registration fees received from bookmakers. The existing rates of tax range from 50 per cent. of the fees for racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, to 20 per cent. in respect of other racecourses.

Taxes payable by bookmakers comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licenses issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. The amount of tax varies according to the particular racecourses and enclosures in which the bookmakers operate. The incidence of this tax was altered as from 1st January; 1938, with a view to reduction where the bookmakers pay in respect of more than one license.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; also on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Under the Act of 1915 the amount of duty was one penny for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock, and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse. During 1917 these rates were doubled, and in 1920 the amount on the saddling paddock tickets was increased to three-pence. Since the 1st October, 1932 the rates have been one penny in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932, being based upon a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to \(\frac{1}{4}\) per cent. on 1st January, 1938, and increased to \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. on 4th November, 1939. This tax replaced the winning bets tax introduced on 20th December, 1930, at the rate of 1s. in each 10s. of winning bets.

State Totalisator Tax.

It is prescribed by the Totalisator Act, 1916-1937, that registered racing clubs and associations, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. From 20th December, 1920, to 31st December, 1937, the rate of commission was 12½ per cent., and the Treasury received 9 per cent. of the investments at metropolitan race meetings (excluding trotting meetings) and 5½ per cent. in respect of other meetings; and the racing clubs retained 3½ per cent. and 7 per cent, respectively, as well as unpaid fractions and dividends unclaimed for one month.

As from 1st January, 1938, the rate of commission was fixed at 10 per cent. The Government's share is 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere, also unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends; and the clubs retain 5 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively.

State Racecourses Admission Tax.

A tax on admissions to racecourses in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts was levied by the State in terms of the Racecourses Admission Tax Act which commenced on 1st October, 1920. The racecourses in the latter district, except the course of the Newcastle Racing Club, were exempted in June, 1930. The tax varied from 2d. to 3s. 4d. on the charges for admission; members of racing clubs and season ticket holders were required to pay at the rate of 40 per cent. of the amount of their annual subscriptions.

This tax was replaced as from 1st January, 1938, by a tax under the Entertainments Tax Act, 1929-1937, as described below.

Greyhound Racing Admission Tax.

A tax on admissions to greyhound meetings held on racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Syduey, and on meetings held on the greyhound racecourse of the Newcastle Jockey Club, is imposed under the Finance (Greyhound-racing Taxation) Act, 1931-1937. For admission to the saddling paddock the tax for males is 1s., and for females 6d., and to any other section of the racecourse the tax is 6d. for all persons.

The tax on admission to other greyhound race meetings throughout the State is levied under the State Entertainments Tax Act, 1929-1937.

Greyhound Racing—Tax on Gross Income.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, are required to pay tax on their gross income. The tax was imposed as from 1st January, 1938, in terms of the Racing Taxation Act, 1937, and the rate is 15 per cent. of the total gross income of the club from all sources arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

State Taxes on Betting, Racing and Entertainments-Collections.

The following table shows for each of the last eleven years the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with betting, horse and greyhound racing, and entertainments. As complete dissections of

amounts received from taxes on admissions to racecourses and other forms of entertainment are not available, collections from these sources are combined in the table.

Table 367.—State Taxes on Racing, Betting and Entertainments, Collections 1929-1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associa- tions.	Book- makers Licenses.	Book- makers Turnover.	Betting Tickets.	Totalisator.	Entertain- ment and Racc- courses Admission.	Winning Bets.	Total.
	£	±.	ı £	£	ı ii	£	£	£
1929	71,785	41,342	·	119,351	193,868	129,713		556,059
1930	68,704	38,507		116,933	193,172	184,031		C01,347
1931	57,676	30,947		75,674	142,939	164,924	227,650	699,810
1932	53,202	29,732		65,488	122,049	132,166	204,098	606,735
1933	56,341	31,273	76,065	36,332	104,231	127,137	27,368	458,747
1934	47,519	28,904	104,171	32,254	110,567	135,777	187	459,379
1935	49,289	33,125	101,463	36,200	119,790	151,242	68	491,177
1936	59,585	37,916	117,302	46,880	115,611	170,773	30	548,097
1937	75,886	38,559	115,543	52,183	114,720	179,265	43	576,199
1938	75,150	35,587	91,453	52.474	97,082	169,814	18	521,578
1939	94,125	35,579	53.447	58,996	£4,155	160,783	26	497,121
					1	'		,

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition."

State Entertainments Tax.

A tax on entertainments has been imposed by the State Government since 1st January, 1930. Entertainments for purely philanthropic, religious, public, educational or charitable objects are exempt, also grey-hound race meetings in the metropolitan district and Newcastle, which are subject to the admission tax described above.

The entertainments tax is collected on the payments for admission at the following rates, those which do not exceed 1s. 6d. being free from taxation:—Over 1s. 6d. and under 2s., tax ½d.; 2s. and over, tax 1d. for the first 2s. and ½d. for each additional 6d.

For admission to metropolitan racecourses and the Newcastle racecourse, formerly taxable under the Racecourses Admission Tax Act (see above), entertainments tax is levied, as from 1st January, 1938, at the rate of 2d. for every 1s. by which the payment for admission exceeds 1s., and charges not exceeding 1s. are exempt. This rate is levied also in respect of admissions to country racecourses (other than Newcastle) for which the charge is 9s. 4d. or more.

Details regarding the number of taxable admissions are shown in the chapter "Social Condition."

State Motor Taxes.

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles" of this Year Book. The amounts collected in the last five years are shown also in Table 360 in this chapter.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES.

Federal Land Tax.

The land tax imposed in 1910 was the first direct taxation by the Commonwealth. It is a graduated tax on the unimproved value of the lands in Australia.

Land to the value of £5,000 is exempt from the tax in the case of landowners who are resident in Australia. The basic rates of tax, which were applied to assessments in 1914-15, have been varied from time to time by percentage increases or decreases as shown in earlier issues of the Year Book. They were revised in 1938 and the following rates apply to assessments made after 30th June, 1938:—The rate is $\frac{18750}{37500}$ d. for the first £ of value in excess of £5,000, then it increases uniformly by $\frac{1}{37500}$ d. for every increase of £1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on a taxable value of £75,000; and the tax is $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every £ in excess of that amount.

Absentee owners are required to pay ½d. in the £ on the value up to £5,000 and the rate on higher values is ½d. more than the corresponding rate payable by a resident. These rates represent an increase of 11.1 per cent. on the rates in force at 30th June, 1938.

Lands exempt from taxation are those owned by a State, municipality, or other public authority, by savings banks, friendly societies, or trade unions, and those used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, grounds owned by clubs, etc., and used for sports (except golf and horse-racing), and pastoral lands leased from the Crown.

The following table gives particulars regarding taxable lands held in New South Wales at the 30th June each year, 1930 to 1936. Details relating to each State and the Commonwealth are shown in the annual reports of the Commonwealth Commissioner of Taxation.

Table 368.—Federal Land Tax, Value of Taxable Lands in New South Wales.

	Tax	able Lands a	t 30th June	Tax As	Area of			
Year.	Improve	ł Value.	Unimprov	ed Value.			Country Lands	
	Town.	Country.	Town.	Country.	.Town.	Country.	Assessed.	
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£	£	acres 000	
1930	142,828	120,618	80,106	64,698	1,035,636	547,682	32,325	
1931	129,350	105,941	68,416	54,458	800,223	405,384	31,035	
1932	126,024	94,737	65,046	50,568	501,832	232,782	31,626	
1933	135,061	111,088	60,560	51,895	370,849	182,833	32,924	
1934	132,276	113,407	60,231	51,895	376,510	185,788	33,200	
1935	135,468	112,838	59,678	51,412	380,601	184,438	32,814	
1936	142,679	114,680	64,079	53,227	428,331	204,459	32,391	
1937	144,572	117,429	63,920	53,948	436,692	208,651	32,785	

The tax assessed in the Commonwealth on land held at 30th June was £3,116,253 in 1930, £1,145,381 in 1935, £1,255,834 in 1936 and £1,277,585 in 1937. The sharp decline in the amount of tax was due to a fall in land values and to reductions in rates of tax, viz., 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. in 1932 and 25 per cent. in 1933.

Commonwealth Income Tax.

The Commonwealth as well as the various States, levies a tax on incomes. The Federal tax was first levied as a war measure in the year ended 30th June, 1916. It is payable by residents and absentees in respect of income derived from sources within Australia and Papua.

Incomes are assessed for taxation in the year following that in which they are derived, the returns for assessment being made up for the twelve months ended 30th June or such other date as is approved by the Commissioner. The tax is usually payable before the next succeeding 30th June.

Towards the end of 1923 arrangements were made between the Commonwealth and the States (except Western Australia) by which the State Commisioners of Taxation collect the Commonwealth as well as the State income tax and the Commonwealth contributes a proportion of the working expenses of the State taxation departments. In Western Australia the Commonwealth collects both Federal and State taxes. The arrangement obviates the necessity for taxpayers to supply separate returns for State and Federal purposes.

Exemptions.—The incomes exempt from Income Tax include the salary of the Governor-General and of the Governor of a State; the official salary of the representative in Australia of the government of another country; of a foreign consul, a trade commissioner of any part of the British Empire other than Australia, and of members of their staff temporarily resident in Australia (subject to certain conditions as to reciprocity); the remuneration paid to a person not a resident of Australia for expert advice to the Government or as a member of a Royal Commission; income derived by representatives of certain educational, scientific, religious and sporting associations visiting Australia; the revenue of a municipal corporation or other local governing body or public corporation; the income of religious, scientific, charitable or public educational institutions; of trade unions or associations of employers; a society not carried on for the gain of individual members being a friendly society or one established for the encouragement of music, art, science, literature, or for the development of aviation, or of the agricultural, pastoral, manufacturing or industrial resources of Australia; incomes of provident and superannuation funds and trust funds for public charitable purposes, pensions paid under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, income derived from a mining property in Australia or New Guinea worked for the purpose of obtaining gold or gold and copper if gold represents at least 40 per cent. of the output.

Assessable Income.—In addition to the items set out in the Act, which include certain capital profits, any receipt in the nature of income is assessable unless exempted under the Act.

A resident of Australia, in addition to being liable for tax upon income derived or deemed to be derived in Australia, is liable also upon income derived from all sources outside Australia, unless such income is liable to tax, or the goods from the sale of which the income is derived, is subject to royalty or export duty, in any country outside Australia.

A non-resident of Australia is assessable upon income derived or deemed to be derived in Australia.

Taxable income broadly speaking is gross income less expenses incurred in earning it and (except in respect of companies) less the concessional deductions and statutory exemption.

Concessional deductions allowed to resident taxpayers include £50 in respect of the spouse of the taxpayer, or, in the case of a widower or widow, of a female relative having the care of the taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, provided such spouse or relative is wholly maintained and whose separate net income does not exceed £50; £50 for each child under the age of 16 years, medical expenses not exceeding £50 and funeral expenses not

exceeding £20 for taxpayer, his spouse or children under 21 years; an amount not exceeding £100 in the aggregate as payments to superannuation funds, friendly societies, and life assurance premiums. Certain other deductions in the nature of concessional deductions are allowable, e.g., State income tax, Federal and State land tax, non income-producing rates, calls paid on shares in a mining company or syndicate mining for gold, silver, base metals, rare mineral or oil, or carrying on afforestation in Australia; gifts to the following public bodies—hospitals, benevolent institutions, authorities engaged in research into causes, prevention or cure of disease in human beings, animals or plants, universities, public memorials relating to the Great War; sums paid or set apart as pensions or retiring allowances for the personal benefit of employees who are or were employed in the taxpayer's business.

These deductions are allowable from income in the following order:—Personal exertion, property other than dividends, dividends.

Statutory exemption in the case of resident taxpayers, and absentees since 1936-37, (other than companies) amounting to £250 less £1 for every £2 by which the income exceeds £250, is allowed from income in the following order:—Property other than dividends, dividends, and personal exertion.

Rate of Tax—Individuals.—The rates of tax on income from personal exertion were increased by 10 per cent. in 1939 and were as follow in respect of income derived in the year 1938-39.

(a) On taxable income not exceeding £6,900— $\frac{96.7725}{100} \times \left(3d. + \frac{\text{Taxable Income}}{160}\right) \text{pence in the £.}$

(b) On taxable income exceeding £6,900—

First £6,900 @ 44.63632d. Balance @ 87.09525d.

On taxable income from property the following rates apply:-

(a) On taxable income not exceeding £500—

$$\frac{113.85}{100} \times \left(3d. + \frac{\text{Taxable Income}}{100}\right)$$
 pence in the £.

(b) On taxable income not exceeding £1,500—

$$\frac{113.85}{100} \times \left(1d. + \frac{\text{Taxable Income} \times 14}{1,000}\right)$$
 pence in the f.

(c) On taxable income not exceeding £3,700—

$$\frac{113.85}{100}$$
 × $\left(4\frac{3}{4}$ d. + $\frac{\text{Taxable Income} \times 23}{2,000}\right)$ pence in the £.

(d) On taxable income exceeding £3,700—

First £3,700 @ 53.85105d. Balance @ 102.465d.

Where income is derived from agricultural or pastoral pursuits the rate is determined by averaging the whole income over a period of not more than five years. This principle of averaging was applied to other income from 1922 to 1937-38; then it was restricted to income from the rural industries.

Minimum Tax.—The minimum amount of tax is 10s.

Companies Tax is levied on the net income of a company. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, also the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. A life assurance company is allowed a deduction equal to 4 per cent. of a part of the calculated liabilities. Dividends paid by companies are assessable in the hands of the shareholder. With the exception of dividends paid to absentee holding companies, a rebate of tax is allowed of the lesser amount of (a) the tax on the dividends calculated at the rate payable by companies for the year of tax, and (b) the rate of tax payable by the shareholder on income from property.

Companies.—The rate of tax payable in respect of income derived in 1938-39 is 2s. in the £. Tax at this rate is payable also by a company in respect of debentures used in Australia or money lodged at interest with the company in Australia, on all interest, paid or credited to a non-resident company, and on the amount in excess of £250 paid or credited to a non-resident individual.

The company rate was 1s. in the £ on income derived in 1936-37 and 1s. 1.8d. in 1937-38.

Particulars of the number and amount of taxable incomes according to grade are shown in the annual reports of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation.

Commonwealth Estate Duties.

The Estates Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1914, provided for the imposition of a duty on properties of persons who died after the commencement of the Act. The rate of tax is 1 per cent. of the value of the estate where the total value exceeds £1,000, but does not exceed £2,000, and an additional one-fifth per cent. for every thousand pounds, or part thereof, in excess of £2,000, the maximum being 15 per cent. of the value of the estate.

A reduction to two-thirds of the above rates is allowed if the estate is left to the widow, children, or grandchildren of the testator.

The rates of tax have remained unchanged since the inception of the Act.

Customs, Excise and Primage Duties.

The exclusive power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and of the ad valorem primage duty levied since July, 1930, on a wide range of imports, are published in the chapter "Commerce" of this Year Book.

Sales Tax.

A sales tax or locally manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers or consumers, and by importers on taxable goods imported by retailers, consumers and users. The tax is not charged on sales by manufacturers or merchants to other manufacturers or merchants (unless the goods are for use by the purchaser).

Many goods are exempt from the tax, and the general exemptions include primary products produced in Australia, goods sold for export and goods sold to a Government or statutory authority. The list of exemptions was extended considerably from time to time between June, 1931, and October, 1936.

The rate of tax was 2½ per cent. of sale value, as from 1st August, 1930. Subsequent changes were as follows:

Date.			Per cent.	Date.		Per cent
1930—1st August			$2\frac{1}{2}$	1936—11th September		4
1931—11th July	•••		6	1938—22nd September	•••	5
1983—26th October		•••	5	1939—9th September		6.

The amount of sales tax collected in New South Wales was £3,207,349 in 1931-32, £3,276,383 in 1937-38 and £3,849,015 in 1938-39.

Flour Tax.

In order to obtain funds to assist wheatgrowers during a period of low prices for wheat, a flour tax was levied by the Commonwealth in December, 1933, when it replaced a levy in New South Wales by the State Government. The rate of tax was £4 5s. per ton (2,000 lb.) from 4th December, 1933, until it terminated on 31st May, 1934. It was imposed again at the rate of £2 12s. 6d. per ton from 7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936.

The Commonwealth tax was imposed again in December, 1938, or flour used for home consumption as part of a scheme adopted by the Commonwealth and the States to ensure to wheat growers a payable price for wheat used for home consumption. The scheme is described in the chapter of this Year Book entitled "Agriculture", where the changes in rates of tax are also shown.

The rate of tax is based on the approximate difference between the export parity price of wheat and the home consumption price, but may not exceed £7 10s. per ton (2,000lb.) of flour. It is fixed on the recommendation of a Commonwealth Advisory Committee.

Wool Levy.

A wool tax is levied by the Commonwealth on wool grown in Australia and shorn on or after 1st July, 1936—except dead or skin wool. The rate may not exceed 6d. per bale, 3d. per fadge or butt, or 1d. per bag, and these maximum rates have been levied since the tax was introduced. The proceeds are paid from Consolidated Revenue into a special fund to be used for publicity and research for the benefit of the wool growing industry. The amount collected in Australia was £72,805 in 1936-37, £77,523 in 1937-38 and £74,396 in 1938-39, the collections in New South Wales being £32,617, £32,701 and £28,949 respectively.

Gold Tax.

Gold produced in Australia or in any Australian Territory and delivered on or after 15th September, 1939; to the Commonwealth Banksis subject to taxation by the Commonwealth. Wrought gold and gold coin are exempt from the tax and prospectors are granted a rebate of taxs in respect of the first 25 ounces of gold in any year. The taxs is collected by the Commonwealth Bank which deducts the amount from the purchase price

payable to producers or other persons. The rate of tax varies according to the price of gold and is one-half of the amount by which the price exceeds £9 per ounce fine. Collections are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Funds except the amount derived from gold produced in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, which is paid into a trust account to be expended for the defence and other purposes of the territory.

STATE FINANCE.

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1939, are listed in Table 381. Of these the following constitute the chief operating accounts:—

The Consolidated Revenue Fund which was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The funds of the Railways, Transport Trusts and Sydney Harbour Trust relating to the State-owned transport services are described in some detail in the chapter "Trade Transport and Communication" of this Year Book.

Particulars of the Closer Settlement Fund for the promotion of land settlement are shown on page 455.

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund and the State Transport (Coordination) Fund dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles are described in the chapter "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles."

The Special Deposits Account is an account in the Treasury books for recording transactions relating to sums held by or deposited with the Treasurer, which the Treasurer directs to be carried to the Special Deposits Account. The funds in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time subject to certain regulations and the issue of warrants.

Within this division of the public accounts are numerous individual accounts, as illustrated in Table 384. Many of them are subsidiary to the funds already mentioned and are restricted in their operations to special purposes, such as the purchase of stores, making of advances, etc. Some, however, are important operating accounts similar in character to the Consolidated Revenue, Railways and Closer Settlement Funds. Examples of these are the Main Roads Accounts, Public Vehicles Account, Burrinjuck Electricity Supply Account and Government Insurance Office Accounts.

The General Loan Account into which are paid moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. Expenditure on works, services and redemptions is debited to the account in the year in which it is voted by Parliament. There is also a Loans Expenditure Suspense Account, to which are debited amounts expended on works and services which it is proposed to debit to General Loan Account, and which are voted by Parliament and debited to General Loan Account in the year after they are expended.

All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under an Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year unapplied appropriations and balances of appropriations made by a Loan Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

Measures to secure the investigation of proposals for the construction of public works, whether from loan or revenue funds, are prescribed by the Public Works Act, 1912. With certain exceptions, proposals regarding works estimated to cost more than £20,000 are to be submitted for report to a Parliamentary Committee on Public Works, as described on page 25.

Revenue Accounts of New South Walcs.

The tables of revenue and expenditure presented in this chapter relate to a period of eleven years from 1928-29. Comparisons with earlier years are rendered obscure by a series of far-reaching changes in the composition and form of the public accounts which took place between 1924-25 and 1927-28. Further modifications of book-keeping procedure have been adopted since 1928-29. These relate chiefly to the practice adopted since 1931-32 of deducting certain items of departmental revenue from the expenditure of departments and including net amounts in the accounts; previously gross amounts of revenue and expenditure were shown. The scope of the tables has not been subject to major adjustments, however, hence they are of value in comparing the balance on revenue accounts.

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Governmental section of the State accounts, the chief business undertakings of the State and the road vehicles registry and traffic control branch is shown in Table 369 below. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field usually embraced within the State Budget. The special roads funds are considered separately on page 452.

The Governmental section relates to the administrative functions of Government, including the provision of social services. Since 1st July, 1933, these have been within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but prior thereto special funds existed for Family Endowment and Unemployment Relief. These funds, together with the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, are on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, but the revenue and working expenses of the business undertakings are on an "income and

expenditure" basis. The public debt charges represent the actual cash payments of interest, exchange on interest and sinking fund in respect of all activities included in the table.

Table 369.—State Revenue and Expenditure, 1929 to 1939.

				Reven	ne.			
Year ended			Business	undertak	ings.			
30th June.	Govern- mental.	Railways. Tramy au Omnib		l Ha	Harbour.		Road Transport and Traffic Fund.	Total State Revenue.
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	21,915 22,357 21,766 25,098 21,857 21,439 23,174 25,471 27,633	£000. 19,614 17,82' 15,200 15,400 14,894 16,000 16,95- 17,814	7 3,66 3,15 3,55 3,60 3,44 3,66 3,66 4,5	0. 458 903 058 305 318 465 618 758 7928 295 374	840 840 832 880 856 968 1,041 1,094 1,186 1,156	£000. 307 296 299 273 272 276 294 303 321 369	£000. 415 366 382 425 450 489 529 577 611	£000. 46,241 44,959 42,175 41,543 45,355 41,769 42,772 45,719 49,159 53,546 51,710
				Expe	nditure.			
			Business U Working E			ı		
	Govern- mental (c) (Ordinary Depart- mental).	Railways.	Tramways and Omnibuses	Sydney Harbour.	Hunte Distric Water and Sewerag	t and Traffic Fund.	Public Debt Charge.(b)	Total State Expen- diture.
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	. 17,591 . 19,866 . 21,386 . 18,868 . 16,389 . 15,935 . 17,370 . 18,219 . 20,429	£000. 14,978 14,962 12,900 12,533 12,021 11,295 11,606 11,946 12,406 13,655 14,321	£000. 3,836 3,626 3,106 3,047 2,829 2,751 2,997 3,155 3,305 3,821 3,956	£000. 369 381 275 246 223 233 275 288 298 349 380	9	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18,522 14,648 13,791 13,718 14,062 14,217 14,542	£000. 48,160 48,691 50,028 56,195 49,062 44,977 45,073 47,410 49,082 53,496 54,163

⁽a) Excluding interest, exchange and sinking fund charges. (b) Interest, exchange and sinking fund, (c) Excludes £800,000 contribution from Consolidated Revenue to meet losses on developmental railways.

The accounts of the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Board were excluded from the State accounts as from 1st July, 1938. As from that date the Board has operated as an independent statutory body with power to arrange its own finances in accordance with the authority granted by Parliament.

An amount of £800,000 in each year, being a contribution by the Consolidated Revenue Fund towards losses incurred on developmental railway lines, has been eliminated from both Governmental expenditure and Railway revenue. These are, therefore, lower by £800,000 than the amounts shown in Tables 375 and 378 respectively.

The larger business undertakings exercise an important influence on the budgetary position. With the exception of the Tramways in 1930-31, the annual revenue obtained by each has been sufficient to pay working expenses but heavy deficiencies have been incurred in some years after debiting interest and other public debt charges. In the case of the railways substantial deficiencies were incurred in each year up to 1935-36. There were small surpluses in the next two years followed by a further deficiency of £1,171,522 in 1938-39. The tram and omnibus services have shown surpluses since 1932-33, but were operated at a loss in the preceding four years. Except for the three years 1930-31 to 1932-33 the Sydney Harbour services have returned surpluses. The net results of these undertakings after allocating public debt charges are shown in Table 378 in respect of 1938-39, and comparative results for a series of years are contained in the chapters "Railways and Tramways" and "Shipping" of this Year Book.

The annual surpluses and deficiencies based on the foregoing aggregate statement of revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

Table 370.—State Revenue, Annual Surplus or Deficiency, 1929 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Deficiency.	Year ended 30th June.	Deficiency.	Year ended 30th June.	Deficiency.
1929 1930 1931 1932	£ 1,919,033 3,732,194 7,852,443 14,651,253	1933 1934 1935 1936	£ 3,707,015 3,208,391 2,301,170 1,690,781	1937 1938 1939	£ *77,124 *49,839 2,453,329

* Surplus.

The balances have been struck after the payment of substantial sums to the National Debt Sinking Fund. Such payments in respect of the accounts covered by the table amounted to £1,548,260 in 1938-39 and £11,447,405 for the eleven years ended 30th June, 1939. The total payments to the sinking fund, including those from road and other funds, Commonwealth contributions and interest earnings, are shown in Table 401.

The exceptionally large deficiency in 1931-32 was due partly to special causes, viz., the collection in 1932-33 of certain revenues normally collectable in 1931-32 and the payment in 1931-32 of a substantial amount of expenditure normally payable in 1930-31.

Governmental Receipts.

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years, together with the amounts per head of population.

TABLE	371	Governmental	Receipts.	.1935 to	1939.

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				Year e	ended 30th J	June.	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Classification.		1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Contribution by Commonwealth Lowards Low					Amount.		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			£	£	£	£	£
Contribution by Commonwealth towards Interest	Taxes		2,917,411 12,056,106 1,599,000 1,389,589 3,477,416	14,125,654 1,699,549 1,479,753 2,952,172	16,371,822 1,791,594 1,477,914 2,912,249	17,917,771 1,871,754 1,562,419 3,363,837	2,917,411 17,500,241 1,656,888 1,688,601 2,658,921 26,422,062
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				Per He	ad of Popul	ation.	
Total 8 2 9 8 14 6 9 10 0 10 4 0 9 13 3	Interest		1 2 2 4 11 6 0 12 2 0 10 6 1 6 5	1 2 0 5 6 4 0 12 9 0 11 2 1 2 3	1 1 9 6 2 2 0 13 4 0 11 0 1 1 9	1 1 6 6 12 4 0 0 13 10 0 11 6 1 4 10	1 1 4 6 8 0 0 12 2 0 12 4 0 19 5

Taxes represented 66.2 per cent. of the receipts in 1938-39. Details of these taxes are shown in Table 360, together with motor taxes, fees, etc., which are paid into special funds.

The Commonwealth grants credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund include the amount of £2,917,411, which is payable annually in terms of the Financial Agreement described on page 476, and the special grants shown as miscellaneous receipts in Table 374. Certain Commonwealth grants are paid into special funds, the principal being grants for roads and contributions to the national debt sinking fund established to provide for repayment of the State loan debt (see page 478). The system of Federal aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges" of this Year Book.

Land, Forestry, and Mining Revenue of the State.

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Approximately 48,303,000 acres have been absolutely alienated, 20,219,000 acres are in course of sale on terms, and 113,711,000 acres are occupied by landholders at rental under various leasehold tenures. Unoccupied lands include 15,803,000 acres of reservations, roads and beds of lakes and rivers. About 3,211,000 acres were available for selection on 30th June, 1939.

In a considerable area the State has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, there are approximately 6,500,000 acres of State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas which return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 372.—Governmental	Revenue,	Receipts	from	Land,
Minerals	and Fore	ests.		

	Year ended 30th June—						
Particulars.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.		
	£	£	£	£	£		
Receipts from Sales	805,063	835,170	865,936	829,025	728,733		
Rentals for Leases, Fees and other Receipts	532,597	551,260	562,785	561,793	530,891		
Royalties on Minerals, Reuts for Mining Leases, etc Forestry—Royalties, Rentals, etc.	168,939 92,396	214,795 98,324	259,453 $103,420$	372,257 108,679	268,392 128,872		
_ , , ,	1.599,000	1,699,549	1.791.594	1.871,754	<u>-</u> -		

The interest on deferred sales and rentals for leases of land are classified as revenue.

Royalties on minerals and one-half of the royalties from timber and other forestry receipts are payable to Consolidated Revenue Fund. The balance of the forestry receipts is not included in the accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but is paid to a special fund and set apart for afforestation. Payments to the special fund amounted to £84,454 in 1934-35, £91,538 in 1935-36, £97,128 in 1936-37, £96,592 in 1937-38, and £108,478 in 1938-39.

Royalties on minerals, which constitute the principal item of mining revenue, are subject to fluctuation, royalty being assessed in some cases on the profits of the mining companies and in other cases on the quantity of minerals produced. The bulk of the receipts from this source is paid in respect of coal-mining.

Receipts for Services Rendered.

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 373.—Governmental Revenue, Receipts for Services Rendered.

	Year ended 30th June					
Particulars,	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc	291,115	304,979	330,122	356,785	369,338	
Fecs-	400 010	455.50		105 701	192,367	
Registrar-General	138,918	157,458	177,117	197,791		
Law Courts	182,386	191,210	204,591	221,291	246,525	
Valuation of Land	29,015	61,820	44,870	47,343	47,822	
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc	353,114	356,893	338,510	319,352	389,419	
Charge for Collection of Motor Taxes	69.077	37,197	l	,		
Maintenance of Immates of Public Institutions	35,154	28,840	23.165	29,245	23,512	
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	95,628	101,650	105,941	106,346	108,748	
Other	195,181	239,706	253,598	284,266	310,870	
Total	1,389,588	1,479,753	1,477,914	1,562,419	1,688,601	

Receipts from pilotage, harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., in ports other than Sydney and Port Kembla, are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust Fund (Maritime Services Board),

and those collected at Port Kembla are paid into the Port Kembla Haulage and Shipment Account. Both of these accounts are operated as separate business undertakings. The charge for the collection of motor taxes was derived from a percentage levy on the taxes which was abolished on 31st December, 1935. Amounts deducted from the proceeds of vehicle registration fees to meet the cost of services rendered by the police in regulating traffic and registering vehicles and licensing drivers are not taken to account as receipts, but are applied to the reduction of expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts were £203,420 in 1934-35, £194,787 in 1935-36, £237,104 in 1936-37, £425,485 in 1937-38 and £442,585 in 1938-39.

Receipts for the principal services rendered to the Commonwealth Government in 1938-39 were:—Maintenance of old-age and invalid pensioners in State institutions £42,027; contribution for services of magistrates, £1,320; and other, £1,913.

General Miscellaneous Receipts.

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group, a substantial part of the total amount being interest collections:—

Table 374.—Governmental Revenue, General Miscellaneous Receipts.

		Year e	nded 30th J	une—	
Particulars,	1935.	1936,	1937.	1938.	1939.
Interest Collections— Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drain-	£	£	£	£	£
age Board Advances	202,296	201,237	193,226	187,543	90,930
Country Towns Water Supply & Sewerage	166,001	184,119	160.605	170,799	120,941
Rural Bank, Agencies		54,804	106,880	107,327	99,636
Daily Credit Balances with Banks	7,145	5,963	13,755	16,608	12,620
Advances to Necessitous Farmers	33,116	28,900	10,918	9,253	7,514
Advances for Wire-netting	12,755	14,655	22,580	17,621	11,631
Other Interest	132,434	110,618	96,376	143,564	127,148
Rents of Bulldings, Wharves, etc	32,087	35,017	31,724	32,323	32,102
Fines and Forfeitures	64,091	86,189	73,133	68,907	73,601
Darling Harbour Resumed Area	39,829	41,525	44,008	46,059	46,724
Repayments-Advances for Unemployment		00.00	0	01 500	90.073
Relief	22,813	30,897 44,440	$24,649 \\ 134,372$	21,583 113,494	16,433
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years	44,201 705,047	613,342	385,707	421,196	288,721
State Lotteries (Gross Pro it)		736,300	766,040	845,750	905,440
State Superannuation Board—Repayment of	070,000	100,000	100,040	010,100	000,110
part Employers' contributions and Interest					
thereon	328,728	328,728	328,728	328,728	328,728
Tourist Bureau Collections			05,833	122,198	122,052
Prisou Industries	65,537	59,499	59,696	62,724	64,278
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments	57,118	63,427	69,642	65,635	75,169
Water Conservation and Irrigation-Rents,					00.010
Rates, etc	16,884	19,881	21,337	22,711	20,918
Commonwealth Government-State's share		005.000	107.000	FO 000	£0,000
of special grants	786,000	205,000	197,000	50,000 509,314	74,262
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	84,734	87,631	76,040	209,514	14,202
Total	3,477,416	2,952,172	2,912,240	3,363,337	2,658,921

In 1937-38 the item "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" included a sum of £442,230, representing working profits and surpluses from the realisation of certain State industrial enterprises. These consisted of the following:—State Brickworks £192,757, State Monier Pipe and Reinforced Concrete Works £157,674, and State Metal Quarries £91,799.

The Special Commonwealth grants of £50,000 in 1937-38 and 1938-39 were portions of grants of £79,000 for training youths and placing them in employment. The amounts of £50,000 were credited to revenue to offset expenditure in supplementing wages paid, to young men placed as apprentices in skilled trades. The balance of £29,000 in each year was set aside in a Special Deposits Account for technical education.

Interest receipts comprise miscellaneous amounts only and do not include large sums taken to account as land revenue in respect of Crown lands sold on the instalment system.

Governmental Expenditure.

The Governmental expenditure from revenues and amount per head of population during the last five years are shown in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure, classified according to functions as here shown, includes the amount of £800,000 per year contributed to meet losses on developmental railways. The amount of ordinary departmental expenditure shown in the following table exceeds that shown in Table 369 by £800,000 per year for this reason.

Table 375.—Governmental Expenditure, Functional Classification, 1935 to 1939.

		Year	ended 30th	June—	
Classification,	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938,	1939.
Ordinary Departmental—		£	Amount.	£	£
Legislative and General Administration (ex	£	± .	£		ı.
clusive of Interest, etc., shown below) Maintenance of Law, Order, and Publi	1,285,850	1,450,173	1,504,194	1,767,908	1,625,818
Safety Regulation of Trade and Industry	70 100	$\begin{array}{c c} 2,485,561 \\ 82,323 \end{array}$	2,552,723 90,636	2,747,601 107,144	$2,788,494 \\ 114,245$
Education	0.031 501	4,199,828	4,392,728	5,051,547	5,364;801
Science, Art and Research	55,532	59,573	-86,764	71,287	73,624
Rublic Health and Recreation	1,719,636	1,849,889	2,031,813	2,276,957	2,330,917
Social Amelioration* War Obligations	4,593,328 87,113	5,243,290 70,583	5,306,685 75,682	5,899;861 90,772	5,206,773 73,945
Development and Maintenance of Stat		10,300	10,002		10,040
Resources	2,416,139	2,486,348 243,014	2,747;892 230,274	2,938,939 277,038	3,288,413 363,032
Total Ordinary Departmental .	16,734,928	18,170,582	19,019,391	21,229,054	21,230,062
Public Debt Chargest-					
Interest	. 5,652,998	5,513,987	5,084,521	5,375,793	. 5,941,385
Exchange on Interest	764,287	706,056	.633,273	668,389	697,380 1,448,494
Sinking bund	827;311	1,077,000	1,199,725	778,012	1,440,494
Total Public Debt Charges	7,214,596	7,297,043	6,917,519	6,822,194	8,087,259
Total Governmental	.: 23,979,524	25,467,625	25,936,910	28,051,248	29,317,321
	1	Per He	ad of Popul	ation.	i———
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	.£ s. d.
Ordinary Departmenta!— Legislative and General Administration Maintenance of Law, Order and Publi	0 9 9	0 10 11	0 11 3	0 13 1	0,11 11
Safety	0 17 9	0.18 9	0 19 0	1 0 3	1 0 5
Regulation of Trade and Industry	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 10
	1 9 9 5	1 11 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 17 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
Deable II-although Done - 41-	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 16 10	0 17 0
Social Amelioration*	. 1 14 11	1 19 6	1 19 7	2 3 7	1 18 1
War Obligations	0 0 8	.0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 7
Development and Maintenance of Star Resources	. 0. 1.0 1	0.18 9	1 0 6	1 1 8	1 4 0
7 1 Q	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 1 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 2 8
Total Ordinary Departmental .	. 6 7 .1	6.16 10	7 1 11	7 16 9	7 .15 4
Public Debt Charges†— Interest	2 2 11	0.1.2	1 17 11	1 19 8	2 3 6
Evolune on Interest	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 4 9	0 4 11	0 5 1
Sinking Fund	0 0	0 8 1	0 8 11	0 5 9	.0:10 7
Total Public Debt Charges	2 15 0	2 14 11	··2 :11 7	2 10 4	2 19 2
'Total'Governmental	. 9 2 1	9 11 59	9 13 6	10 7 11	10.14 6

[•] Exclusive of Interest, Exchange and Sinking Fund contribution on Loans expended on Unemployment Relief, which are included under Public-Debt charges in this table.

† See comment following this table.

The public debt charges shown in the above table exclude amounts of interest, exchange and sinking fund paid from earnings of business undertakings, etc. They represent the balance paid from Governmental revenues of the State. The total amounts of public debt charges paid in respect of all State activities are shown in Table 399, relating to interest and exchange, and Table 401, relating to sinking fund.

Fluctuations in the public debt charges paid from the Governmental accounts are due mainly to the failure of business undertakings to earn their full allocation of the public debt charges in the year in which they fall due. In accordance with the accountancy methods employed, the public debt charges, as paid, are debited to the Governmental section of the accounts, being offset by recoups from business undertakings and other activities of amounts chargeable to them. When undertakings are unable to pay their due proportion of the debt charges the amount of the shortage remains as a charge to the Governmental account to be repaid by the undertaking to the account when finances permit. Such arrears of public debt charges, when paid by undertakings, are included in the year of payment as a Governmental receipt, under the heading "General Miscellaneous Receipts—Repayments to Credit of Votes, Previous Years," as in Table 374.

The following table shows an objective classification of the Governmental expenditure during the last three years:—

Table 376.—Governmental Expenditure, Objective Classification, 1937 to 1939.

	Year	ended 30th June	
Object or Service.	1937.	1938,	1939.
	£	£	£
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of			0.780:000
Salaries	7,808,921	8,739,796	$9,\!172,\!836$
Maintenance and Working Expenses—			
Subsidiary Staff Charges	$147,\!123$	151,970	151,170
Expenses in connection with Buildings	377,481	466,256	503,358
Subsistence and Transport Expenses	357,927	378,665	436,761
General Expenses—Stores, Stationery,			
Provisions, etc	1,217,812	1,305,614	1,343,742
Interest, Exchange and Sinking Fund *	6,917,519	6,822,194	8,087,259
Exchange on Payments other than Interest	59,241	55,031	•••
Other Services—			
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	1,256,783	1,597,781	1,722,380
Food Relief Payments	1,114,950	1,263,901	1,419,836
Family Endowment Payments	1,595,183	1,469,932	1,363,833
Grants, Loans and Advances for Relief for	, ,		
Unemployed	999,122	1,474,748	410,765
Relief of Deserted Wives, etc	208,653	219,605	244,915
Charitable Services	280,504	$226,\!114$	269,822
Pensions and Gratuities	1,283,265	1,319,060	1,310,199
Maintenance of Public Works and Services	362,279	447,652	473,737
Contribution to Losses on Developmental	= - ,	,,	,
Railways	800,000	800,000	800,000
Other	1,150,147	1,312,929	1,606,708
.Total £	25,936,910	28,051,248	29,317,321

^{*} The amounts here shown are the balance of public debt charges not recouped to Governmental accounts by business undertakings, etc.

Road and Traffic Funds.

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into special funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. The constitution of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport (Coordination) and Main Roads), together with particulars of the rates of taxes, fees, charges, etc., their allocation as between the various funds and manner of their disposal, are described in the chapter, "Motor and Other Licensed Vehicles," of this Year Book.

The following table shows, for each of the last three years, a brief classification of the receipts and payments of each fund; also a summary of the operations of the funds. The Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which is included in the aggregate statement of State revenue and expenditure shown in Table 369, is repeated herein in order that the special finances provided by the State for road and traffic purposes may be viewed as a whole.

Table 377.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., Receipts and Payments, 1937 to 1939.

	Ye	ar ended 30th J	une.
Particulars.	1937.	1938.	1939.
'		Receipts.	
Road Transport and Traffic Fund— Registration Fees, Drivers Licenses, etc Exchange, Search Fees, Miscellaneous	£ 525,815 3,568	£ 572,988 3,545	£ 607,281 3,990
Total	529,383	576,533	611,271
Public Vehicles Fund (Special Deposits Account)— Tax on Public Motor Vehicles Service License Fees (Motor Omnibus)	43,398	42,205 11,340	59,123 12,093
Total	53,922	53,545	71,216
State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund— License Fees Charges on Commercial Motor Transport—	22,853	24,731	25,811
Passenger	29,110	13,677 $36,878$ $1,575$ 406	$12,283 \\ 40,506 \\ 1,555 \\ 446$
Total	67,764	77,267	80,601
Main Roads Special Deposits Account— Tax on Motor Vehicles (Other than Public Motor Vehicles)	1,707,488	1,883,569	2,004,027
Total All Funds— Tax on Motor Vehicles Registration Fees, Drivers, Licenses, etc Special Licenses, Fees and Charges on Commor	1,750,886 525,815	1,925,774 572,988	2,063,150 607,281
cial Motor Vehicles Miscellaneous—Exchange, Search Fees, etc	77,850 4,006	88,201 3,951	$92,248 \\ 4,436$
Total Receipts	2,358,557	2,590,914	2,767,115

Table 377.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., Receipts and Payments, 1937 to 1939
—continued.

Particulars.	Year	ended 30th Ju	ne.
r atoculais,	1937.	1938.	1939.
		Payments.	
	£	£	£
Road Transport and Traffic Fund—			V0.4.6
Administration, Traffic and Transport Control	335,141	544,963	584,957
Provision of Traffic Facilities	4,429	$9,083 \\ 22,487$	9,85 7 16,45 7
Payments to Road Making Authorities	189,813	44,467	10,407
Total	529,383	576,533	611,271
Public Vehicles Fund (Special Deposits Account)—		_	
Provision of Traffic Facilities	2,705	12,871	10,125
Payments to Road Making Authorities	17,682	16,978	28,349
", ", Tramways	4,903	5,655	7,312
Total	25,290	35,504	45,786
State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund—			
Administration and Thomas and Control	20,774	24,309	36,302
Downsonts to Doil-one	50,752	46,351	98,728
,, ,, Tramways	12,252	126	65
Total	83,778	70,786	135,095
		·	
Main Roads Special Deposits Account— Payments to Road Making Authorities	1,707,488	1,883,569	2,004,627
Total All Funds—	0.55.07.5	F60 050	601.050
Administration, Traffic and Transport Control		569,272	621,259
Provision of Traffic Facilities	7,134	$21,954 \\ 1,923,034$	19,982 $2,048,833$
Payments to Road Making Authorities Railways and Tramways	1,914,983 67,907	52,132	2,040,033
" " Railways and Tramways	07,807		
Total Payments	2,345,939	2,566,392	2,796,179

Of the funds distributed amongst road making authorities, the major part is paid to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts to municipal and shire councils.

The Main Roads Special Deposit Account, as shown in the table, is an intermediate account into which are paid the taxes collected by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways in respect of motor vehicles other than public motor vehicles. The balance at the credit of this account is then transferred, in the prescribed proportions, to the funds of the Main Roads Department, viz., County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and Country Main Roads Fund. In addition to the taxes raised by the State, the Main Roads Department receives substantial sums from a portion of the tax levied on petrol by the Commonwealth Government, contributions by municipal and shire councils and loan votes by the State. The finances of the Main Roads Department, and the system of Federal aid for roads, are reviewed in the chapter, "Roads and Bridges."

ACCOUNTS OF STATE ENTERPRISES.

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings; viz., railways, tramways, motor omnibuses, and Sydney

Harbour works. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loau funds. Their financial operations on revenue account were included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund on a receipts and payments basis until 30th June, 1928, when a separate account in respect of each undertaking was opened in the State Treasury. Since that date their annual accounts have been kept on a revenue and expenditure basis and these combined with the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Road Transport and Traffic Fund form the State Revenue Budget.

On 1st April, 1925, the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board was constituted an autonomous body and its finances ceased to be recorded in the Treasury accounts. Similar action was taken in connection with the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Board on 1st July, 1938; previously the accounts of this undertaking had been treated in the same manner as the railways, tramways and Sydney Harbour.

Details regarding the individual business undertakings are published in the chapters of this Year Book relating to "Railways, Tramways and Motor Omnibus Services," and "Shipping" (as to Sydney Harbour works). Particulars of their revenue and expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1939, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 378.—State	Business.	Undertakings,	Revenue	and	Expenditure,
		1938-39.			

Service			Expenditure.							
	Revenue.	Working Expenses	Interest.	Ex- change.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Surplus orr Deficit			
Business Undertakings— Railways: Trams and Omuibuses	£ 19,946,441	£_ 14,320,963	£ 5,360,000	£ 690,000	£ 747,000.	£ 21,117,963.	£ (-)1,171,522			
Metropolitan— Tramways Omnibuses	3,244,278 838,007	3,685,087	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 272,170\\ 9,267 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	35,057 1,179	36,449 833	}4,040,942	41,343			
Total, Metropolitan;	4,082,285	3,685,987	281,437	36,236	37,282	4,040,942	41,343			
Newcastle— Tramways Omnibuses	204,514 87,535	} 270,273	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 32,486\\ 1,377 \end{array}\right.$	4,119 172	4,210 45	} 312,682	(-)20,633			
Total, Newcastle	292,049	270,273	33,863	4,291	4,255	312,682	(-)20,633			
Total, Trams and Buses	4,374,334	3,956,260	315,300	40,527	41,537	4,353,624	20,710			
Sydney Harbour	1,155,627	380,120	423,341	55,230.	58,210	916,901.	238;726			
Total, Business Undertakings	25,476,402.	18,657,343	6,098,641	785,757	846,747	26,388,488	(-)912,086			

^{*} Amounts chargeable in respect of loan-capital of undertaking.

The railway revenue, as shown in the table, includes certain sums received from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; viz., a contribution of £800,000—made annually since 1928-29—towards losses incurred on developmental country lines, and £332,150 in respect of freight concessions allowed to primary producers and on the carriage and handling of coal. The classification of expenditure on the railways as in the foregoing table differs from that adopted by the Commissioner for Railways, which includes with

working expenses (£14,542,980) portion of the sinking fund charge used in writing off discarded assets, £250,815, but does not include loan management expenses £28,798 which the Commissioner appropriates from net earnings.

The working expenses of the tramways and omnibuses include interest on a temporary loan £4,854 and loan management expenses £1,744 which are treated in the accounts published by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways as appropriations from net earnings. Charges for current depreciation also are included in working expenses, the total amount of £242,523 being distributed as follows, viz.: metropolitan tramways £110,124 and omnibuses £114,342, and Newcastle tramways £4,451 and omnibuses £13,606. An appropriation of £6,205 towards arrears of tramways depreciation has been excluded from expenditure.

In addition to the business undertakings there are several State-owned utilities for the supply of essential services and, formerly, there were a number of trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation during the year 1937-38:—

Table 379.—State Enterprises, Revenue and Expenditure, 1937-38	TABLE 379.—8	State Enterprises	. Revenue an	ıd Expenditure.	. 1937-38.
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		1	Expenditure.			
Enterprise,	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Interest , and Exchange.	Sinking. Fund.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	l £	. €	£	_ € .	·£
Water Supply-	Ì				•	
Broken Hill*	45,566	.37,197	2,992		5,377	
Junee*	8,571	5,297	7,600	2,265		6,591
South-West Tableland*	21.896	12,866	27,422		l .	18,392
Electricity—	1		' .			
Burrinjuck	118,222	48,445	41,541	4,096	24,140	
Port Kembla	102,149	72,938	22,656		6,555	
Metropolitan Meat Industry	706,336	669,425	32,797	3,489	625	
Port Kembla Coal Shipment	33,595	25,224	3,231		5,140	
State Coal Mine	180,120	166,335	12,382	1,320	83	
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	270,569	174,998	227,527	.		131,956

^{*} Year ended 31st December, 1937.

The history and operations of the State trading concerns, which were known as industrial undertakings, have been described in earlier issues of this Year Book. With few exceptions, these undertakings have been closed or sold to private purchasers as going concerns, or their activities have been merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund; e.g., the Government Tourist Bureau and the Building Construction Branch. A statement of the aggregate profits and losses of the industrial undertakings which have been closed or sold, including the profits and losses on realisation, was shown on page 349 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, nor in the ordinary revenue and expenditure accounts of the Government

^{* 35355-}B

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accounts. It was established under an Act passed in 1906 and replaced as from 1st July, 1928, by a new Closer Settlement Fund, incorporating its liabilities and the Returned Soldiers Settlement Accounts. A liability of £3,544,005, being the net loan expenditure in respect of the settlement of returned soldiers, as at 30th June, 1928, was transferred to the new fund.

The working capital of the Closer Settlement Fund is derived from loan moneys made available by the State, Parliamentary appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, insurance fees paid in respect of property under the Real Property Act, and capital and interest repaid by settlers. The expenditure from the fund consists mainly of the purchase price of estates, the cost of subdivisions and improvements, advances to returned soldiers, interest and sinking fund charges on loan moneys, sums paid in respect of assurance claims under the Real Property Act, amounts for the redemption of closer settlement debentures issued in lieu of cash payments for estates, and premiums for fire insurance in respect of improvements. The fund is charged also with costs of administration.

Up to 30th June, 1939, an amount of £14,827,368 had been expended from the combined Closer Settlement Funds on the acquisition, improvement and disposal of estates and leases, and in making advances to soldier settlers. This amount consisted of cash payments to vendors and others, £9,785,939, and debentures issued in part payment for estates, £5,041,429.

At 30th June, 1939, the loan indebtedness of the fund, less £509,565 contributed to the National Debt Sinking Fund, was £12,203,184, consisting of Closer Settlement Debentures, £34,400, and Commonwealth stock and advances from General Loan Account, £12,168,784. Closer Settlement Debentures to the face value of £5,007,029 have been redeemed as follows:—£3,862,279 from General Loan Account and resources of the funds, £236,800 from the National Debt Sinking Fund and £907,950 by conversion to Commonwealth stock under the national debt conversion of 1931.

The following cash statement shows the receipts and payments of the Closer Settlement Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1939:—

Table 380.—Closer Settlement Fund, 1938-39.

RECEIPTS. Repayments of Principal, Interest a Fire Insurance Premiums Fees under Real Property Act Repayments—Previous Year's I penditure	f. d. £. 471,471 24,720 x 2	PAYMENTS. Acquisition of Land Subdivision, Maintenance, Improvement and Disposal of Land Advances to Soldier Settlers Administration Repayment of Closer Settlement Debeutures Contribution to Sinking Fund Interest Fire Insurance Premiums Claims under Real Property Act	£ 436,304 7,497 438 25,205 97,300 58,578 431,373 2,480 246
Total Reccipts Excess of Payments Total	496,193 563,228 1,059,421	Total Payments	1,059,421

The fund has been in overdraft since 1929-30. The overdraft was £812,343 at 30th June, 1935, and it declined in each subsequent year to £363,501 in 1937-38, then rose to £926,729 in 1938-39.

Balances owing to the fund in respect of purchase-money, advances, rents, and interest amounted to £13,243,917 at 30th June, 1939. This included instalments in arrears; viz., principal £571,544 and interest £595,434. Substantial sums have been written off debtors' balances as a result of reap-

praisements of the capital values of properties, and a large amount of interest has been capitalised and instalments thereon have been deferred free of interest to the end of the term of purchase.

The interest chargeable to the fund was at rates applicable to the various loans from which its capital had been obtained until 30th June, 1932. Then the rate payable on moneys due to the General Loan Account and on Commonwealth securities was reduced to 4½ per cent. and it was further reduced to 3½ per cent. in January, 1933. The rate on Closer Settlement Debentures was reduced in terms of the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, as described on page 515, the rate payable on debentures outstanding since 1932 being reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. As from 1st July, 1932, the fund was relieved of a proportionate charge in respect of the oversea exchange on interest on the State debt.

LEDGER BALANCES.

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June, 1939, are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys." The special accounts, which consist of "Supreme Court Moneys," are not controlled by the Audit Act, but directly by the officers in charge of the Departments concerned.

Table 381.—State Accounts, Balance at 30th June, 1939.

	1		
Account.	Invested in Securities.	Cash at Bank.	Total.
	£	£	£
Credit Balances—			
Special Deposits Account*	1,868,767	13,332,222	15,200,989
Special Accounts		482,901	482,901
Government Railways Fund		3,660	3,660
Metropolitan Transport Trust General Fund		258,433	258,433
Newcastle and District Transport Trust Genera			
Fund		8,619	8,619
Sydney Harbour Trust Fund		514,727	514,727
Road Transport and Traffic Fund		290	290
State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund		1,206	1,206
Miners' Accident Relief Account	77,000	•••	77,000
General Loan Account		3,271,255	3,271,255
Commonwealth Treasury Bills (Sydney) Accoun	• • • •	31,830,000	31,830,000
Revenue Deficits Loans (Funding) Account		2,937,000	2,937,000
Total Credit Balances	1,945,767	52,640,313	54,586,080
Debit Balances—			
Consolidated Revenue Fund		33,539,182	33,539,182
Closer Settlement Account	1	926,730	926,730
Loan Expenditure Suspense Account		8,475	8,475
Coal Purchase Suspense Account		17,345	17,345
Grain Elevators Freight Suspense Account		9,988	9,988
Advances for Departmental Working Account		.,	-,
and Other Purposes and Advances to be			
recovered	.	10,203,059	10,203,059
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage		,,.	., . ,
Board Advance Account	.[5,134,546	5,134,546
Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's Publi		-,,	
Accounts		312,535	312,535
Total Debit Balances		50,151,860	50,151,860
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		- 3,132,300
			·

^{*} Details are shown in Table 384.

All of the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account" in which the balances of the accounts in credit are used to offset the overdrafts on other accounts. Temporary borrowings to maintain the general cash position are credited to the Commonwealth Treasury Bills (Sydney) Account. Extensive borrowing for this purpose was necessary to meet the heavy deficiencies incurred by the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the depression years. Long term loans specifically allocated to meet portions of revenue deficiencies incurred in 1935-36 and 1938-39 are held in the Revenue Deficit Loans (Funding) Account pending legislative authority for the funding of the deficiencies. A further loan of £1,100,000, repayable in quarterly instalments over a period of two years, for the purpose of financing portion of the revenue deficiency incurred in 1938-39 is included in the Special Deposits Accounts.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered?" embraces a number of individual accounts which have been opened for the purpose of drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and advances of a recoverable nature. The debit balances as at 30th June, 1939, consist largely of sums advanced to Government accounts, the chief being the Railways Fund £7,050,000, Family Endowment Fund £2,498,984, Newcastle and District Transport Trust General Fund £132,325, and Unemployment Relief Fund £42,446. Both the Family Endowment Fund and Unemployment Relief Fund were merged into the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 1st July, 1933, but the above-mentioned advances were not transferred.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account which were made to the Board between 1925 and 1930. These advances, totalling £6,495,000, were made to enable the Board to continue the construction of new works pending the flotation of its own loans; previously the cost of constructing such works was met from the General Loan Account. The advances were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of 20 years from 1st January, 1930. Under an amended arrangement the balance of £5,196,000 at 30th June, 1938, is to be paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of 40 years.

The net ledger balance at 30th June in each of the last five years are sliown below.

Net Balances.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938)	1938,
	£	£.	£	£	£.
Cash— London Remittances in Transit to	47,969	52,368	28,267	48,440	52,790
Remittances in Transit to London Sydney	1,933,200 879,852	1,958,300 2,535,362	1,677,500 2,486,041	1,460,400 2,379,382	1,252,000 1,183,663
Total Cash Securities	2,861,021 1,726,558	4,546,030 1,751,698	4,191,808 1,816,204	3,888,222 1,850,481	2,488,453 1,945,767
Total Cash and Securities	4,587,579	6,297,728	6,008,012	5,738,703	4,434,220

TABLE 382.—State Accounts, Net Credit Balances, 1935 to 1939.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Special Deposits and Special Accounts form a very important division of the public finances, not only from the nature and volume of the transactions, but also by reason of the manner in which they are used in connection with the general finances of the State.

These funds are of great assistance in the banking operations of the Government. Although the Audit Act provides that the funds cannot be used except for the specific purpose for which they were deposited, it has been the custom for many years to merge the balances into the "Treasurer's General Banking Account". By this means they provide a substantial reserve against which the Treasurer may draw to meet temporary requirements and to finance the overdrafts of other accounts. The great bulk of the funds bear interest, whether invested or not, and the power to use them enables the Government to effect a large saving in the interest which might otherwise be charged for loan accommodation.

The following table shows the amount of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts at intervals since 1929, classified according to the nature of liability and the form in which the deposits are held. Deposits with internal liability comprise funds of the State Government and its various undertakings and instrumentalities; those with external liability represent repayable deposits and trust funds.

Table 383.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts, 1929 to 1939.

As at	Nature of	Nature of Liability.		Fòrm of Deposit.		
30th June. Internal.	External.	Cash.	Securities.	Special Accounts.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
1929	4,316,496	20,388,518	23,365,296	1,339,718	24,705,014	
1931	3,874,056	19,824,248	22,091,240	1,607,064	23,698,304	
1934	4,022,733	19,031,181	21,534,392	1,519,522	23,053,914	
1937	4,088,705	10,312,530	12,662,031	1,739,204	14,401,235	
1938	4,335,151	10,743,534	13,305,203	1,773,482	15,078,685	
1939	3,217,602	12,466,288	13,815,123	1,868,767	15,683,890	

At the 30th June, 1939, the amount at the credit of the Special Deposits Account was £15,200,989, and the Special Accounts £482,901. The marked decline in the amount after 1933-34 was due to the transfer to General Loan Account of long standing deposits lodged by the Commonwealth to finance State expenditure on the settlement of returned soldiers. The amount transferred was £8,465,983.

The amount at the credit of the principal accounts as at 30th June, 1939, is shown in the following table:—

Table 384.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts, Principal Accounts.

Special Deposits Accounts.

e. lTrion	£	77 () T () 17 (£
Internal Liability—		External Liability— Fixed and Short Call	
Housing Funds	45,142	Deposits—	
Homos for Unemployed	30,600	Superannuation Board	1,124,699
Government Insurance Office	815,083	Public Trusteo	500,000
Main Roads Department	181,937	Compensation Fund	,
Forestry Account	19,226	(Liquor)	316,312
Maritimo Services Board	500,000	Other	$25,\!071$
Departmental Funds	58,796	Commonwealth Bank—Ad-	
Working Accounts of Depts.,	·	vances and Deposits reduc-	0.050.000
etc.—		ible by Instalments	6,850,680
Broken Hill Water Supply	50,429	Commonwealth Bank—for Deficit	1,100,000
Burrinjuck Electricity	203,858	Deficit Commonwealth Government-	1,100,000
Coal Shipment, Por	,	Accounts and Advances	361,448
Kembla	38,112	Trustee Companies	120,870
Government Printing Office	58,116	Unclaimed Moneys, Intestate	120,010
Hospitals Commission	46,874	Estates, Dormant Funds,	
Murrumbidgee Irrigation	140.141	etc	401,711
Works and Railway Store	,	Bankruptcy Suitors and Un-	
Account	51,000	claimed Dividends	$39,\!566$
Public Vehicles Account	238,352	Workers Compensation	
Port Kembla Electricity	147,083	Security	525,299
State Lotteries	68,154	Wheat Industry Stabilisation	183,050
Sydney Harbour Bridge	81,690	Family Endowment, Unpresented Cheques	48,563
Treasury Fire Risks	200,000	sentod Cheques Sundry Security Deposits	163,320
Wiro Netting	49,887	Unclaimed Salaries and	100,020
Other Working Accounts	83,942	Wages	2,718
Suspenso Accounts	106,594	Relief and War Funds	6,774
Othon	,	Other	213,306
- Опист	2,586	-	·
		Total External Liability	11,983,387
Total Internal Liability	3,217,602	Total Special Deposits	15,200,989
	~	 -	•
	Special	Accounts.	
	(External	Liability.)	
	£		£
Master in Equity	67,216	Prothonotary	$\tilde{1}6,161$
Master in Lunacy	6,122	Registrar of Probates	156
Public Trusteo	393,246		400.003
		Total Special Accounts	482,901
1			

The total sum to the credit of the accounts on the 30th June, 1939, was £15,683,890, of which £1,868,767 was invested in securities; £11,080,642 was not invested but was used in advances and on public account at interest ranging from 1 to 4 per cent.; the remainder was used similarly, but without interest. In cases where interest was being paid by the Treasurer on the 30th June, 1939, the rate was 3 per cent., with the following exceptions:—Main Roads and Treasury Fire Risks, 1 per cent.; Insurance Funds, 2½ per cent.; Port Kembla and Burrinjuck Electricity, 2 per cent.; Murrumbidgce Irrigation Areas, 3.67296 per cent.; Fixed Deposit, 2 to 4 per cent.

The Treasury pays interest on deposits lodged by trustee companies, and sundry security deposits and trust accounts, at the rate ruling on the stock in which the deposits are invested.

Interest rates on Special Accounts were 1½ per cent. on Equity and Probate Accounts, 1 per cent. on Lunacy Accounts, and 2½ per cent. on Public Trustee Accounts.

The funds in the custody of the State Treasurer at credit of Special Deposits and Special Accounts were held as follows:—

Table 385.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts, Cash and Investments.

Funds.		As at 30th June.			
r unus,	1937.		1938.	1939.	
In Banks— Special Deposits Account Special Accounts Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock Securities not Specified Total	 £	£ 12,294,245 367,785 1,080,944 658,260 14,401,234	£ 12,803,186 502,017 1,120,844 652,637 15,078,684	£ 13,332,222 482,901 1,233,655 635,112 15,683,890	

STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account with the following exceptions, viz., long term loans of relatively small amounts which have been utilised in funding revenue deficiencies; a large amount of short dated treasury bills which has been credited to a special account and used to meet unfunded revenue deficiencies; small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. As a general rule the expenses of flotation are paid from the gross proceeds of loans and only the net proceeds are paid into the account. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired from loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local governing and statutory bodies. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services.

Particulars of the loan expenditure on works and services by the State Government from the General Loan Account (including old loan accounts now defunct and the Loan Expenditure Suspense Account) since 1901 are shown in the following table. The average annual amounts at intervals of five years are stated from 1901 to 1925 and the annual amounts thereafter. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this are deducted repayments to the loan account to obtain

the net loan expenditure or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 386.—Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1901 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous	Net Loan Expendi- ture.	Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repayments of Amounts Spent in Previous	Net Loan Expendi- ture,
1901-05* 1908-10* 1911-15* 1916-20* 1921-25* 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	£ 3,441,660 2,248,947 7,032,586 6,990,935 11,829,369 10,677,817 13,044,105 16,092,936 9,308,228	£ 226,920 157,127 357,577 479,126 1,220,688 1,086,868 2,277,744 1,225,987 710,825 614,290	£ 3,214,740 2,991,820 6,675,009 6,517,809 10,608,681 9,590,949 10,766,361 12,534,278 16,382,111 8,783,938	1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	£ 6,152,467 4,032,067 4,910,886 7,798,094 10,607,075 9,491,108 7,182,523 8,110,740 -8,788,604	£ 654,218 644,924 589,405 793,616 882,313 1,512,288 840,445 3,009,875 3;380,748	£ 5,498,249 3,387,143 4,321,431 7,004,478 9,724,762 7,978,820 0;336,078 5,100,865 5,407,856

* Annual average.

The repayments were unusually large in 1937-38 and 1938-39. This was due partly to the repayment from loans raised by municipal and shire councils of amounts expended from the General Loan Account in earlier years on the construction of water and sewerage works in country towns. Formerly these repayments were spread over a long term of years and were paid from the annual revenues of the councils.

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London, which are paid from the proceeds of loans. During the past five years such expenses amounted to £186,263 in 1934-35, £564,816 in 1935-36, £238,351 in 1936-37, £315,730 in 1937-38, and £108,735 in 1938-39.

The table omits transactions relating to Closer Settlement Debentures which were issued in part payment of large estates acquired for closer settlement. It omits also amounts which were advanced by the Commonwealth Government for the construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway line. Liability in respect of both items is reflected in the public debt of the State, but the transactions were not passed through the General Loan Account although they provided works and services of a type usually acquired from loans. Closer Settlement Debentures amounting to £5,041,500 in the aggregate were issued between 1914-15 and 1929-30, and Commonwealth advances for the Grafton-South Brisbane railway amounting to £1,419,593 were expended between 1925-26 and 1930-31. The following distribution of these amounts according to the year of issue or expenditure supplements information relating to ordinary loan expenditure contained in the preceding table.

Year end 30th Jur		Closer Settlement Debentures Issued,	Year et 30th J		Closer Settlement Debentures Issue 1.	Commonwealth Advance, Expenditure on Grafton-South Brisbane Railway.
		£			£	£
$1915 \dots$	• • • •	24,400	1923		340,400	***
$1916 \dots$		5,600	1926		38,500	275,275
$1917 \dots$		503,500	1927		25,100	330,589
.1918		245,100	1928		21,200	398,593
1919		625,550	1929		97,300	221,828
1920		2,780,450	1930	• • • •	34,400	180,288
$1921 \dots$		288,400	1931		•••	13,020
1922		11,600				-,-

With the exception of £34,400 outstanding at 30th June, 1939, the Closer Settlement Debentures: have been redeemed from various sources; viz., payments by purchasers of closer settlement farms, etc., the National Debt Sinking Fund, by conversion into Commonwealth stock and bonds, and from votes of the General Loan Account. Redemptions from votes of the General Loan Account are not included in the expenditure on works and services shown in Table 386.

Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during each of the past five years are shown below.

Table 387.—Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure, 1935 to 1939.

	~ .					Year	ended 30th	June.	
Work.	or Servi	ce.			1935,	1936:	1937.	1938:	19392
						Gross	Loan Expen	diture.	
Railways					£ 1,767,011	2,541,986	2,259,999	2,575,000	2,310,000
Tramways		•••			289,320	172,930	159,700	123,700	18,889
Omnibuses	•••			•	15,500	3,500	127,135	180,700	10,000
Water Supply, Sewer	age and	ı Drain	age	•••	1,803,696	1,412,918	692,760	987,113	850,728
Water Conservation : Murrumbidgee Irri			_		111,210	70.000	70,831	138,316	176,402
River Murray Com	gayıçıı <i>E</i> mission	and St	ettlem	ent	111,704	72,209 104,604	119,051	126,477	170,402
Water and Draina	ge Trust	s, etc.			271,994	454,518	299,084	379,256	121,231 353,780
Wyangala Storage Harbours, Rivers, W	Reserve	oir and	Other	٠	114,445	24,694	8,812	4,868	2,890
Harbours, Rivers, W	harves,	etc,—							
Sydney Harbour	•••	•••	•••	•••	18,804	44,500	54,000	27,000	106,844
Other Roads, Bridges and I	Punta	•••	•••	•••	140,034 360,049	$123,307 \ 232,560$	155,196	734,310	849,103 1,953,801
Industrial Undertaki	ngs: etc.	_ 	•••	• • • •	300,049	232,300	772,925	821,881	1,905,601
Electricity	·				60,754	38,959	92,572	195,518	217,983
Abattoirs, Tourist	Resort	s, Dre	dge R	epair	•				,
Shop, etc.	•••	•••	• • •	•••	26,116	2,097	679	2,607	
Agriculture —					000 050	007:000	44.050	00.710	50 550
Grain Elevators Other, including A	dimanag	ta Ea	ATTACES	•••	293,259 148	297,206	$44,658 \\ 215$	$26,712 \\ 1,134$	52,559
Land, including Clo				wire	140	71,958	210	1,104	95,504
netting		***			21,099	535	114	10,108	222
Housing				,	162,360	80,429	35,369	35,311	35,300
Public Buildings, Sit	es, etc.—	-				,	,	•	
Courts, Police Stat	ions and	1 Gaols		•••	50,319	25,581	29,932	19,628	32,630
Educational and S	cientinc	• • •	• • •	•••	56,656	172,318	230,110	413,835	439,771
Hospitals and Char Recreation Reserve	manie og. Port	a Bati	od ota	•••	$291,697 \\ 2,223$	217,862 18	300,736 76,534	$368,136 \\ 169,121$	381,636 231,949
Administrative					5,725	4,287	1,265	1,465	2,834
Miscellaneous					3,261	1,067	32,020	184,666	98,036
Miscellaneous Works	in Sh	ires ai	ad Mu	nici-		,	-	-	l
palities Unemployment Re	11 0 347	4.12	• • • •		1 000 001	0.00	175,249	583,881	386,614
опешрюушень ке	Her Wor	rks	• • •	•••	4,629,691	3,391,065	1,443,577	2	59,893
Total Gross	a. Loan	Exper	aditur	a on					
	and Ser				10 407:075		7 100 500	8,110,740	
					10,007,075	9,491,108	1.102.020		8.788,604
01120			•••	•••	10,607,075	9,491,108	7,182,523		8,788,604
0120			•••	•••	10,607,075		<u> </u>		8,788,604
01110				•••		Repayment.	s to Loan A		
					£	Repayments	s to Loan A	count.	£
Railways Tramways		•••				Repayment.	s to Loan A £ 355,911	count. £ 231,545	£, 307,713 126,294
Railways Tramways Ombibuses					£ 529,478 23,026 758	Repayments \$80,170 255,953 2,607	s to Loan A £ 355,911 10,499 1,141	231,545 512,489 57,079	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292
Railways Framways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer	age and	 Drain	 age		£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418	Repayments \$80,170 255,953 2,607 54,803	s to Loan A £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101	231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,921
Railways Framways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation :	age and and Irri	 Drain	 age		£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418 132,299	Repayments \$380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849	s to Loan A £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829	231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131 65,169	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,923 185,370
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W	age and and Irrig harves.	 Drain	age	:::	£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418 132,299 11,540	Repayments £ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764	s-to Loan A 2 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319	ceount. £ 231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172	£, 307,718 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,370 23,050
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation Harbours, Rivers, W Ronds, Bridges and 1	age and and Irrig harves, Punts	 Drain gation etc.	 age 	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418 132,299 11,540 97,613	Repayments £ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435	s-to Loan A £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221	ceount. £ 231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172 102,829	£,718 307,718 126,294 4,292 1,726,992 185,376 23,056 103,321
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation . Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertakl Agriculture	age and and Irrig harves, Punts	 Drain gation etc.	age	:::	£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418 132,299 11,540 97,613 4,295 766	Repayments \$\mathcal{E}\$ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251	s-to Loan A. £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945	ceount. £ 231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,870 23,050 103,321 278,677 144,203
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land	age and and Irrig harves, Punts	Drain gation etc.	 age 		£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418 182,299 11,540 97,613 4,295 766 1,217	Repayments \$\pmu\$ 880,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251 1,016	8: to Loan A £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535	200unt. £. 231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172 102,829 89,264 132,523 628	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,870 23,050 103,321 278,670 144,203 70,510
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Housing	rage and and Irrig harves, Punts ngs, etc.	Drain. gation. etc	 age 		£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418- 182,299 11,540 97,613 4,225 766 1,217 9,385	Repayments £ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251 1,016	s to Loan A, £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535	count. £ 231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172 102,829 89,264 132,523 628 110,228	£, 307,718 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,37 23,056 103,321 278,676 144,203 70,516 11,073
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation . Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and 1 Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Public Buildings, Sit	rage and and Irrig harves, Punts ngs, etc.	Drain gation etc.	 age 		£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418 182,299 11,540 97,613 4,295 766 1,217	Repayments \$\pmu\$ 880,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251 1,016	8: to Loan A £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535	200unt. £. 231,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172 102,829 89,264 132,523 628	£, 307,715 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,370 23,050 103,322 278,670 144,203 70,514 11,97
Railways Tramways Omnibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Housing Public Buildings, Sit Miscellaneous Work	rage and and Irrig harves, Punts ngs, etc.	Drain gation etc.	 age 		£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418- 182,299 11,540 97,613 4,225 766 1,217 9,385	Repayments £ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251 1,016	s to Loan A, £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535	count. £ 281,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,181 65,160 87,172 102,829 89,264 132,523 110,228 2,952	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,992 1,85,876 23,056 103,321 278,676 144,203 70,516 11,074 59,785
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation . Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and 1 Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Public Buildings, Sit	rage and and Irris harves, Punts ngs, etc. es, etc. s in Sh	Drain gation etc. 	 age 		£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418- 182,299 11,540 97,613 4,225 766 1,217 9,385 1,884	Repayments £ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251 1,016 1,9 2,388	s to Loan A 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535 12 1,645	count. £ 281,545 512,489. 57,079 1,234,181 65,169 87,172 102,829 89,204 1132,523 628 110,228 2,952	£, 307,713 126,294 4,296 1,726,921 185,376 23,056 103,321 278,676 144,200 70,510 11,077 59,786
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Housing Publie Bnildings, Sit Miscellaneous Works palities Unemployment Relie	rage and and Irricharves, Punts ngs, etc es, etc. s in Sh	Drain gation etc.	age	::: ::: ::: ::: ::: :::	£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418- 182,299 11,540 97,613 4,225 766 1,217 9,385	Repayments £ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251 1,016	s to Loan A, £ 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535	count. £ 281,545 512,489 57,079 1,234,181 65,160 87,172 102,829 89,264 132,523 110,228 2,952	\$, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,876 23,056 103,321 278,676 144,203 70,516 71,074 59,785
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Housing Publie Bnildings, Sit Miscellaneous Works palities Unemployment Relie	rage and and Irris harves, Punts ngs, etc. es, etc. s in Sh	Drain gation etc.	age	::: ::: ::: ::: ::: :::	£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418- 182,299 11,540 97,613 4,225 766 1,217 9,385 1,884	Repayments £ 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,435 1,648 5,251 1,016 1,9 2,388	s to Loan A 355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535 12 1,645	count. £ 281,545 512,489. 57,079 1,234,181 65,169 87,172 102,829 89,204 1132,523 628 110,228 2,952	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,370 23,050 103,321 278,670 114,203 70,516 11,074 59,785 5,520 334,000
Railways Tramways Omnibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Housing Public Bnildings, Sit Miscellaneous Works palities Unemployment Relie	rage and Irrightary American Irrightary American Irrightary American Irrightary American Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary Irrightary	Drain. gation etc	age age	mici	£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418- 132,299 97,613 4,205 706 1,217 9,385 1,384	Repayments 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,485 1,648 5,251 1,016 19 2,388.	355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535 12 1,645	count. £ 231,545 512,489. 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172 102,829 89,264 132,523 628 110,228 2,952 9,400 374,466	\$,788,604 \$307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,370 23,056 103,321 278,670 144,203 70,516 11,074 59,788 5,520 334,000 3,380,748
Railways Tramways Ombibuses Water Supply, Sewer Water Conservation : Harbours, Rivers, W Roads, Bridges and I Industrial Undertaki Agriculture Land Housing Publie Bnildings, Sit Miscellaneous Works palities Unemployment Relie	rage and and Irrigharves, Punts ngs, etc	Drain. gation etc	age age	unici	£ 529,478 23,026 758 38,418- 192,299 11,540 97,613 4,295 766 1,217 9,385 1,884 31,634	Repayments 380,170 255,953 2,607 54,803 123,849 3,764 100,485 1,648 5,251 1,016 19 2,388.	355,911 10,499 1,141 171,101 54,829 75,319 103,221 19,613 2,945 11,535 1,645 38,674	count. £ 231,545 512,489. 57,079 1,234,131 65,169 87,172 102,829 89,264 132,523 628 110,228 2,952 9,400 374,466	£, 307,713 126,294 4,292 1,726,921 185,370 23,050 103,321 278,670 114,203 70,516 11,074 59,785 5,520 334,000

Until 1935-36 most of the loan moneys expended on rationed relief works or specifically for unemployment relief was voted and classified as unemployment relief works while a considerable part of the work done was upon roads, etc. In following years the practice adopted progressively was to vote increased amounts for specific works (such as roads, harbours, parks, etc.) and to employ part time relief workers on those works.

Total Loan Expenditure.

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services from 1853 to 1939. It is apparent from the table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and therefore constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning directly any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways and omnibuses) are the most important object of investment and account for 49.5 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; water, sewerage and drainage works represent 12.5 per cent., harbours and rivers 6.6 per cent., roads and bridges 6.1 per cent., and water conservation and irrigation 5.4 per cent.

Table 388.—Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1939.

Work or Service.	£	Work or Service.	£
Pailways	151,076,256	Land—	
Tramways	8,807,582	Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers Settlement	11,512,662
Omnibuses Drain	327,761	Advances for Wire Netting, etc	413,075
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drain- age—		Crown Lands and Forests Improve-	210,010
Metropolitan	28,520,245	ments	258,223
Hunter District	7,409,025	Other	44,833
Country Towns	4,605,532	Housing	1,931,623
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		, ,	1,001,015
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc	3,679,246	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	9,538,101 2,936,694	Courts, Gaols, Police and Fire	1,460,474
River Murray Commission River Murray Settlement and	2,950,094	Stations Educational and Scientific	7,278,287
Coomealla Irrigation Area	203,006	Hospitals and Charitable	4,082,349
Wyangala Storage Reservoir	1,213,646	Recreation, Reserves Parks, Baths,	2,002,010
Wentworth Irrigation Area	31,167	etc	709,353
Keepit Storage Reservoir	524	Administrative	866,748
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—	14 000 000	Other	1,011,503
Sydney Harbour	11,933,083	Miscellaneous Works in Shires and	
Other Beats (Washer)	9,400,789	Municipalities	1,130,805
Roads, Bridges and Pants (Harbour	19,805,962	Unemployment Relief (including	
Bridge £8,196,352) Industrial Undertakings—	10,000,002	Grants and Repayable Advances	
Newcastle Dockyard and Dredge		to Shires and Municipalities)	15,953,600
Repair	1,104,564		569,930
Tourist Burcau and Resorts	119,527	1 "	•
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing	1,618,441	Other	89,283
Electricity	1,786,103	Works transferred to Commonwealth	3,965,937
Coal Mine Other	580,687 314,081	Works in Queensland prior to	
Agriculture—	514,001	Separation	49,855
Grain Elevators	5,185,548		
Other, including Advances to		Total Loan Expenditure on Works	
Farmers	1,955,346	and Services to 30th June, 1939	323,490,45

The accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £323,490,456 at 30th June, 1939, and the public debt of the State at the same date was £359,878,390. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the inclusion in the public debt of certain

items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

Table 389.—Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1939.

	£	£
Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 388) Add—Loan Expenditure not shown in General Loan		323,490,456
Account— Commonwealth Advance—Grafton—South Brisbane Railway Closer Settlement Fund (portion of liability)—	1,416,762	
Closer Settlement Debentures converted into Com- monwealth Stock ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	$\begin{array}{c} 907,650 \\ 34,400 \\ 120,050 \end{array}$	
Revenue and General Cash Deficiencies— Long Term Loans Short Term Loans	7,931,289 32,930,000	
Flotation and Negotiation Expenses (including Discounts on Issue) in respect of Loans credited to General Loan Account	17,577,479	60,917,630
" Unexpended Balance of Loan Funds	•••••	3,612,780
Less—Redemptions of Public Debt from Revenue and Sinking Funds Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Common-	23,354,471	388,020,866
wealth	4,788,005	28,142,476
Public Debt at 30th June, 1939 (Tables 392 to 396)	•••••	359,878,390

Thus the principal components in State Loan Expenditure to 30th June, 1939, are £325,969,318 expended on works and services of various kinds; £40,861,289 expended to meet deficits on revenue accounts; £17,577,479 being discounts allowed to lenders and loan flotation expenses; while £3,612,780 of loan money remained on hand unexpended. The total amount of loans raised (£388,020,866) was offset to the extent of £28,142,476 by redemption of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

Loan Raisings and Cost of Management, etc.

Matters relating to the raising of loans by Australian Governments, with certain exceptions, are determined by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, to which reference is made on page 477. Operations incidental to the floatation of loans are conducted by the Commonwealth Government and the loans are secured by the issue of Commonwealth stock, debenture, bonds, etc. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

At 30th June, 1939, the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £359,878,390, of which £188,413,400 was owing in Australia, £158,751,952 in London and £12,713,038 in New York. The greater part of these loans is represented by Commonwealth securities but a substantial amount of the overseas loans is secured by New South Wales securities issued prior to adoption of the Financial Agreement in 1927. Commonwealth securities in respect of the indebtedness of New

South Wales comprise amounts of £188,378,910 in Australia, £104,806,328 in London and £3,892,633 in New York; and New South Wales securities £34,490 in Australia, £53,945,624 in London and £8,820,405 in New York. Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but the State is required to pay expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Similar services in respect of New South Wales securities are performed by

expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Similar services in respect of New South Wales securities are performed by financial agents appointed by the State, viz., the Westminster Bank Ltd., in London, and Chase National Bank in New York. Commission and other expenses of management are charged to revenue, amounts in the past three years being £65,431 in 1936-37, £64,583 in 1937-38 and £66,708 in 1938-39.

Expenses incidental to the issue of loans, such as underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc., are paid from the proceeds of loans. The amount in each of the past five years is shown on page 462.

The following table shows, since 1932, particulars of loans placed on the market for public subscription by the Commonwealth Government, and the amounts allotted therefrom to New South Wales. These constitute nearly the whole of the loans raised by the State of New South Wales in the period shown, but do not include a number of smaller loans raised by the sale of securities "over the counter" and by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities.

Table 390.—Loans Raised by Public Subscription, 1932-1939 (including conversion loans).

				CO11 (C1 51	011 10				
	Commo of al	nwealth I:Austr	Flotati ahan Go	ons on acco	ount	Share allo	cated to I	Yew South	Wales.
D-4-			Intere	est)Rate.	Years		Discou Expe	nt and nses.	
Date. Face Value.	Issue Price.	Nom- inal.	Yield including Redemp- tion,	Cur- rency (latest date).	Face Value.	Discount.	Expenses of Flotation	Net Proceeds.	
		`			I lyaned	n Australia.			
]	£000.	£	Per	£ s. d.		£	£	_ £]	£
Nov., 1932 Mdy, 1933 Nov., June, 1934 Nov., June, 1935 Nov., June, 1935 Nov., April, 1937 Nov., April, 1937 Nov., April, 1938 Nov., May, 1938 Nov., May, 1938 Nov., May, 1938 Nov., Includes	8,001 8,461 10,316 12,234 15,646 12,503 7,964 9,018 7,516 7,871 8,195 10,418 a69,027 8,526 4,751 ,for conve	100 100 99 981 993 993 993 97 97 991 100 100 99	37	3 15 0 3 15 0 3 12 5 3 7 8 3 0 5 3 8 5 3 17 6 3 19 4 3 19 1 3 15 0 3 17 6 3 17 6 3 17 6 3 17 6 3 17 6 3 17 6 3 17 8 5 8 5 6 8 17 8 7 8 8 5 8 8 5 8 9 7 8 8 10 9 7 8	16 16 347,000,	3,725,080 3,709,490 4,356,050 6,114,200 6,936,880 7,368,110 3,729,480 4,386,990 2,798,540 2,421,740 b10,306,770 2,812,440 1,805,000 and b £10,	43,660 91,713 17,342 36,841 9,324 65,805 49,889 21,412 6,990 12)109 18,050 396,761	31,680 12,296 28,695 43,262 44,085 49,570 28,084 33,320 16,987 23,597 22,596 64,186 24,952 1	3,693,400 3,697,194 4,283,795,5979,225 5,979,225 6,875,453 7,281,699 3,692,072 4,287,859 2,809,991 2,768,678 2,390,035 16,332,584 2,787,488
Oct., 1932*	12,361	973	''81	188ueu 4 1 2	111 1.0110 5	12,360,958	- 309,024	181,516	11,870,418
Get., 1932* May, 1933* May, , * July, , * Peb., 1934* Nov., 1935* July, , * June, 1937* June, 1938* June, 1939*	9,622 11,410 17,221 20,951 16,647 21,637 14,602 22,384 13,470 21,657 12,361 12,361 11,410 7,000 2,518	100 99 98 98 97 99 (100 100 95½ 99 96½ 99	1 1:	4 0 0 3 14 5 4 11 10 3 17 11 3 16 9 3 13 8 3 5 10 3 0 0 3 15 10 2 18 6 3 16 2 3 16 6 4 0 0	37 5 15 20 16 25 40 26 6 22 7 5 17 18	1.9,621,846 6;427,465 9,527,090 4,901,233 2,380,400 12,420,113 21,657,000 10,954,600 112,360,958 -0,427,465	64,275 95,271 98,024 29,804 119,872 974,566 109,546 432,633 102,824	118,705 89,146 126,042 65,606 40,705 102,525 282,429 159,042 158,771 81,816	9,503,141 6,274,044 -0,805,777 4,737,603 -2,909,891 -3,859,678
affue! irasa ''	0,000			Tonus '		rom Loan Ac	count	<u></u>	· · · · ·
		₹ Co	nversioi	Loaus.	raid i	сош доап Ас	count.		

The State has not raised any new loan money overseas since 1929. During the seven years 1932-33 to 1938-39, however, its share in twelve of the fifteen conversion loans floated in London by the Commonwealth amounted in the aggregate to £113,618,178. Two of these loans, amounting to £18,788,423, were for the further conversion of loans converted in 1932 and 1933.

The new loans floated in London by the Commonwealth in June 1938 and 1939 were for defence purposes, with the exception of £5,000,000 of the 1938 loan which was used for funding Treasury Bills.

NATIONAL DEBT CONVERSION LOAN.

As part of the plan (known as "The Bremiers' Plan") to meet the economic crisis in Australia consequent on the world depression, the Premiers' Conference held in Melbourne in May and June, 1931, decided to invite holders of Government securities in Australia to convert them into new issues on terms involving reduced rates of interest and alternative dates of redemption.

A brief summary of the plan and of the circumstances leading up to it is published in the Commonwealth Year Book for 1931, and detailed reports of the various conferences have been issued as printed documents by the Commonwealth Parliament. Particulars of the financial and economic crisis which affected the State in common with Australia as a whole are given in the Commonwealth Year Book for 1937.

The conversion of the debt was authorised in terms of the Commonwealth Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (July and November, 1931); the Commonwealth Debt Conversion Act (August, 1931); and the (State) Debt Conversion Agreement Act (July, 1931) as modified by supplementary and amending enactments. The terms and conditions were set out on page 667 and following pages of the Official Year Book of New South Wales 1930-31.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The issue was made during 1842 in two instalments, the prices being par and £98 with nominal interest rates of 5\frac{1}{4}d. per cent. and 4d. per cent., respectively, per diem. The proceeds of the loan were devoted to the promotion of immigration; previously funds for this purpose had been obtained from the sale of crown lands. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The Public Debt in November, 1855, when responsible Government was proclaimed, was £1,000,800, distributed under the following heads:—

Raised on the Security of Territorial Revenue-

Tempore out ou	o booking of rolling	OLIGIE IV	O T OIL				
Immigra	ation				•••		423,000
Sydney	Ráilway Company's	Loan	•••	•••		•••	217,500
Raised on th	e Security of Gener	al Reve	:1111 0 —	-			
Amount	for Sydney Sewera	ge					54,900
,,	.,, Sydney Water:	Supply	•••	•••			28,000
,,,	", Railways			•••	,	•••	256,400
19.5	" Public Works		•••	•••			21,000
\mathbf{T}	otal	• • • •		•••			£1,000,800

The growth of the public debt between 1842 and 1845 and thereafter at quinquennial periods until 1895 is shown in the following table.

As at 31st December.	Amount.	As at 31st December.	Amount.	As at 31st December.	Amount.
1842 1845 1850 1855	$$\pounds$$ $49,500$ $97,700$ $132,500$ $1,000,800$	1860 1865 1870 1875	£ 3,830,230 5,749,630 9,681,130 11,470,637	1880 1885 1890 1895*	£ 14,903,919 35,564,259 48,383,338 58,220,938

^{*} As at 30th June.

Most of the debt in these years consisted of long dated debentures and inscribed stock and there were outstanding at times relatively small amounts of Treasury Bills of shorter currency.

In later years Closer Settlement Debentures were issued in part payment for large estates acquired by the Government for subdivision. At a later stage certain repayable advances were made by the Commonwealth to assist in financing special works and services undertaken by the State. These liabilities are incorporated in the following statement, which shows the composition of the public debt at various dates from 1900 to 1939:—

Table 392.—Public Debt of New South Wales, 1900 to 1939.

	Lo	ng Ternı Debt	•				
At 80th June.	Stock, Debentures, etc.	ebentures, Settlement Covernment		Short Term Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Per Head of Population.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1900	65,332,993			•••	65,332,993	47 17 7	
1905	82,321,998				82,321,998	56 12 2	
1910	92,525,095	ļ .			92,525,095	57 6 6	
1915	127,735,405	24,422		•••	127,759,827	67 11 4	
1920	152,776,082	4,126,836	2,746,731		159,649,649	77 3 9	
1921	164,336,492	4,241,436	6,506,983		175,084,911	83 4 9	
1922	176,674,386	4,121,936	10,061,441		190,857,763	88 11 10	
1923	183,571,556	4,307,936	10,056,604		197,936,096	89 19 1	
1924	194,074,971	3,629,486	10,056,059	•••	207,760,516	92 13 0	
1925	201,702,327	3,572,800	10,229,638	•••	215,504,765	93 19 10	
1926	209,793,012	3,380,500	8,975,195		222,148,707	94 15 9	
1927	227,724,466	2,395,050	8,331,697		238,451,213	99 5 6	
1928	245,247,907	2,223,050	8,729,219		256,200,176	104 3 11	
1929	256,791,945	1,848,650	9,157,866		267,798,461	107 0 2	
1930	256,044,716	1,302,150	9,212,905	3,545,252	270,105,023	106 15 7	
1931	258,277,694	1,040,150	8,950,854	19,037,033	287,305,731	112 9 5	
1932	258,954,988	132,200	8,950,854	37,684,534	305,722,576	118 11 7	
1933	266,820,343	132,100	8,949,189	38,297,776	314,199,408	120 16 2	
1934	276,355,570	131,700	8,948,523	39,302,776	324,738,569	123 17 4	
1935	297,261,231	131,700	1,417,262	38,422,776	337,232,969	127 10 2	
1936	304,589,256	131,700	1,416,762	40,570,276	346,707,994	130 1 0	
1937	308,349,461	131,700	1,416,762	40,525,276	350,423,199	130 2 10	
1938	311,915,216	131,700	1,416,762	40,835,276	354,298,954	130 6 2	
1939	315,531,952	34,400	1,416,762	42,895,276	359,878,390	131 0 3	

The short term debt became considerable after 1929 when special measures were adopted to provide Government finance during the depression. It consists largely of Treasury Bills which usually are current for periods of three to six months. In earlier years Treasury Bills, of relatively small amount, were of longer duration and are included under long term debt.

Commonwealth advances were made for various purposes, viz., settlement of returned soldiers and sailors on the land, construction of wheat silos, the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway line and works under the Migration Agreement. The initial advance for the settlement of soldiers was made in 1916-17 and at 30th June, 1925, the liability amounted to £9,805,983. Sums of £1,340,000 in 1925-26 and £934,722 in 1926-27 were remitted by the Commonwealth and in 1934-35 the balance, £7,531,261, was funded by conversion into Commonwealth securities. Liability in respect of advances for the construction of silos amounted to £750,000 in 1919-20 and £250,000 in each subsequent year until repayment was made in 1929-30. Advances under the Migration Agreement were of a temporary character as Commonwealth securities were issued in their stead at an early date; amounts included as advances were £150,320 in 1928-29 and £275,071 in 1929-30. The only Commonwealth advance outstanding at 30th June, 1939, was that for construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway; the total amount advanced between 1924-25 and 1930-31 was £1,419,593 and repayments amounted to £2,831.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial and local governments and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

Domicile of Public Debt.

Prior to 1900 the London money market was the principal source of State loan moneys, and 84 per cent. of the public debt at 30th July, 1900, had been incurred in London. Borrowing on the London market continued actively until 1929, but the State's growing requirements for new loan capital were met to a much greater extent from local resources. Two loans totalling £10,273,973 were raised in New York in 1926-27 and the State's share of a loan raised in New York by the Commonwealth in 1927-28 was £3,955,615.

Except for certain short term loans raised in London for revenue deficits in 1930 and 1931, no new loans have been raised overseas since 1929, although there have been a number of conversion loans to provide for the redemption of old loans at maturity. For this reason and because of the purchase and cancellation of securities through the sinking fund, the

overseas debt has been declining gradually since 1931. In 1937 the debt outstanding in Australia exceeded for the first time the amount owing overseas.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London and New York at quinquennial intervals from 1900 to 1920 and annually thereafter

Table 393.—Public Debt of New South Wales, place of Domicile, 1900 to 1939.

		Public Debt:O	Proportion.			
At 30th June:	Australia.	Overs	ea.	Total	Australia	Oversea.
	Austrana.	London.	New York.	Public Debt.	Austranas	O versea,
	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£*	£:	Per cent.	Per cent
1900	10,272,343	55,060,650	ļ	65,332,993	15.72	84.28
1905	18,314,448	64,007,550		82,321,998	22:25	77.75
1910	25,370,290	67,154,803	l	92,525,093	27.42	72.58
1915	42,592,540	85,167,287	l	127,759,827	33 34	66.66
1920	57,672,204	101,977,445		159,649,649	36.12	63.88
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	l	175,084,911	38.08	61.92
1922	72,461,643	118,396,120	l	190,857,763	37.97	62.03
1923	77,582,660	120,353,436	·	197,936,096	39.20	60.80
1924	78,190,212	129,570,304	l	207,760,516	37.63	62.37
1925	79,266,609	136,238,156	l	215,504,765	36.78	63.22
1926	81,826,091	140,322,616		222,148,707	36.83	63:17
1927	83,564,800	144,612,440	10,273,973	238,451,213	35.04	64.96
1928	86,955,489	155,092,462	14,152,225	256,200,176	33.94	66.06
1929	95,509,424	158,251,864	14,037,173	267,798,461	35.66	64.34
1930	99,430,095	156,729,300	13,945,628	270,105,023	36.81	63.19
1931	107,501,666	165,978,441	13,825,624	287,305,731	37.42	62.58
1932	127,142,930	164,971,509	13,608,137	305,722,576	41.59	58.41
1933	138,365,661	162,363,286	13,470,461	314,199,408	44.04	55.96
1934	149,712,307	161,680,120	13,346,142	324,738,569	46,10	53.90
1935	162,421,505	161,585,121	13,226,343	337,232,969	48.16	51.84
1936	172,099,601	161,437,120	13,171,273	346,707,994	49.64	50.36
1937^{\cdot}	176,810,481	160,541,620	13,071,098	350,423,199	50.46	49:54
1938	181,932,521	159,446,470	12,919,963	354,298,954	51.35	48.65
1939	188,413,400	158,751,952	12,713,038	359,878,390	52.35	47:65

^{*} Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4.8665 dollars to £.

The public debt as shown in Tables 392 to 396 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes without adjustment for the considerable changes in the value of Australian currency relatively to English and American currencies which have taken place since 1929. The London debt therefore represents the amount repayable in sterling, and the New York debt represents the amount repayable in dollars which has been converted at the arbitrary rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1. Because of currency depreciation (shown in Table 435 in respect of exchange between Australia and London) the debt outstanding in London and New York would be appreciably greater than is shown in the table if expressed in terms of Australian currency.

Domicile and Rates of Interest on Public Debt.

The following tables show in respect of the New South Wales public debt as at 30th June, 1939, the amount in the various registers and the rates of interest.

TABLE 394.—Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1939, Domicile and Rates of: Interest

Rate	Publi	c Debt Outstan	ding;	Total.	Annual.
per cent;	Australia.	London.	New York.	Public Debt.	Interest.
Short Term Securities—	£(Aust.)	£(Stg.)	£*	£	£
£ s. d. 3 10 0	1,100,000	#(151g.)	1	1,100,000	38,500
o ~ o	1,100,000	9,965,276	•••	9,965,276	224,219
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31,830,000			31,830,000	557,025
Total, Short Term Long Term Securities —	32,930,000	9,965,276		42,895;276	819,744
5 5 0		17,870,500		17,870,500	938,201
5 0 9	3,035			3,035	153
5 0 0		16,510,584	8,819,994	25,330,578	1,266,529
Total, £5 and over	3,035	34,381,084	8,819,994.	43,204,113	2,204,883
4 13 0	432,910			432,910	20,130
4 10 0			3,892,633	3,892,633	175,169
4 5 3	2,124,060			2,124,060	90,538
4. l. 4½	11,246,140			11,246,140	457,577
4 0 0	57,855,698	29,088,931	•••	86.944,629	3,477,785
Total, £4 and under £5	71,658,808	29,088,931	3,892,633	104,640,372	4,221,199
3 17 6	18,314,040			18,314,040	709,669
3 15 0	28,750,259	7,607,633		36,357,892	1,363,421
3 10 0	5,758,150	33,494,133		39,252,283	1,373,830
Total, £3:10s. and under £4	52,822,449	41,101,766	•••	93,924,215	3,446,920
3 9 9	48,600			48,600	1,698
3 7 6	F 405 010	ļ .	l .	7,405,310	249,92
3 5 0	4,146,764		ì	4,146,764	134,770
3 2 6	9.000			2,000	6:
3 2 0	479,811			479,811	14,87
3 0 0	17,255,322	32,733,613		49,988,935	1,499,66
2 15 0		10,954,600		10,954,600	301,25
2 14 3	291,421			291,421	7,90
$2\ 6\ 6\\\$	645,653		ì	645,653	15,01
1 13 4		518,232	l	518,232	8,63
1 5 0	665,711		l	665,711	8,32
1 1 8	58,426		1	58,426	63
Matured	90	8,450	411	8,951	
Total, under £3 10s	30,999,108	44,214,895	411	75,214,414	2,242,75
Total Long Term	155,488,400	148,786,676	12,713,038	316,983,114	12,115,76
Total Public Debt	188,413,400	158,751,952	12,713,038	359,878,390	12,935,50

^{*} Repayable in "Dollars" Converted at the rate of 4 8665 dollars to £.

The rates of interest payable on the State loan debt have declined substantially since 30th June, 1931, when 72.8 per cent. of the total loans bore interest at rates ranging from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent., and only 6.7 per cent was at rates below 3½ per cent. At 30th June, 1939, the maximum rate was 5½ per cent., 12.0 per cent. of the loans bore interest at rates of 5 per cent. or over, and 33.5 per cent. was at rates under 3½ per cent.

Additional details are given in the following table:—
Table 395.—Stock, Debeutures and Treasury Bills in Interest Groups,
1931 and 1939.

Non	ninal			As at 30th Ju	ne, 1931.	As at 30th In	ne. 1939.			
Rate of		st.	1-	Amount.	Percentage.	ercentage. Amount. / Percen				
_				£	}	£				
51 to 61				88,461,781	30.8	•••				
5 to 51			•••	120,737,637	42.0	43,204,113	12.0			
4 and under 5		•••	• • • •	38,652,511	13.5	104,640,372	29.1			
31 and under 4	•••		• • • •	20,248,030	7.0	95,024,215	26.4			
1 and under 31		•••		19,193,022	6.7	117,000,739	32.5			
Matured	•••		•••1	12,750		8,951				
Totals			••••	287,305,731	100.0	359,878,390	100.0			

Domicile and Term of Public Debt.

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1976, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably as will be seen from the following table, which shows the amount outstanding as at 30th June, 1939, in Australia, in London and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

Table 396.—Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1939, Domicile and Dates of Maturity

	1 22.11			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Year of Maturity	Publi	ic Debt Outstanding		Total
(ended 30th June).	Australia.	Overse	as.	Public Debt.
<u> </u>		London.	New York.	
	[£ (Aust.).	£ (stg.).	£*	£
Short Term Debt—				
1940	32,380,000	9,965,276	•••	42,345,276
1941	550,000			550,000
Total, Short Term	32,930,000	9,965,276	.,,	42,895,276
Long Term Debt—			i	
1940	4,848,380		•••	4,848,380
1941	711 040		•••	711,846
1942	90 790 000	12,420,113	•••	43,156,203
1943	14,836,270	10,954,600		25,790,870
1944	6,159,650	´		6,159,650
1945	6 006 410			6,826,412
1946	1,100			1,100
1948	4,782,067			4,782,067
1949	14 200 500	12,268,489		26,651,009
1950	17 007 040		•••	11,237,240
1951	4 670 005	11,712,278		16,392,083
1952	0.059,600	,,, ´		9,953,620
1953	7 000	11,800,990		11,807,990
1954	4 510 005	11,018,048		15,537,283
1955	12,967,810	 ′		12,967,810
1956	9,147,061		3,892,633	13,039,694
1957	1 ' '		4,394,020	4,394,020
1958	4 499 004	38,184,000	4,425,974	47,043,938
1959		3,829,050	***	3,829,050
1960	4.440.804	·		4,449,704
1962	4,262,102			4,262,102
1963	106,004	10,288,396		10,395,200
1966	´	14,065,000		14,065,000
1971	I	9,273,446		9,273,446
1976		2,962,816		2,962,816
Interminable	362,807			362,807
Permanent	900	1,000		1,900
Government Option	6,070,923			6,070,923
Overdue	90	8,450	411	8,951
Total, Long Term	155,483,400	148,786,676	12,713,038	316,983,114
Total Public Debt	188,413,400	158,751,952	12,713,038	359,878,390
		marantad at not- of t		, ,

^{*} Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4.8665 dollars to \$.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given.

Of the loans outstanding at 30th June, 1939, loans totalling £16,108,178 have passed the earliest maturity date and £6,070,923 was issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £6,574,190 in Australia, £11,712,278 in London and £3,892,633 in New York.

The following table traces the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those publicly subscribed shown in Table 390. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of conversion loans are included in the year in which the maturing loans were repaid although some of them were floated in the previous year.

Table 397.—Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales, 1935 to 1939.

Particulars.		Year	ended 30th J	une—	
r articinars,	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Long Term Loans raised— Conversion or Renewal Loans—	£	£	£	£	£
London— Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks Discounts Australia—		33,102,548 974,565	10,845,054 109,546	18,162,965 625,458	
Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks Discounts	10,196,840 230	362,100 50	93,015 2,385	77,655 195	10,416,761
Total Conversions (Face Value)	10,197,070	34,439,263	11,050,000	18,866,273	10,416,761
New Loans— Australia— Cash subscribed Discounts Total New Loans (Face Value)	14,316,036 54,204 14,370,240	8,091,104 75,316 8,166,420	5,546,262 81,578 5,627,840	5,260,697 19,303 5,280,000	6,036,357 17,972 6,054,329
Total Long Term Loans Raised	24,567,310	42,605,683	16,677,840	24,146,273	16,471,090
Long Term Loans Repaid— From Conversion and Renewal Loans- London Australia From Sinking Fund— London and New York* Australia From Loan Aeconnts	10,196,840 214,799 779,902 1,369	33,102,548 362,100 1,029,635 783,325 550	10,845,054 93,015 1,105,221 871,960 2,385	18,162,965 77,655 1,871,743 467,960 195	10,416,761 901,243 1,536,150 97,500
Total Long Term Loans Repaid	11,192,910	35, 278, 158	12,917,635	20,580,518	12,951,654
Net Increase in Long Term Debt Net Increase in Short Term Debt	13,374,400 (—)880,000	7,327,525 2,147,500	3,760,205 (—) 45,000	3,565,755 310,000	3,519,436 2,060,000
Net Increase in Public Debt	12,494,400	9,475,025	3,715,205	3,875,755	5,579,436

^{*} Exclusive of small amount of Short Term Debt. (-) Decrease.

Loans Guaranteed by the State.

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is

given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June, 1939, are summarised in the following statement. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantee Act, 1934-1937, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

TABLE 398.—Loans Guaranteed by State, 30th June, 1939.

oans Issued by						···£	£
Metropolitan Water, Sewer	age an	d Drai	inage I	Board		21,189,587	
Hunter District Water Box	rd			•••		800,000	
Rural Bank of New South	Wales					25,183,839	
Public Hospitals						1,062,745	
Shire and County Councils				• • •		314,452	
Fire Commissioners				•••		178,500	
						-	48,729,12
					•		40,140,14
verdrafts and Advances (und	er:Gov	ernme	nt Gua	rantee	Act,		40,120,12
verdrafts and Advances (und 1934-1937)—	er :Gov	ernme	nt Gua	rantee	Act,		40,120,12
1934-1937)		ernme 	nt Gua 	rantee 	Act,	*296,392	40,120,12
1934–1937)— Hospitals					,	*296,392 *11,364,825	40,120,12
1934-1937) Hospitals Co-operative Building Soci	 eties				•••		40,120,12
1934-1937)— Hospitals Co-operative Building Soci Other Co-operative Societi	eties es, Mai					*11,364,825 *467,312	40,120,12
1934-1937) Hospitals Co-operative Building Soci	 eties					*11,364,825	, , , , ,
1934-1937)— Hospitals Co-operative Building Soci Other Co-operative Societi	eties es, Mai	 keting	 Board	 ls, etc.	•••	*11,364,825 *467,312 *5,550	*12,134,07

^{*} Limit of Guarantee.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE.

The amount of annual interest on the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1939, is shown in Table 394 at £12,935,504. This amount is calculated to represent a full year's interest at the rates applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest actually paid which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amount of interest actually paid during the year ended 30th June, 1939, was £13,104,954, comprising £11,956,363 on Debentures and Funded Stocks, £824,880 on Treasury Bills, £4,790 on Gloser Settlement Debentures, and £818,921 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid on the overseas debt was £6,506,176 viz., £5,884,254 in London and £621,922 in New York; and £6,598,778 was paid in Australia.

The amounts of overseas interest payments are expressed in terms of Australian currency unadjusted for exchange variations since 1929. As, however, interest on the public debt is payable in the currency of the country of domicile, the State incurs an additional charge for exchange in acquiring, at current rates the equivalent sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York. The charge for exchange on overseas interest payments amounted to £1,666,828 during the year ended 30th June, 1939.

The following table shows the amount of interest actually paid on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals between 1900 and 1939; also the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and, since 1930-31, the cost of exchange on overseas interest payments.

Table 399.—Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances, Amount Paid, 1900 to 1939.

**	, ,	Total Amoui	nt/of:Interest	Paid on—		Exchange	Total	
Year ended		Public Debt.		Moneys in Temporary	Total	Overseas	Interest and	
30th Tune.	Australia.	London.	New York.	Possession of Govern- ment.	Interest Paid.	Payments.	Exchange.	
	.1 3€ ;;	£	ı £	£	£	£] /€	
900		1,972,580		99,544	2,409,815		2,409,81	
.910		2,300,513		62,838	3,189,153	•••	3,189,15	
.920		4,104,509		289,285	6,486,467		6,486,46	
.925		0,191,423		393,682	.10,597,880		10,597,88	
930		7,444,976	681,826	686,966	13,796,713		13,796,71	
931		7,256,883	583,567	768,651	14,126,721	536,645	14,663,36	
932†		8,952,815	757,979	602,960	†15,820,108	†3,613,751	†1 9,433,8a	
933		7,270,260	662,848	420,454	13,507,349	2,350,853	15,858,20	
934		7,051,214	652,436	335,391	13,211,791	1,930,515	15,142,30	
935		6,552,542	646,313	309,587	12,875,117	1,871,765	14,746,88	
936		6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,67	
937		6,193,312	638,864	295,784	13,030,874	1,649,497	14,680,37	
938		6,110,252	632,720	265,430	13,138,446	1,638,115	(14,776,50	
939	. 6,279,857	5,884,254	621,922	318,921	13,104,954	1,666,828	14,771,78	

† Includes payments due in 1930-31 but deferred until 1931-32.

A proportion of the interest bill is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, the balance being paid from the tax and other general revenue of the Governmental accounts (e.g., Consolidated Revenue Fund). In 1938-39 the amount of interest paid by the business undertakings, etc., was £7,494,079. In addition a considerable amount of interest, etc., accrued to the Governmental accounts as revenues from various other objects on which loan moneys have been expended.

Payments by business undertakings, etc., included Railways £4,752,000, Tramways and Motor Omnibuses £315,215, Closer Settlement Fund £431,373, Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board £527,924, Sydney Harbour (Maritime Services Board) £425,406, Sydney Harbour Bridge £295,000, Hunter District Water Board £163,973, Main Roads Department £121,639.

A similar procedure is followed in connection with payments on account of exchange, and in 1938-39 the sum of £980,734 was borne by business undertakings, etc., Payments by the business undertakings, etc., included: Railways £690,000, Tramways and Motor Omnibuses £40,527, Metropolitan

Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board £66,272, Sydney Harbour (Maritime Services Board) £54,217, Sydney Harbour Bridge £37,339, Hunter District Water Board £20,902, Main Roads Department £15,396.

Rates of Interest on Public Debt.

A classification of the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1939, according to the nominal rates of interest payable, is shown in Table 394.

The trend of interest rates on the public debt since 1901 is indicated below. The average "effective rates of interest" quoted are calculated on the basis of the amounts of interest actually paid and take into account changes in the composition of the debt during each year by reason of the flotation of new loans, conversion of old loans and redemptions from sinking funds, etc. The rate was 3.66 per cent. in 1900-01; then with some fluctuation it declined to 3.51 per cent. in 1905-06, rose to 3.653 in 1907-08, and fell to the lowest rate of the period, 3.489 per cent., in 1911-12. During the next ten years there was a gradual rise to 5.1606 per cent. in 1922-33. Subsequent variations are shown below:—

Table 400.—Interest on Public Debt of New South Wales, Average Effective Rates, 1925 to 1939.

Year ende 30th June	Rate. Per cent.	Year er 30th J	Rate. Per cent.	Year en 30th J		Rate. Per cent.
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	 5·01327 5·144 5·1312 5·12027 5·14062	1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	 5·17204 5·14421 4·85673 4·37804 4·12554	1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3·92041 3·81666 3·70787 3·66774 3·67296

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS.

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales prior to the transfer to the National Debt Commission in terms of the Financial Agreement, was published on pages 170 and 171 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described on page 478 hereof.

FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The history of the financial relationships existing between the Commonwealth and States since federation in 1901 has been sketched in earlier issues of this Year Book, and the trend of discussions on proposals for the readjustment of these relationships was outlined on page 284 of the Year Book for 1925-26.

Financial Agreement, 1927.

All the matters under discussion were incorporated in a comprehensive scheme propounded by the Commonwealth and placed before conferences of Premiers in Melbourne in May, 1927, and in Sydney in July, 1927. After amendment the scheme was accepted by all the States and by the Commonwealth, and, except in certain minor matters, it was brought into operation as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and full details are given in the Commonwealth Year Book, 1938, on pages 21 to 33.

Australian Loan Council.

All borrowings by the State are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Australian Loan Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth appointed by the Prime Minister, and one Minister of each State appointed by the Premier of the State. The Council determines the amount, rates and conditions of loans to be raised after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. The functions of the Council and the method by which the amounts to be borrowed are determined were outlined on pages 682-3 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and are given in detail on page 23 of the Commonwealth Year Book, 1938.

Transfer of States' Debts to Commonwealth.

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over, in terms of the financial agreement, the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The debts taken over consisted of the balance then unpaid of the gross public debt of each State existing on 30th June, 1927, and of all other debts of each State existing on 1st July, 1929, other than for temporary purposes.

Transferred Properties.

The net public debt of each State represents the gross debt less (1) the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth, which amounted to £4,788,005 and £10,924,323 for New South Wales and for the Commonwealth respectively, and (2) the balances of the States' sinking funds at 30th June, 1927.

The Commonwealth had been paying to the various States interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation. For the purposes of the financial agreement new valuations were agreed upon, and on these values the Commonwealth paid interest to the State at the rate of 5 per cent. during the two years 1927-28 and 1928-29. Then the Commonwealth, on 1st July, 1929, relieved the States of the liability for principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of the properties, each State having agreed to issue to the Commonwealth freehold titles to the properties consisting of land or interests in land.

Payment of Interest on Public Debt.

The Commonwealth, as agent for the States, has agreed to pay to bond-holders interest due on the public debt of the States and, for a period of fifty-eight years from the 1st July, 1927, to contribute £7,584,912 per annum

towards the interest, the States to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. After this period the States will pay to the Commonwealth the whole of the interest due. The contribution by the Commonwealth is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, and the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

In 1931 and 1932 the State of New South Wales failed to provide certain interest payments on its loans in London and New York, whereupon the Commonwealth Government claimed the responsibility for oversea borrowing and the power to seize the revenues of a defaulting State. Accordingly the Financial Agreement Enforcement Act was passed by the Commonwealth early in 1932. The State of New South Wales attacked the validity of the Act as being ultra vives the Commonwealth Parliament and an infringement of State rights. The High Court upheld the Act and subsequently refused leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

National Debt Sinking Fund.

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the financial agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. Contributions in respect of the net debts of the States at 30th June, 1927, and on conversions thereof, are at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent, per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent, and the States 5s. per cent. for a period of fifty-eight years, commencing on 1st July, 1927, as regards all States except New South Wales, whose period commenced on 1st July, 1928. On new borrowings after 1st July, 1927 (except those for redemptions or conversions or for funding a State deficit), contributions are at the rate of 10s, per cent, per annum, contributed in equal shares by the Commonwealth and the States for a period of fiftythree years from 1st July, 1928, in the case of New South Wales, and from 1st July, 1927, in the case of the other States: Contributions in respect of loans raised to meet revenue deficits accruing after 1st July, 1927, are made by the State concerned, at a rate not less than 4 per cent., for a period sufficient to provide for the redemption of those loans, the contributions being deemed to accumulate at the rate of 42 per cent, compound interest. Since 1st July, 1938; additional contributions have been made by the State, in terms of a resolution of the Australian Loan Council, to provide for the repayment of the amount of discount on conversion loans floated after November, 1936. Such contributions are at a rate sufficient to repay the amount of discount within the currency of the conversion Further information relating to the Sinking Fund was given on page 685 of the 1930-31 Year Book.

Separate accounts are kept by the Commonwealth for each State in respect of delt, interest, and sinking funds. The operations of the National

Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

Table 401.—National Debt Sinking Fund, Transactions on Account of New South Wales.

				Receip	ts.			
-		Contri	butions by	_			-	
Year ended 30th June.		Sta	te of New	South W	ales		Interest.	'Total
	Common- wealth.	On Loa Issued	us Can	% on celled rities.	Ne	Total w South Wales.	Interesti	Receipts.
1928 and 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 Total, 1928 to 1939	657,036 403,976 429,307 462,026 514,016 545,386 570,404 589,886 616,767 628,406 636,913	710, 762, 807, 8 807, 9 846, 9 877, 901, 3 939, 7 998, 0 1,046, 3 1,081,	*635;345 710,568 762;154 807,854 11. 846,293 877,667 2901,513 939,108 998,834 1,046,631 1,081,877		£ 3,004 63 45,479 75 09,278 87 68,436 97 31,208 1,07 88,576 1,16 85,446 1,28 96,854 1,33 01,555 1,50 98,154 1,44 96,232 1,77		£ 15,885 32,609 11,148 12,028 20,121 11,779 76,395 14,666 20,318 14,291 11,655	\$\frac{\xi}{1,311,273}\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
			Pay	ments.		'		
		emptions an of Securities London.			ıl.	Exchange on Re- mittances Overseas.	Total Payments.	Balance of Funds on Haud.
1929	£ 286,812 721,416 681,099 141,326 408,767 476,116 780,275 790,944 874,903 468,158 1,537,858	£ 415,415 671,417 423,273 687,527 790,863 1,077,909 95,050 1,122,085 942,783 1,672,287 632,390 8,530,969	£ 180,814 82,235 87,270 140,086 145,539 109,952 114,178 54,106 97,857 148,712 206,237	£ 883, 1,475, 1,191, 968, 1,345, 1,663, 989, 1,967, 1,915, 2,289, 2,376,	068 642 939 159 977 503 175 633 157 485	91,281 213,495 247,940 325,297 155,906 233,253 328,576 364,238 173,466	£ 883,041 1,475,068 1,282,923 1,182,434 1,593,099 1,989,274 1,145,409 2,200,428 2,244,209 2,543,395 2,549,951	£ 428,232 145,739 174,703 443,212 461,751 195,888 913,237 653,323 546,588 180,669 56,395

^{*} Includes balance of old sinking fund account transferred to National Debt Sinking Fund, £30,061.

The face value of securities repurchased or redeemed during the eleven years ended 30th June, 1939, was £8,997,690 in London, £1,516,901 in New York, and £7,139,896 in Australia—a total of £17,654,487. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1939, was £56,395, of which

£35,861 was held in London, £896 in New York, and £19,638 in Australia. The following table indicates the source of contributions by New South Wales during the period:—

Table 402—National Debt Sinking Fund, Source of Contributions by New South Wales.

Source.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39,	Total, 1-7-28 to 30-6-39.
	£	£	£	£
Railways		530,000		530,000
Road Transport and Trainways	37,332	38,349	40,778	359,868
State Coal Mine	1,306	1,320	1,400	8,280
Closer Settlement Fund	50 760	56,201	58,000	509,565
Met. Water, Sew'ge and Drainage Board	282,316	234.960	71,005	877,566
Hunter District Water Board	15,344	16,452	18,000	160,106
Country Towns Water Supply and		·	,	
Sewerage Works		38,372	2,740	136,666
Water and Drainage Trusts	l .	1,933	900	9,186
Main Roads Department	25,444	26,600	28,820	169,669
Sydney Harbour Bridge	76,019	39,228	40,385	250,632
Sydney Harbour Services	50,329	56,853	58,987	488,115
Burrinjuck Hydro-Electric Scheme	l	4,000	4,500	8,596
Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner	3,100	3,291	4,100	34,984
State Metal Quarries	(—)8			2,233
Tourist Bureau		•••		797
Consolidated Revenue Fund	956,445	597,226	1,448,494	9,455,681
Total £	1,500,389	1,644,785	1,778,109	13,001,944

PRIVATE FINANCE.

CURRENCY.

CURRENCY matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government. Matters relating to the metallic currency are administered in terms of the Coinage Act, 1909-1936, and the paper currency is controlled by the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1911-1932, and the Bank Notes Tax Act passed in 1910.

Gold coins ceased to circulate as internal currency during the war period, 1914-1918, and paper money came into general use. Restrictions imposed on the export of gold from Australia as a war time measure remained in force until 29th April, 1925.

At the end of 1929 special measures were adopted to meet the exchange crisis which developed with the onset of depression. The Commonwealth Bank was given legal power to acquire a large amount of gold from the trading banks and was empowered (with the authority of the Treasurer) to require any persons to furnish particulars of gold coin and bullion held by them and to exchange such gold coin or bullion for Australian notes. On 21st May, 1932, the Commonwealth Bank was relieved of its legal obligation to redeem Australian notes in gold coin.

Following the outbreak of war on 3rd September, 1939, a series of regulations was issued, chiefly under the National Security Act, 1939, whereby the Commonwealth Government assumed far-reaching powers in relation to the nation's monetary resources. These regulations place restrictions upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia and require delivery, within one month, to the Commonwealth Bank of all gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold and gold held for commercial use. The export or transfer from Australia of securities in any form is prohibited and persons possessing any interest in securities, including gold, may not dispose of or otherwise deal with them if they are situated in any foreign country, Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong, or if the principal and interest thereof are payable in the currency of any country other than the British Empire (apart from Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong). Particulars of such foreign securities must be furnished to the Commonwealth Bank, and the Treasurer is empowered to acquire them for national The demand for sterling and foreign exchange balances is regulated by a system of import licenses; and a system of licensing applied to exports ensures that proceeds from the sale of Australian products

overseas are paid to the persons entitled thereto, through the Common-wealth Bank. Exemption from the various restrictions, prohibitions, and conditions imposed by the regulations may be granted by the Treasurer or other competent authority.

Coinage.

The face value of coins held by banks in New South Wales at 30th June, 1939, was: Gold £30,618, silver £1,062,974, and copper £54,847. In addition, the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank held, in Sydney, gold coin to the standard value of £4,112.

British and Australian coins are legal tender in New South Wales as follow; viz., gold for the payment of any amount; silver up to forty shillings, and bronze up to one shilling. The fineness of British silver coins was reduced on 31st March, 1920, hence subsequent new issues ceased to be legal tender in Australia. Since 1931 the depreciation of Australian currency in terms of sterling has caused British coins practically to disappear from circulation in New South Wales. Australian notes, which have replaced gold coins as units of internal currency, are legal tender for any amount.

A branch of the Royal Mint, London, was opened in Sydney on 14th May, 1855, for minting gold, and closed on 18th November, 1926. Branches are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria), and in Perth (Western Australia). The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1986, empowers the Bederal Treasurer to make and issue silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. The denominations of silver coins issued are two shillings, one shilling, sixpence and threepence and of bronze coins one penny and one half penny. Crown pieces, in value equivalent to five shillings, were issued for the first time in 1937 but have not passed into general circulation. A nickel coinage also is authorised, but it has not been issued.

The standard fineness of metal coins as fixed by the Coinage Act, 1906-1936, is as follows; viz., gold coins $\frac{1}{12}$ fine gold, $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy; silver coins $\frac{3^{(7)}}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{10}$ alloy; bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin, and zinc. Standard or sovereign gold has a fineness of 22 carats and its nominal value under gold standard conditions was £3 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Australian currency), equivalent to £4 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. fine.

Early in 1930 the price of gold in Australia rose to a premium, and a further advance occurred after the gold standard was suspended in England in September, 1931. Then arrangements were made that the Commonwealth Bank would periodically state a price which it was prepared to pay for gold lodged at the mint in Australia. This price is based on the forward open market price abroad, adjusted to the ruling rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers, less a small allowance for realisation charges. The price of gold in London has been controlled by the Bank of England since September, 1939.

The following table shows the average price per oz: of fine gold and the average value of the sovereign in London and Australia in each of the years ended 30th June, 1933 to 1939, and in each month of 1938 and 1939. London prices are expressed in sterling and Australian prices in local currency:—

Table 403.—Gold Prices in London and Australia.

	Lone	don.		Australia.	
Month or Year.	Average Price per Oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	Average Price per Oz. Fine	Average Value of Sovereign.	Premium.
Year ended 30th June—	Stg.: £ s. d.	Stg. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	A(£. s. d. 1.15: 3:	Per cent.
1934 1935 1936	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 & 8 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 & 8 \\ 7 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 2 0 8 14 10 8 14 0 8 15 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	90.6 105.7 104.8 106.2
1938 1939 Month.	7: 0: 0:: 7: 6: 9:	1 12 11 1 14 7	8:13:10a 9 2. 9		104/6i: 115·1
1988— January February Marchi April May June Jüly August September October November December	6 19 8 6 19 9 6 19 11 6 19 9 7 0 1 7 0 9 7 1 3 7 2 6 7 4 5 7 5 9 7 7 8 7 8 11	1 12 10 1 12 11 1 12 11 1 12 11 1 13 0 1 13 0 1 13 6 1 14 0 1 14 4 1 14 9 1 15 1	8 12 11: 8:13 1 8: 8:13 7: 8:14 2 8: 8:14 6 8:15 5: 8:17 4: 9: 0 2: 9: 1 8: 9: 3 8: 9: 5: 4	2: 0 9 2: 0 9 2: 0 11 2: 0 11 2: 1 0 2: 1 1 2: 1 4 2 1 9 2 2 5 2 2 9 2 3 3 7	103/5, 103/7, 104/4, 104/3, 105/0, 105/4, 106/5, 108/7, 112/1, 113/8, 116/2, 118/1;
January January February. March April May June July August Soptember October November December	7 8 11 7 8 5 7 8 5 7 8 6 7 8 6 7 8 6 7 8 6 7 8 6 7 10 6 8 7 7 8 8 0 8 8 0 8 8 0	1 15 1 1 14 11 1 14 11 1 14 11 1 14 11 1 14 11 1 15 5 1 14 9 1 14 10 1 14 10	9- 5- 6 9- 4: 80 9- 5- 2 9- 5- 2 9- 4- 11 9- 4- 10 9- 4- 11 9- 10- 5 10- 11: 0	2. 3 8 2. 3 6 2. 3 7 2. 3 6 2. 3 6 2. 3 6 2. 4 10 2. 9 8 2. 9 11. 2. 10 0	118:3 117:9 117:9 117:6 117:6 117:6 117:6 114:1 148:4 148:4 149:5

Stg.—Sterling. A.—Australian Currency (see exchange rates, page 516).

Current London gold prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

The nominal value of one ounce of standard silver ($\frac{37}{40}$ fine) is approximately 5s. 6d., and of one pound (avoirdupois) of bronze coined into pence 4s., and into half pence 3s. 4d.

A substantial profit is usually made on the silver and bronze coinage, after the minting and other expenses have been deducted. Under normal conditions, and subject to exchange and incidental costs, the Australian

price of silver is determined by transactions in the London market. The average of the London prices (sterling) at intervals since 1911 is shown below:—

Year.	persta	of Silver ndard oz. ndon.)	Year.	per sta	of Silver Indard oz Indon.)	Year.	perstar	f Silver dard oz. don.)	Year.	perstar	f Silver dard oz. don.)
1911 1916 1918 1919 1920 1921	8. 2 2 3 4 5	d. 0.6 7.3 11.6 9.1 1.6 0.9	1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	8. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	d. 10·4 7·9 9·9 8·1 4·7 2·1	1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	8. 2 2 1 1	d. 2·7 0·5 5·7 2·6 5·9 6·1	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	s. 1 2 1 1 1	d. 9·2 4·9 8·1 8·1 7.5 8·6

Table 404.—Silver Prices in London.

In 1918 the price of silver in London was subject to regulation by the Imperial Government. It was decontrolled in May, 1919, and commenced to rise in the latter part of the year. The average price in February, 1920, was 7s. 6d. per oz., but it declined thereafter with considerable degree of variation to 12½d. in February, 1931. It rose to 1s. 8d. in December, 1931, following the depreciation of sterling in September, 1931, and was comparatively steady at slightly lower levels until 1934. In 1934, under authority of the Silver Purchases Act, the Government of the United States commenced to purchase silver to hold as part of its monetary reserves and the price rose to 2s. 9¼d. in May, 1935. Then the policy of the United States was modified, and by January, 1936, the price of silver had declined to 1s. 8¼d. Subsequent variations were small until the price rose to 1s. 11d. in December, 1939, following the outbreak of war.

By agreement between the principal silver using and producing countries the quantity of silver offered on the market was subject to limitation for a period of four years from 1st January, 1934. The agreement, which was designed to mitigate fluctuations in the price of silver, was not renewed on expiry.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Bank Notes.

Prior to 1910 the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions which had acquired the right by Royal Charter or by special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910 the Federal Parliament, having authorised the issue of Australian notes, imposed a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of the trading banks, with the object of forcing them out of circulation. Consequently the value of the bank notes current decreased from £2,213,128 in December quarter, 1910, to £400,784 in the following year. In June quarter, 1939, the amount was £51,330.

Australian Notes,

The Australian Notes Act, 1910, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, prohibited the circulation of notes by any of the States and authorised the Federal Treasurer to issue Australian notes, in denominations of 10s.,

£1, £5, £10, and multiples of £10, to be legal tender throughout the Commonwealth, and to be payable on demand at the seat of Federal Government. Five-shilling notes were authorised, but have not been issued. The denominations which had been issued as at the end of June, 1939, were 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000.

In December, 1920, control of the Australian note issue was transferred to the Commonwealth Bank, in which a Note Issue department was established. Since the transfer, the notes have been issued by the Commonwealth Bank. They were payable in gold coin at the head office of the Bank until 21st May, 1932, when an amending Act removed the provision for redemption. The note issue is controlled by the Board of Directors of the Bank, but a decision affecting the issue is not effective unless six of the eight directors vote for it at a meeting at which all the directors are present, or five vote for it when any of the directors is absent.

The Board may issue Australian notes to banks in Australia in exchange for money or securities lodged with the London branch of the Commonwealth Bank. This provision was made to obviate monetary difficulties arising from accumulation of Australian-owned funds in London.

The profits of the note issue, after paying working expenses and commission to the Commonwealth Bank for the purpose of its general business, are payable to the Treasury of the Commonwealth. The money derived from the issue, apart from the reserve, may be invested on deposit with any bank; in securities of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth, or of a State; or in trade bills with a currency of not more than 120 days.

The gold reserve in respect of the notes was fixed in 1910 at an amount not less than one-fourth of the notes issued up to £7,000,000, and £ for £ in excess of that amount, but in the following year it was fixed at one-fourth of the issue. In 1931 the statutory limit of gold reserve was reduced to 15 per cent. of the notes on issue during the two years ending 30th June, 1933, 18 per cent. of the notes on issue in 1933-34, 21½ per cent. in 1934-35, and 25 per cent. thereafter.

In May, 1932, the law was amended to provide that the reserve may be held either in gold or in English sterling or partly in both. The part in English sterling must consist of (a) balances with the Bank of England or other banks in London; (b) bills of exchange payable in English sterling maturing in not more than three months; or (c) Treasury bills or other securities of the United Kingdom not exceeding three months' maturity. Any profit accruing by reason of the sale of gold in the reserve must be transferred to a special reserve account for use in stabilising exchange or for the purposes of the Note Issue Department.

The total value of the Australian notes in circulation in New South Wales and elsewhere, and the reserve held against the note issue in various years since 1914, are shown below. The figures for June, 1914, are as at the

last Wednesday and those for later years relate to the last Monday of the month:—

	Austra	lian Notes in Circul	ation.	†Note Issue	Reserve.
End of June.	Held by Banks.	Held by Public.	Total.	Total.	Proportion of Note Circulation.
	·£	£	/±	£	Per cent.
1914	*	*	9,573,738	4,106,767	42.90
1921	34,303,896	23,924,174	58,228,070	23,478,128	.40.32
1926	30,254,500	23,635,726	53,890,226	28,182,387	52:30
1929	17,805,812	24,452,414	42,258,226	22,151,497	52.42
1930	22,342,161	22,572,165	44,914,326	19,931,102	44.38
1931	25,302,258	25,351,168	50,653,426	15,226,530	30.06
1932	26,504,968	24,798,458	51,303,426	10.500,455	20:47
1933	23.346.413	24,207,013	47,553,426	11,506,949	24.20
1934	21,284,099	25,016,859	46,300,958	15,507,537	33.49
1935	20,202,000	26,848,107	47,050,107	15,994,026	33.99
1936	18,253,277	28,791,659	47,044,936	115,999,240	‡34·0 1
1937	17,586,707	29,502,266	47,038,973	116,011,663	134 04
1938	17,630,440	31,403,737	49,034,177	116,007,349	132 64
1939	14.829.109	32.701.015	47.530.124	±16.029.604	133.73

Table 405.—Australian Note Issue, 1914 to 1939.

Normally, the seasonal demand for currency is at a minimum in July and August, increasing during the later months of the year owing to the requirements of the rural industries for shearing, harvesting, etc., and rising to a maximum in December during the Christmas holiday period. A marked reduction in the note issue usually occurs in January, then it declines gradually as wool, wheat, and other seasonal products are sold.

The Australian note issue amounted to £59,676,401 in October, 1918. This is the maximum since the commencement of the issue, though, after a decline in the following year, it almost reached the peak again in March, 1921.

The substantial reduction in the note issue between 1926 and 1929 was due mainly to a change in the method of settling inter-bank clearings, cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank being used in place of notes of large denomination. Later it became the policy of the Board of Directors to restrict the note circulation to active requirements and to provide additional currency when required to meet seasonal demands of trade and industry. Consequently, the banks found it unnecessary to hold notes in excess of those required as till money and the surplus notes were cancelled.

The amount of the note issue was increased temporarily during the depression years, on account of special causes. For instauce, in 1930 the Commonwealth Bank (under the authority of legislation passed in December, 1929) acquired gold from the trading banks in exchange for notes and the right to notes on demand; in April, 1931, the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales suspended payments; and in March, 1932, banking transactions by the Government of New South Wales were temporarily suspended. After 1933 notes held by the public increased steadily, the increase up to 1939 amounting to £8,500,000. This increase in the public circulation was offset largely by a decline in bank holdings so that, except for a temporary increase in 1938, the total issue remained in

Banks held £5,032,149 and public £4,822,774 at 3rd August, 1914 (earliest figures available).
 † Consisting solely of gold until July, 1932, thereafter gold and English Sterling.

[‡]Valued in Australian currency, previously in gold and Sterling eurrency.

the vicinity of £47,000,000. The decline in bank holdings in 1939 was due to the withdrawal of notes of high denomination which were held by the central clearing house to guarantee settlement of balances as between the trading banks. Such guarantee was regarded as unnecessary in view of the fact that the trading banks keep substantial accounts with the Commonwealth Bank and settle clearing balances by cheques drawn on these accounts.

Prior to July, 1932, the amount of the note issue reserve was expressed in terms of gold currency without adjustment for variations in the value of Australian currency, relatively to gold. Following conversion of part of the reserve into sterling assets in 1932, the amount of the reserve represented the sum of the amount held in gold, expressed in gold currency, and the amount of sterling assets expressed in sterling currency. This method was continued until March, 1936, when it became the practice to express the amount of the reserve in Australian currency, the value of gold and sterling assets being converted at current rates of exchange. The profit derived from the sale of gold in the note issue reserve is credited to a special reserve account as requird by law. The amount of the special reserve was constant at £3,894,905, as at 30th June, 1933 to 1935. Since assets of the note reserve were revalued in terms of Australian currency the amount of the special reserve has been £7,752,901.

Money Orders and Postal Notes.

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office. The maximum amount which may be transmitted by a single money order is £20, if the place of payment is within the Commonwealth; to places outside the Commonwealth the maximum is normally £10, £20, £30, or £40, as fixed by arrangement with the country concerned. The use of external money orders has, however, been restricted since the outbreak of war, the maximum amount which may be sent in any week by the one person or to the one payee being limited to £5 in the absence of special circumstances. The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during the last ten years:—

TABLE 406.—Money Order Business in New South Wales.

Year	Money O	orders issued i paymen		Wales for	Money Ord in	vhere, paid les.	
ended 30th June.	New South Wales,	Other Australian States.	Other Countries,	Total.	In other Australian States.	Beyond the Common- wealth.	Total.
'	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	6,554,752	878,158	492,359	7,925,269	869,859	294,892	1,164,751
1930	6,791,331	871,72 3	492,530	8,155,584	831,657	308,171	1,139,828
1931	6,412,620	686,001	394,686	7,493,307	747,655	287,833	1,035,488
1932	6,324,052	618,859	158,137	7,101,048	643,575	208,561	852,136
1933	6,218,797	592,474	166, 166	6,977,437	610,047	193,498	803,545
1934	6,303,708	622,772	179,968	7,106,448	623,822	195,338	819,160
1935	6,331,078	661,015	168,872	7,160,965	654,377	201,497	855,874
1936	6,766,723	702,642	173,411	7,642,776	709,030	202,268	/911/298
1937	7,222,268	721,913	184,491	8,128,672	744,098	222,976	967,074
1938	7,685,818	733,229	178,291	8,597,338	752,787	215,356	968,143

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and oversea countries for payment in New South Wales usually exceeds the amount sent from this State. In the earlier years of the decennium the transfers overseas were largely in excess of the money orders received therefrom.

^{* 35355—}C

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1, and particulars regarding postal notes are shown below:—

37	, ,	New South	ı Wales Postal Note	es paid in—	Postal Notes of other Aus-
Year end 30th Jui		New South Wales.	Other Australian States,	Total.	tralian States paid in New South Wales,
	:	£	£	£	£
1929		1,804,395	738,291	2,532,686	212,860
1930		1,828,878	724,906	2,553,784	192,140
1931		1,710,193	516,987	2,277,180	182,298
1932		2,306,020	251,264	2,537,284	277,030
1933		2,237,746	309,303	2,547,049	237,899
1934		2,414,599	473,746	2,888,345	253,526
1935		2,438,670	470.260	2,888,930	262,417
1936		2,605,470	537, £25	3,142,995	276,900
1937	٠. ا	2,707,088	512,150	3.219,238	287,526
1938		2,862,026	535,133	3,397,159	302.284

Table 407.—Postal Note Business in New South Wales.

The number of New South Wales postal notes paid in the State during the year ended June, 1938, was 7,791,822, and 1,496,229 were paid in other Australian States. The postal notes paid in New South Wales from issues in other States numbered 821,042.

It is probable that the changes in postal note business in New South Wales in 1931-32 were due largely to the commencement of the State Lottery in August, 1931. The value of the intrastate postal business and of the transfers from other States increased substantially in this year, and there was a marked decline in the value of the postal notes sent to other States. Since 1931-32 the intrastate business has increased by 24 per cent. and the inward interstate transfers by 9 per cent., and the outward interstate movement has almost regained the level of 1930-31.

BANKS.

Institutions which transact banking business in New South Wales are required under the Banks and Bank Holidays Act to furnish to the Chief Secretary in New South Wales quarterly statements of their assets and liabilities; also, when required, to furnish special statistical returns under the New South Wales Census Act of 1901. Under the Commonwealth Bank Act the banks are required to supply quarterly statements of their Australian business to the Commonwealth Treasurer. The information contained in the following tables has been prepared from these returns, and from the periodical balance-sheets issued by the banking companies.

Fourteen banking institutions transacted business in New South Wales during 1939. These include two Government banks, a New Zealand bank and two foreign banks. The bulk of the Australian banking business is done by nine private trading banks, of which six have their head offices in Australia and three in London.

The location of the head offices and the distribution of the branches of the fourteen banks operating in New South Wales, at various balance dates in 1939, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 408.—Banking Institutions and Branches.

			,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,								
			Nu	nber of	Branc	hes (excl	uding a	igenci	es).		
				Austra	LIA.				Els	EWH	ERE.	
Banks Operating in New South Wales,	New South Walcs.	Victoria.	Queensland.	*South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australian Capital.	Total.	New Zealand.	London.	Other.	Total
Head Office in N.S.W.— Commonwealth of Australia Rural † New South Wales † Commercial of Sydney Head Office in Victoria—	196 49 303 226	16 93 118	35 98 35	(a)6 (a)17 5	14 93 	4	1 1 1	272 49 609 385	 74	2 2 1	1 10	275 49 695 386
† Commercial of Australia † National of Australasia Head Office in Queensland—	73 41	$\begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 150 \end{array}$	50 47	(a) 43 47	24 47	21 2		341 334	27	1 2		369 336
† Queensland National Head Office in South Aus- tralia—	5	1	95	··· 		•••	1	102	•••	1		103
† Adelaide Head Office in London—	1	1	1	55	2		•••	60	•••	1		61
† Australasia † Union of Australia † English, Scottish, and Aus-	67 66	78 57	22 26	7 17	15 22	11 3		201 191	46 46	2 1		249 238
tralian Head Office in New Zealand—	68	95	27	(b) 33	13	17		253		1		254
New Zealand Head Office in France—	1	1				 .		2	140	1	2	145
Comptoir National Head Office in Japan—	1	1					···	2	···	2	541	545
Yokohama Specie	1			•••				1		1	42	44
Total	1,098	740	436	230	230	62	6	2,802	333	18	596	3,749

^{*} Includes branches in Northern Territory; (a) one, (b) three. † Private Trading Banks, Australian.

With the exception of a few small institutions all the banks trading in Australia conduct business in New South Wales, therefore the table shows the approximate number of trading bank branches in Australia, as well as the number in the State. The figures do not include agencies of the banks, which numbered 200 in New South Wales, and 852 in Australia.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia functions partly as a trading bank and partly as a central bank. It controls the note issue, handles the business of the Federal Government and some State Governments, manages the bulk of the Australian public debt and underwrites Government loans.

Royal Commission on Monetary and Banking Systems.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in October, 1935, to inquire into the monetary and banking systems of Australia, and to report upon any desirable alterations in the systems and the manner in which they should be effected.

The report of the Commission, issued in July, 1937, embodies a comprehensive review of the Australian financial system and recommendations

relating to banking practice. A brief summary of the contents of the report and extracts from statistical data compiled by the Commission are shown in the 1936-37 issue of this Year Book.

Capital and Profits of Private Trading Banks.

Particulars relating to the aggregate capital and profits of the six private trading banks with head offices in Australia and three with head offices in England, as listed in Table 408, are shown in the following statement. The particulars relate to the whole of the business of the banks in New South Wales and elsewhere. They represent in 1928 and subsequent years profit and loss results for periods ending, and balance-sheet figures as at dates within the months of February and October in each calendar year. The New Zealand, French and Japanese banks are not included, as they have only one branch, each with a small business in New South Wales. The Commonwealth and Rural Banks, which are not strictly upon the same trading basis as the private institutions, and the Primary Producers' Bank, which went into liquidation in 1931, after operating on a small scale for eight years, are excluded.

TABLE 409.—Private Trading Banks, Capital, Reserves and Profits.

	Number of	Sharehold	ers' Funds.	Net	Profits as Rep	orted:
Year.	Private		Reserve Fund and		Rati	o to—
	Trading Banks	Capital paid up.	Balance of Profit and Loss.	Amount,	Capital.	Total Share- holders Funds
	I	£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
1900	12	14,812,686	4,916,734	1,112,383	7.51	5.64
1910-11	14	14,193,550	8,522,829	1,849,733	13 03	8.14
1920-21	12	23,135,782	17,610,317	3,611,902	15.61	8 86
1929	. 10.	37,750,612	33,638,727	4,942,639	13.09	63924
1930	10	37,987,761	34,360,269	4,409,524	11:61	6.09
1931	10	38,064,362	33,708,566	2,962,926	7.78	4.13
1932	9.	37,136 362	32,274,078	1,880,347	5.06	2.71
1933	9	37,136,362	32,373,740	1,953,433	5.26	2.81
1934	9	37,136,362	32,518,752	1,996,468	5:38	2.87
1935	9	37,136,362	32,480,505	1,997,940	F:38	2,84
1936	9	37,136,363	32,682,145	2,110,957	5 68	3.02
1937	9	37,136,362	32,817,435	2:304.512	6.21	3.29
1938	9.	37,136,362	32,902,800	2,343,880	6.31	3 · 35
1939*	9 ,	37,136,362	32,957,568	2,320,324	6.25	3.31

*Preliminary.

The reduction in the number of the private trading banks from 14 to 9 was due mainly to a series of amalgamations between 1916 and 1931.

The shareholders' funds comprise both paid-up capital and the amount of disclosed reserves, including the balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account before distribution of the year's final dividend. Reported profits represent the amount stated in the published accounts of the banks, less (where shown by some banks), provision made in respect of employees' provident fund and the writing down of premises. In the case of the banks which do not disclose the amount set aside for provident funds and writing down assets, it would appear that such provision has been made before the ascertainment of profits.

Since 1921 the paid-up capital of the trading banks has increased by £14,000,580, or 60 per cent., and the reserves, etc., by £15,347,251, or 87 per cent. The decrease of capital in 1932 was a result of the amalgamation of the Australian Bank of Commerce with the Bank of New South Wales.

The figures for capital, reserves, profits and deposits have been affected in small measure by the amalgamation of local banks with banks which operated in other States, but not in New South Wales. The capital of the Commonwealth Bank was £4,000,000 in 1939; profits amounted to £388,159 in 1938-39; as compared with £364,189 in 1937-38 and £720,372 in 1930-31. Stock and debentures issued on behalf of the Rural Bank increased from £5,630,277 in 1931 to £14,483,289 in 1932; the pronounced movement being due to an issue to the Commonwealth Bank as consideration when it assumed liability in respect of the Rural Bank deposits; stock and debentures outstanding at 30th June, 1939, amounted to £14,128,637. The profits of the Rural Bank declined from £61,437 in 1930-31 to £20,432 in 1932-33 and rose to £35,568 in 1938-39.

Average Liabilities and Assets in New South Wales (all Trading Banks). The following statements, which include particulars of all the banks listed in Table 408, show the average liabilities and assets within New South Wales, exclusive of inter-branch balances and shareholders' funds. Particulars of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank are included under liabilities and assets in the years 1921 to 1926, as the savings and general banking functions were not separated until the end of the year 1927-28.

Table 410.—Trading Banks, Average Liabilities in New South Wales.

				Deposits.				Total Liabilities
June Quarter.:	Bank Notes,	Bear	ing Interest,	Not B Inte	earing. rest	Total Deposits.	Other Liabilities.	within New South Wales (exclusive
		Govern- ment.	Other.	Govern- ment.	Other.			of Share- holders' Funds).
.	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1895	1,224	+	20,407	+	10,222	30,629	184.	32,037
1900	1,448	+ .	20,009	 -	12,225	32,234	288.	33,970
1914	1,819	🛉	29,342	ļ †	25,985	55,327	609.	57,755
1921‡	72	i †	(a): 54,631) †	53,045	107,676	3,661	111,409
1926‡	65	8,203	(b) 63,098	8,172	51,083	130,556	4,988	135,609
1929	64	5,086	73,247	2,369	53,914	134,616	6,554	141,234
1930	64	4,136	78,269	2,145	46,143	130,693	9,234	139,991
1931	63	1,993	78,380	1,110	40,133	121,616	9,314	130,993
1932	63	710	69,395	1,859	39,208	111,172	4,831	116,066
1933	57	1,043	73,282	605	39,245	114,175	8,162	122,394
1934	55	561.		1,089	46,156	122,745	8,644_	131,444
1935	52	4,090	70,774	662	49,584	125,110	8,340	133,502
1936	52	6,323	68,840	645	50,612	126,420	7,478	133,950
1937	52	5,710	76,505	976	57,805	140,996	10,354	151,403
1938	51	7,605	80,402	641	59,163	147,811	6,564	154,426
1939	51	10,434	81,112	313	58,742	150,601	7,343	157,995

^{*} Includes Commonwealth Savings Bank Deposits—(a) £6,309,000, (b) £8,929,000, † Included in "Other Déposits." † Commonwealth Savings Bank included:

The large increase in deposits between 1911 and 1921 was due mainly to the war expenditure and increase in price levels. Since 1921 the rise and fall have been determined mainly by fluctuations in the volume and value of production. The sharp decrease between 1929 and 1932 was a result of a fall in price levels and a diminution in business activity! Special measures were taken in this period and expansion of credit! through the issue of Commonwealth treasury bills, which were discounted by the Commonwealth Bank, had the effect of mitigating the decline in deposits.

In December quarter, 1939, deposits amounted to £155,128,665, including interest bearing £91,105,866 and non-interest bearing £64,022,799. Comparative figures for December quarter, 1938, were, total deposits £147,169,089, interest bearing £89,875,122, and non-interest bearing £57,293,967.

The ratio of interest bearing deposits to total deposits increased from 51 per cent. in June quarter, 1926 (excluding Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits) to 58 per cent. in 1929, and to 66 per cent. in 1931. It declined to 58 per cent. in 1937 and then increased to 61 per cent. in 1939.

Table 411.—Trading	Banks,	Average	$\Lambda { m ssets}$	in	New	South	Wales.
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		<i>a</i> .			ices, Securit	ies, etc.		Amounts	Total
June Quar	ter.	Coin and Bullion.	Australian Notes. *	Govern- ment and Municipal Securities. †	Other Advances etc.	Total.	Landed Property.	Due from Other Banks,	Assets in New South Wales,
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1895		7,516)	۱ ر	35,707	1,919	480	45,622
1900		6,126		l N	ot	34,385	1,874	651	43,036
1911	•••	14,525	1,771	\(\rangle \) Avai	lable \(\)	42,456	1,872	1,283	61,907
1921‡	•••	10,152	11,812	J	l	104,709	2,574	3,187	132,434
$1926 \ddagger$	•••	14,659	16,115	24,425	99,525	123,950	3,113	3,924	161,761
1929		11,984	11,046	24,248	119,575	143,823	3,188	3,788	173,829
1930	•••	2,254	15,767	22,173	128,851	151,024	3,473	5,513	178,031
1931	• • • •	908	15,922	9,346	127,007	136,353	3,654	3,287	160.124
1932		1,055	12,510	21,162	117,477	138,639	3,876	2,420	158,500
1933	•••	1,008	12,015	25,838	113,519	139,357	3,801	1,600	157,781
1934	• • • •	929	13,838	30,230	110,759	140,989	3,846	1,429	161,031
1935	•••	881	13,107	28,922	118,030	146,952	4,173	1,301	166,414
1936	•••	963	11,203	21,189	126,282	147,471	4,292	1,419	165,348
1937	•••	1,135	13,629	23,055	130,286	153,341	4,579	1,257	173,941
1938	• • •	1,454	10,392	19,477	147,158	166,635	4,840	1,321	184,642
1939	• • • •	1,527	9,876	24,549	152,986	177,535	4,955	1 ,3 06	$195,\!199$

^{*} Includes cash deposited with the Commonwealth Bank by other banks in 1926 and later years.

† Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

† Commonwealth Savings Bank included.

The cash reserves of the banks consist of coin and bullion, Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank. The amount of notes increased very rapidly during the war period when the banks transferred a large amount of gold to the Federal Treasury and rendered assistance to the Government in other ways in connection with war loans, etc., receiving in exchange Australian notes, or the right to obtain notes on demand.

The apparent decline in cash resources between 1926 and 1929 was due to a change in banking practice, described on page 486. The decline did not in any way deplete the cash resources of the banks; it occurred for the most part in notes held by the General Banking Department of the Commonwealth Bank, and was offset by the transfer of securities from the Note Issue Department.

In 1930 and 1931 the trading banks transferred a considerable quantity of gold to the Commonwealth Bank for export, and received in exchange Australian notes or the right to notes on demand. The decline in cash balances in 1932 was due largely to investments in short dated Treasury Bills, of which the banks still hold a large amount.

The proportion of coin, bullion and Australian notes, etc., to liabilities and to deposits has little significance in relation to the banking figures of one State, especially when particulars of the Commonwealth Bank are included. Moreover, since 1931 the investments of banks in Government securities have included substantial amounts of short dated Treasury Bills which are readily convertible into cash. The amount of Treasury Bills held by the banks in New South Wales was £4,970,136 in June quarter, 1932, £6,074,615 in 1937 and £4,859,616 in 1939. A statement of cash ratios based on Australian figures is shown on page 495.

Under the head of advances are included overdrafts and loans of all kinds, notes and bills discounted, and a small amount of sundry assets. The bulk of the advances represent overdrafts repayable on demand and secured by the mortgage of real estate, or by the deposit of deeds over which the lending institutions acquire a lien. The extent to which trade bills are discounted is not disclosed.

Average Liabilities and Assets in New South Wales (Private Trading Banks.)

The course of trading bank business in New South Wales is indicated more clearly by reference to the aggregates of private trading banks, that is, by excluding the figures of the Commonwealth, Rural and overseas banks.

The Commonwealth Bank conducts Federal Government business, controls the note issue, performs other functions of central banking and, until 1928, included figures of savings bank business with its general business. The Rural Bank gives effect to Government policy in promoting rural industry, and for this reason its capital is large when considered in relation to general banking activities. The New Zealand, French and Japanese banks are engaged mainly in facilitating trade between New South Wales and their respective countries, and each has only one branch in the State.

The following statement has been prepared to show the average liabilities, exclusive of shareholders' funds, and assets within New South Wales of the trading banks, other than the Commonwealth, Rural and oversea banks, in June quarter of the years 1925, and 1929 to 1939:—

Table 412.—Private Trading Banks, Liabilities in New South Wales. (Ex. Commonwealth, Rural and Oversea Banks with one branch in N.S.W.)

			Deposits.				
June Quarter	Bearing I	nterest.	Not Bear	ing Interest.	Total	Bank Notes and Other	Total Liabilities
•	Government.	Other.	Govern- ment.	Other.	Deposits.	Liabilitles.	in N.S.W .
	£000	£000	CCO2	0002	£000	£000	£000
1925	9,388	44,051	680	44,222	98,341	1,926	100,267
1929	5,081	62,937	770	47,382	116,170	2,732	118,902
1930	4,129	64,897	550	40,337	109,922	2,996	112,918
1931	1,815	62,697	585	34,545	99,642	1,597	101,239
1932	452	55,633	514	34,517	91,171	1,155	92,326
1933	799	58,151	468	35,957	95,375	1,092	96,467
1934	323	62,356	449	42,133	105,261	1,351	106,612
1935	7 55	57,550	514	43,368	102,187	1,291	103,478
1936	623	56,030	460	44,200	101,310	1,433	102,743
1937	2,029	60,607	433	48,768	111,837	1,257	113,094
1933	2,814	62,332	399	49,997	115,592	1,256	116,848
1939	1,901	64,373	178	50,915	117,370	1,336	118,706

* Excluding liabilities to shareholders

There was a steady expansion of non-governmental deposits between 1925 and 1929, especially in deposits at interest. As business activity

'slackened between 1929 and 1931, non-interest bearing deposits declined but by reason of the transfer of idle business funds deposits at interest were maintained at a high level. As business conditions improved non-interest bearing deposits rose in each year from 1932 to 1939, and deposits at interest rose and fell alternately.

TABLE 413.—Private Trading Banks, Assets in New South Wales. (Ex. Commonwealth, Rural and Oversea Banks with one branch in N.S.W.)

, , . ,,	Coin, Bullion, Australian		Advances, etc.			, ,	
June Quarter	Notes, and Cash with Common- wealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Other Advances, etc.	Total Advances and Securities.	Landed and House Property.	Amounts due from other Banks.	Total Assets in N.S.W.
	£000	, £ 000	£000	£000	, £ 000	£000	£000
1925	22,240	6,660	77,751	84,411	2,681	1,702	111,034
1929	20,540	10,705	99,119	109.824	2,910	1,727	135,001
1930	15,021	6,778	105,298	112,076	3,234	1,440	131,771
1931	15,111	5,906	95,178	101,084	3,386	1,042	120,623
1932	10,764	a 8,265	90,453	-98,718	3,409	723	113,614
1933	11,026	b11,976	90,490	102,466	3,318	800	117,610
1934	12,205	c13,647	90,021	103,668	3,354	990	120,217
0935	11,916	d 13,153	96,933	110,086	3,456	.1,023	126,481
1936	9,993	e 6,882	100,903	107,785	3,432	1,207	122,417
1937	12,737	f 7,353	102,850	110,203	3,533	1,039	127,512
1938	9,825	g 9,078	116,883	125;961	3,764	1,138	140,688
1939:	9,360	h 9,103	120,499	129,602	3,845	1,113	143,920

^{*}Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills; (a) £4,250,000; (b) £4,471,000; (c) £4,563,000; (d) £3,829,000; (e) £3,529,000; (f) £3,441,000; (g)£3,360,000; (h)£4,227,000.

Advances increased substantially in the initial stages of the depression, then declined by £14,845,000 between 1930 and 1932. Little movement occurred in the next two years, but there was an increase of £30,478,000 between 1934 and 1939. The increase in 1937-38 amounting to £14,033,000 was unusually large, due partly to additional requirements of rural producers in areas affected by drought.

A comparison of deposits and advances in December quarter 1938 and 1939 indicates the trend of banking business during the latter part of these years.

						Decemb	er. Angreer,
i						1938.	1939.
Deposits-	-Interest bearing .			•••		$ ext{\pounds}$ $64,426,770$	£ 66,006,995
	Non-interest bearin	g			•••	49,212,314	55,261,915
;	Total deposits		***		٠,,,	113,639,084	121,268,910
Advances				•••	•••	119,730,787	121,320,531

December Quarter

The following statement shows the ratios of advances, securities, etc., to total deposits in New South Wales and Australia, and the ratio of cash, etc., to deposits at eall and to total deposits in Australia. The figures have been compiled on the same basis as those shown in the foregoing tables, in that they relate to private trading banks operating in New South Wales.

Table 414.—Private Trading Banks, Ratios in New South Wales and Australia. (Ex. Commonwealth, Rural and Oversea Banks with one-branch in N.S.W.).

		New So	ith-Wales.		Aus	tralia.		
		Ratio of	Ratio of	Ratio of	Ratio to D	eposits.	Ratio of Ca	
June Quar	tor.	Deposits bearing Interest to Total Deposits.	Advances, etc. (excluding Government Securities) to Deposits.	Deposits bearing Interest to Total Deposits.	Advances, etc. (excluding Government Securities).	Advances, Govern- ment and Municipal Securities, etc.*	Deposits at Call.	Total Deposits.
1925	•••	per cent. 54·34	per cent. 79.06	per cent. 56.38	per cent. 78·47	per cent. 82.47	$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{per\ cent.} \\ 46.07 \end{array}$	 per cent 20:09
1929	•••	58-55	85.32	62.60	85.80	92.01	43.70	16.34
1930		62.79	95.79	66.75	96.77	101.39	43.88	14.59
1931	•••	64.74	95.52	69.19	91.29	95.00	74-11	22.83
1932	•••	61.58	99.21	68.95	81.40	84.90	92,49	28.72
1933	•••	61.81	94.88	67.99	83.94	89.51	83-49	26.72
1934		59.55	85.52	66.23	78.76	84.86	81.55	27.54
1935	•••	5 7 ·06	94.86	63.84	85.99	93.96	58.80	21.26
1936	•••	55.92	99:60	62.77	89.07	94.15	51.14	19.04
1937	•••	56.01	91.96	62.12	82.55	87.83	53.22	20.16
1938	•••	56,40	101.12	62.60	88.25	95-11	43.94	16 44
1939	•••	56.47	102.67	62.92	89.76	96.63	46.20	17.13

^{*} Excluding Treasury Bills. † Including Treasury Bills.

Deposits and advances fluctuate from year to year with changes of seasonal and industrial conditions. Deposits increased from 1925 to 1929 under the stimulus of bountiful production and high prices. At the same time an active investment market and industrial and commercial expansion caused a heavy demand for advances.

The extent of changes in banking policy to meet the economic crisis is indicated by the ratios in 1930 and 1931. Subsequently the ratios show the extent of readjustment to new conditions and the increasing utilisation of banking resources during the period of economic recovery. In 1938 and 1939 there was evidence of increasing stringency in the banking position, due to adverse seasonal conditions and a substantial decline in export income. The position was, however, greatly eased towards the end of 1939 as higher export income accrued under wartime marketing arrangements for the sale of primary products.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills have been treated as a cash item in calculating ratios appearing in the foregoing table, but London balances held by the banks have been excluded as particulars are not available. London balances held by the banks are normally regarded as equivalent to cash in Australia, and their exclusion renders the position of the banks more liquid than is indicated by the cash ratios shown.

The amounts of London balances held by the Australian banking system (including the Commonwealth Bank) are shown in Table 436.

Size of Depositors' Accounts.

A classification of accounts according to the amount of deposit at or about 30th June, 1939, is shown below. The figures include particulars for all banks listed in Table 408, with the exception of the Commonwealth Bank, for which the information is not available.

Table 415.—Trading Banks, Classification of Deposits in New South Wales.

-,		Curren	t Accounts.	Fixed Dep	oosit Accounts.		and Fixed t Accounts.
Classification.		Number.	Amount at Credit.	Number.	Amount at Credit.	Number,	Amount at Credit.
		<u>. </u>	£000	<u> </u>	000£	: 	0003
£200 and under		188,798	8,026	52,577	5,044	241,375	13,070
£201- £500		22,479	6,988	26,917	9,750	49,396	16,738
£501- £1,000		8,911	6,176	15,086	11,933	23,997	18,109
£1,001- £2,000		4,297	5,929	7,205	10,663	11,502	16,592
£2,001- £3,000		1,292	3,121	2,018	5,128	3,310	8,249
£3,001- £4,000		565	1,957	845	3,045	1,410	5,002
£4,001- £5,000		303	1,365	622	2,965	925	4,330
£5,001-£10,000		520	3,597	694	5,046	1,214	8,643
£10,001-£15,000		134	1,640	156	1,915	290	3,555
		60	1,017	64	1,181	124	2,198
Over £20,000		128	11,199	95	9,979	223	21,178
Total	•	227,487	51,015	106,279	66,649	333,766	117,664

Accounts with balances not exceeding £500 represented 87.12 per cent. of the total number of accounts and 25.33 per cent. of the deposits. Accounts of £2,000 and under represented 97.75 per cent. of the total accounts and 54.82 per cent. of the deposits; 45.18 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the deposits being held in 2.25 per cent. of the accounts. The number of accounts does not represent the number of individual persons who have accounts with the banks.

The proportion of accounts and of deposits in each group as at 30th June, 1939, are shown below.

Table 416.—Trading Banks, Proportionate Distribution of Deposits in New South Wales.

·	-	Proportio	on of Account	tsin each	Proportio	on of Deposit Group,	s in each
g Classification.		Current Accounts.	Fixed Deposit Accounts.	Total.	Current Accounts.	Fixed Deposit Accounts.	Total.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
£200 and under	• • •	82.99	49.47	72.32	15.73	7.57	11.11
£201- £500		9.88	25.33	14.80	13.70	14.63	14.22
£501- £1,000		3.92	14.19	7.19	12.11	17:90	15.39
£1.001- £2.000		1.89	6.78	3.44	11.62	16.00	14.10
£2,001- £3,000	•••	0.57	1.90	0.99	6.12	7.70	7.01
£3,001- £4,000		0.25	0.79	0.42	3.83	4.57	4.25
£4,001- £5,000		0.13	0.59	0.28	2.68	4.45	3.68
£5,001-£10,000	• • • •	0.23	0.65	0.36	7.05	7.57	7.35
£10,001-£15,000		0.06	0.15	0.09	3.22	2.87	3.02
£15,001-£20,000	•••	0.02	0.06	0.04	1.99	1.77	1.87
Over £20,060	•••	0.06	0.09	0.07	21.95	14.97	18.00
Total	•••	100.00	100-00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

BANKS EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

The Banks' Exchange Settlement Office was established in Sydney on the 18th January, 1894.

Exchanges are effected daily between the metropolitan banks. The results of the operations are notified to the secretary of the Banks? Exchange Settlement, who notifies each institution daily of the amount of its balance. The Commonwealth Bank Act of 1924 provided that, after a date to be proclaimed, the exchange balances between the banks must be settled by cheques drawn on and paid into the Commonwealth Bank. Pending the issue of the proclamation, the banks inaugurated the system voluntarily as from 27th April, 1925, and for this purpose established accounts with the Commonwealth Bank through which settlements are made in full daily. The daily clearances are still made through the Settlement Office, and since 27th April, 1925, the amount of the cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank is included in the exchanges.

The following table shows the growth in the volume of exchanges made through the Settlement Office. The figures represent the aggregate value of cheques drawn on one bank and deposited in another in the metropolitan area and the net balances of transactions at country interbank clearings. Abnormal transactions on Government account in respect of Treasury Bills, have been excluded since 1930.

Table 417.—Inter-bank Cle	rings, Sydney,	1896 to	1939.
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Year.	Amount of Exchanges.	Year.	Amount of Exchanges.
	£		£
1896	117,718,862	1932	*589,732,343
1901	167,676,707	1933	*641,401,538
1911	304,488,435	1934	*716,686,124
1921	709,734,554	1935	*77 5,985,112
1926	954,253,166	1936	*842,609,550
1929	1,043,324,614	1937	*937,334,454
1930 -	*872,387,876	1938	*942,422,514
1931	*683,175,641	1939	*932,367,369

^{*} Adjusted by excluding Government Treasury Bill transactions.

The figures are affected by amalgamations of banks which took place from time to time between 1916 and 1931, and the suspension of State Government banking transactions during the months of March to May, 1932.

These exchanges exclude the amount of transactions settled by intrabank cheques and do not represent the total value of transactions settled by cheque. They are, however, considered an indication of the degree of variation in the volume of business transactions settled by cheque from year to year, provided due allowance is made for changes in price levels and amalgamation of banks.

Index of Bank Clearings.

Statistics of bank clearings are used principally in measuring variations in business activity over relatively short periods of time. In this connection due allowance has to be made for the facts bank clearings (as indicated above) embrace only a proportion of the cheques drawn, that the amount of clearances is diminished from time to time by banking amalgamations and by changes of banking procedure, and that seasonal influences cause fluctuations from month to month in the amount of recorded clearings. Again, from time to time, occurrences such as large conversion loans or heavy governmental transactions swell ine amount of clearings to abnormal proportions. Careful inquiry and due allowances are necessary in respect of all these factors before an index of bank clearings can be compiled, and such an index is necessarily an approximation. Moreover, the data relate substantially to inter-bank clearings in the city and suburbs.

Owing to the change in the method of recording clearing-house transactions, valid comparison is possible only subsequent to May, 1925. In compiling the following index the years 1926 to 1930 (inclusive) are taken as base, and the monthly index represents the ratio per cent. of the actual amount of clearings for each month to the average amount of clearings for that month in the base years, after adjustment of both sets of figures to remove the effects of special factors mentioned above. By this means seasonal fluctuations are virtually eliminated. In order to smooth out casual fluctuations the index as published below for each month represents a three months' moving average. That is, the index number for each month is the average of the actual indexes for that month and the two preceding months. The averages for respective months in the period 1926-1930 are taken as base and represented by 100.

								-	, ,				
Month.		Average, 1926-1930.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
January February March April May June July August September October November December		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	107 107 106 104 104 106 108 107 106 103	93 90 89 85 82 80 -81	82 82 81 82 77 75 66 65 64 65 66 66 66	-63 62 * -66 -62 64 -65 66 68 69	68 66 63 67 68 68 66 69 70 74 74	78 77 75 74 74 78 76 73 76 80 77	75 75 74 78 79 86 83 84 82 85 -89	89 86 85 87 86 87 85 86 87 91 96	101 101 98 103 100 103 97 98 101 101 103	97 96 95 102 103 106 101 101 99 101 102	98 96 93 98 100 101 98 99 100 102 106
Year	•••	100	106	89	72	65	,68	176	82	89	101	101	100

Table 418.—Index of Bank Clearings, Sydney.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was established under an Act nassed by the Federal Government in 1911. The bank commenced operations on 15th July, 1912, when a savings bank department was opened.

^{*}Index not ascertainable on account of suspension of State Government banking transactions.

It should be noted that no adjustment has been made for normal growth nor for changes of price levels.

Ordinary banking business was commenced on 20th January, 1913. The head office is in Sydney, and branches have been established in the principal cities and towns of Australia, in London, and in the territory of New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the payment of all moneys due by the bank, and debts due to the bank by other banks have the same priority as debts due to the Commonwealth. The affairs of the bank are subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth. The bank is authorised to conduct general banking business, to exercise the functions of an ordinary bank of issue, and, with the approval of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, it may take over the business of banking corporations. Since 1920 the control of the Australian note issue has been one of the functions of a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the bank in June, 1928, but is still managed by the Commonwealth Bank Board. Further details regarding the Commonwealth Savings Bank are stated on page 506.

Central Reserve Bank.

An amending Act, passed in 1924, made provision for extending the scope of the bank's operations with the object of facilitating its transition into a central reserve bank.

Following consultations between the Directors of the Commonwealth Bank and the Comptroller of the Bank of England in the early part of 1927 discussions were initiated between the Commonwealth Bank and trading banks on the establishment of a central reserve system. Little practical result ensued until 1930, when the Commonwealth Bank reported that the trading banks were, to a much greater extent, treating the Commonwealth Bank as a central reserve bank and had substantially increased their deposits with it, partly as a result of the acquisition of gold by the Commonwealth Bank from the trading banks to meet the exchange crisis. In March, 1931, the Directors of the bank reported that it was in reality functioning as a central bank, and the function of exchange control was assumed in December, 1931, when the Commonwealth Bank undertook to buy London exchange at a stated price.

Control.

The Commonwealth Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors, composed of the Governor of the Bank, the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and six other directors with experience in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry. The last-mentioned are appointed by the Governor-General for a term of seven years and one retires in each year, but is eligible for reappointment. The Governor of the Bank is its chief executive officer and is appointed for a term of seven years, with eligibility for reappointment. The 1924 amendment to the Bank Act made provision for the appointment of a Board of Advice in London, but this has not yet been set up. A director or officer of any other bank may not be appointed as a director of the bank nor as a member of the London Board.

The Board of Directors may be authorised by proclamation to fix and publish the rate at which it will discount and rediscount bills of exchange.

Capital and Profits.

The Bank is authorised to raise loan capital amounting to £16,000,000, of which £6,000,000 may be provided by the Commonwealth Government and £10,000,000 by the issue of debentures. Additional powers to raise loan capital for the purposes of the Rural Credits Department are stated below.

The Bank has not yet exercised its authority to raise loaus and at 30th June, 1939, its capital consisted solely of accumulated profits. The capital account of the General Banking Department amounted to £4,000,000, transferred from the reserve fund in 1924, and of the Rural Credits Department to £2,000,000, obtained by the appropriation of one-quarter of the profits of the Note Issue Department between 1925 and 1932. The balances of reserve funds were: General Banking Department, £2,762,477; Rural Credits Department, £319,366; and Savings Bank, £2,713,473.

The net profits of the Note Issue Department are paid to the Commonwealth Treasury and those of the General Banking Department and Savings Bank are divided equally between the reserve funds and the National Debt Sinking Fund. The whole of the profits of the Rural Credits Department are retained for the purposes of the Department, being divided equally between the reserve fund and the development fund. The following statement shows the net profits earned during each of the last five years and the manner in which they were distributed.

Table 419.—Commonwealth Bank and Savings Bank, Net Profits, 1935 to 1939.

	Year ended 30th June—								
Department, etc.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.				
	£	£	£ Profits.	£	£				
General Banking Department	437,173	419,586	355,933	331,301	356,579				
Rural Credits Department	49,057	45,158	49,518	32,888	31,580				
Note Issue Department	797,345	855,720	898,585	839,883	766,731				
Savings Bank	313,894	334,726	305,774	291,552	316,282				
Total	1,597,469	1,655,190	1,609,810	1,495,624	1,471,172				
		.——— Distr	ibution of Pa	rofits.					
Reserve Funds*	424,591	422,314	380,371	344,315	368,011				
Commonwealth Treasury	797,345	855,720	898,585	839,883	766,730				
National Debt Sinking Fund	375,533	377,156	330,854	311,426	336,431				
Total	1,597,469	1,655,190	1,609,810	1,495,624	1,471,172				

^{*} Including half profits of Rural Credit Department paid to Development Fund.

The profits of the Savings Bank are net amounts after payment of a share to State authorities in terms of agreements under which State savings banks amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank. The share of profits paid to State authorities was £216,454 in 1938-39.

Rural Credits Department.

The Rural Credits Department was established towards the end of 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. This department may make advances for a period not exceeding one year upon the security of primary produce, e.g., wool, grain, butter, cheese, fruits, hops, cotton, sugar, and any other produce as may be prescribed. The advances may be made to the general banking section of the Commonwealth Bank, to other banks, to co-operative associations, and to such other bodies as may be specified by proclamation. In lieu of making advances the department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these institutions.

Capital for the Rural Credits Department amounting to £2,000,000 was provided from the profits of the note issue, as indicated above, and additional capital may be provided by loans from the Federal Government up to a limit of £3,000,000. The Commonwealth Bank may raise further funds for the department by issuing debentures up to an amount not exceeding the greater of the following, viz., (a) advances on primary produce outstanding at the date of the issue of the debentures; or (b) four times the sum of (i) outstanding loans to the department from the Federal Government, (ii) moneys received from the profits of the note issue, (iii) the credit balance of the Rural Credits Department Reserve Fund. The dates for the redemption of the debentures are to coincide, as nearly as practicable, with the dates for the repayment of the advances made. In addition, the general banking department of the Commonwealth Bank may make advances to the Rural Credits Department of such amounts and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors determines.

The assets of the Rural Credits Department are available, firstly, for meeting liabilities other than loans from the Federal Government and interest thereon; and secondly, for repaying such loans with interest.

The Development Fund, which receives one-half of the net profits of the department, is used at the discretion of the Board of Directors, for the promotion of primary production. At 30th June, 1939, the credit balance of the Development Fund was £21,628.

The following statement shows the average liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Bank (the General Bank and Rural Credits Departments) in New South Wales in the June quarter of each of the years 1935 to 1939.

Table 420.—Commonwealth Bank, Average Assets and Liabilities in New South Wales.

		, J	Tune Quarter.		
Particulars.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	. £
Deposits at interest—					
Government	2,769,231	5,000,000	3,538,461	4,577,726	8,307,692
Other	12,734,083	12,054,614	14,795,557	16,810,389	15,709,314
Deposits not bearing	:				
interest—					
Government	95,360	20,030	15,220	16,560°	19,037
Other	5,559,663	5,449,059	7,647,843	7,922,487	6,618,604
Total deposits	21,158,337	22,523,703	25,997,081	29,327,162	30,654,647
Other liabilities	6,794,598	5,594,988	8,263,336	4,635,863	5,245,627
Total Liabilities in	 ,	<u>'</u>			
New South Wales	27,952,935	28,118,691	34,260,417	33,963,025	35,900,274
Assets—					
Coin and Bullion	234,071	288,092	238,821	337,951	459,239
Australian Notes	1,345,449	1,294,914	1,206,198	1,246,989	1,193,703
Advances, etc	5,213,270	9,052,136	9,635,753	11,683,973	14,678,342
Government Secur-					
ities*	14,238,714	13,082,111	14,460,063	9,417,073	14,589,482
Landed Property	414,844	378,601	366,744	346,124	351,886
Notes, Bills and Bal-					
ances from other				0]
Banks	72,759	87,614	80,081	85,370	107,494
Total Assets in New					
South Wales	21.519.107	24,183,468	25,987,660	23.117.480	31,380,146

^{*} Including municipal securities and Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

The liabilities classified as "other" in the table consist for the most parts of amounts deposited with the Commonwealth Bank by the trading banks.

The balance sheet totals of the bank in New South Wales and elsewhere at 30th June, 1913, amounted to £5,046,667. At 30th June, 1939, they were £98,422,322 in the General Bank and Rural Credits Departments, £56,633,593 in the Note Issue Department and £156,685,409 in the Savings Bank. The totals have expanded as a result of the development of central banking functions and mergers with State savings banks.

THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the foundation and changes in the constitution of the Rural Bank of New South Wales have been stated in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Prior to 1st July, 1933, the bank functioned under the name of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales, although the Savings Bank Department ceased active business on its amalgamation with the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia as from 15th December, 1931. The amalgamation was an outcome of the suspension of payments by the Government Savings Bank on 23rd of April, 1931, and the agreements under which it was effected provided also for the transfer of deposits in the Rural Bank Department to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The business of the Rural Bank is now conducted in two departments, viz., the Rural Bank Department and Advances for Homes Department, and the Bank administers in a Government Agency Department various lending activities on behalf of the Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three commissioners, of whom one is president, appointed during ability and good behaviour until attainment of the age of sixty-five years.

Rural Bank Department.

An account of the origin and operations of the Rural Bank Department is given in the chapter "Rural Settlement" of this Year Book.

Prior to 1931 the Department obtained the bulk of its funds from customers' deposits on both fixed and current account. A substantial sum was obtained also on loan from the Savings Bank Department, and a public issue of approximately £1,000,000 was made in 1923. On 15th December, 1931, Rural Bank stock was issued to the Commonwealth Bank as consideration for the assumption of deposit liabilities by this institution, and a further issue was made to the Commonwealth Savings Bank in place of loans due previously to the Savings Bank Department. As from this date the Rural Bank Department functioned only in so far as loan accounts were concerned until 28th November, 1933, when deposit business was resumed on the opening of a branch in Sydney. At 30th June, 1939, forty-nine branches had been opened in Sydney and important country centres, while in other localities branches of the Commonwealth Bank, acting as agents in certain cases, provide banking facilities for the Department's customers.

The balance sheet of the Rural Bank Department as at 30th June, 1939, was as follows:—

Table 421.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Rural Bank Department Balance Sheet.

Liabilities		Assets.	
Stock and Debentures Issued Reserve Fund Special Reserve Deposits, Other Liabilities and Reserves for Contingencies Government Agency Dept.—	£ 14,128,637 797,462. 1,103,885 1,931,495	Cash and Bank Balances Investments— Commonwealth Government Securities Fixed Deposits Metropolitan Water Board	£ 339,288 203,564 440,606
Capital Accounts Guarantee and Other Funds	80,280 100,576	Securities Other Securities Reserve Fund Investments— Commonwealth Govern-	24,800 51,897
		ment Securities Metropolitan Water Board	565,597
		Securities	64,163
		Fixed Deposits Loans and Advances to	120,000
		Customers Sundry Debtors and other	15,436,045
		Assets	201,544
		Due by other Departments	8,178
		Bank Premises	686,653
Total	18,142,335	Total	18,142,335

The assets and liabilities shown above, other than capital items, are included in the particulars of trading banks published on pages 491 and 492.

The net profit for the year 1938-39, amounting to £35,568, was transferred to the reserve fund.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Bank was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank, one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank is payable to the Commissioners of the Rural Bank. Amounts received in this manner are credited direct to a special reserve account of the Rural Bank Department, which, at 30th June, 1939, amounted to £1,103,885. The share of the profits amounted to £156,926 in 1937-38 and to £163,715 in 1938-39.

Advances for Homes Department.

An account of the operations of the Advances for Homes Department is published in the chapter "Social Condition," of this Year Book.

Funds for the purposes of the Department were obtained mainly by loan from the Savings Bank Department, but liability in this respect is now owing to the Commonwealth Savings Bank. A public loan of approximately £1,000,000 was floated in 1924, and in the latter part of 1928 arrangements were made to authorise the Commissioners to obtain advances from the Housing Fund constituted by the Commonwealth Government, and the sum of nearly £1,000,000 was made available. In April, 1934, a loan of £1,511,780 was raised by public subscription to provide for the redemption of the £1,000,000 loan floated in 1924, and to enable lending operations to be resumed. Further loans have since been arranged with the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The balance sheet of the Advances for Homes Department at 30th June, 1939, was as follows:—

Table 422.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Advances for Homes Department Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.	Assets.						
£	£						
Stock and Debentures Issued 11,689,832 Reserve Fund 827,978	Cash at Bankers 72,0 Reserve Fund Investments— Commonwealth Govern-						
Deposits, other Liabilities and Reserves for Contingencies 1,120,815	ment Securities 613,6 Metropolitan Water Board						
Amounts due to Other	Securities 101,2						
Departments 11,355	Fixed Deposits 60,3 Commonwealth Government						
	Securities 214,5 Rural Bank Department						
,	Stock 485,0						
	Sundry Debtors Loans on Mortgage and Con-						
	tracts of Sale 12,103,0						
Total £13,649,980	Total 13,649,9						

The net profit in 1938-39 was £37,524, which was transferred to the reserve fund.

Government Agency Department.

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating under the control of a central authority certain lending activities conducted formerly through Government departments. The scope of the department's functions and powers was not defined until the passage of the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934. In terms of this Act the agencies listed in the following table were created.

In respect of each agency the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from Consolidated Revenue Fund and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers may be retained for the purpose of making further advances.

The financial operations of the various agencies during the year ended 30th June, 1939, are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes are shown in the chapter Social Condition of this Year Book, and details regarding finance for rural industries in the chapters Rural Settlement and Land Legislation and Settlement.

Table 423.—Rural Bank of New South Wales, Government Agency Department, 1938-39.

				Partic	Particulars of Advances.					
Agency.		Revenue Adminis- Collections. Expenses.		Made during 1938-39,	Repaid during 193839.	Outstanding at 30th June, 1939.				
		£	£	£	£	£				
Building Relief	•••	11,429	15,446	100,619	114,347	308,489				
Government Housing	•••	19,074	2,079	4,502	22,676	403,889				
Home Building Scheme	•••	9,684	4,546	180	35,155	193,218				
Advances to Settlers	• • •	16,029	16,743	32,768	62,845	830,150				
Farmers' Relief	•••	32,415	48,154	872,866	265,360	2,254,367				
Government Guarantee		•••	199	10,226	•••	10,700				
Irrigation		221,891	28,990	107,294	147,497	1,858,086				
Rural Industries		6,780	29,363	103,332	45,769	1,054,938				
Closer Settlement	•••	267	1,267	2,495	171	8,028				
\mathbf{Total}	•••	317,569	146,787	1,234,282	693,820	6,921,865				

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as a charge is not made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings bank business in New South Wales has been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia since 15th December, 1931. On this date the extensive savings bank husiness of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with the Commonwealth Savings Bank and an undertaking was given by the Government of New South Wales not to engage in the conduct of savings bank business in the future.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank was opened on 15th July, 1912, and it was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia-on 9th June, 1928. is controlled by the Board of the Commonwealth Bank, but provision has been made for the transfer of control to a separate commission consisting of a chief commissioner and two other commissioners after a resolution has been passed in both Houses of the Federal Parliament. One member of the Savings Bank Commission, when appointed, is to be a director of the Commonwealth Bank nominated by the Board of Directors. will facilitate co-operation between the two institutions and enable the Commission to obtain the advice of the Board of Directors regarding the investment of the Savings Bank funds. These funds are available for long-term investments, e.g., public securities, loans on the security of land, advances for homes or for warehouses and stores for primary products, in debentures of the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank and on fixed deposits with the Commonwealth Bank.

The Savings Bank business is transacted at all branches of the Commonwealth Bank, numbering 196 in New South Wales, and at numerous post offices and agencies. Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum up to £500, and at 1½ per cent. on an additional amount up to £1,300 on personal accounts, and at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the whole credit balance of bodies such as friendly societies not operating for profit. Changes in the rates of interest are shown in Table 433.

The total liabilities and assets of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 50th June, 1939, amounted to £156,685,409. The liabilities included reserve fund, £2,713,473, and depositors' balances £146,880,498. The assets consisted largely of Government securities £108,429,857, and securities of municipalities and other public authorities £32,719,926; coin, cash and money at short call amounted to £11,381,299, representing a proportion of 7.7 per cent. of depositors' balances, bank premises to £872,366, and other assets to £3,281,961.

Deposits in Savings Banks.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in various years. The figures for 1910 and earlier years do not include School Savings Bank accounts.

Table 424.—Savings Bank Deposits in New South Wales.

37			Savings Bank	Deposits.	, , ,		
Year ended	Amounts	Credited.		Increase in	Deposits at	30th June.	
30th June.	Deposits.	Interest.	Withdrawals.	Depositor's Balances.	Amount,	Per Hend.	
	£	£	£	ı £	£	£ s. d.	
1880*	١٦ -	Not Available	ſ	153,594	2,075,856	2 17 → 0	
1890*	IJ.	Lyou Ilyanabic	l	450,380	4,730,469	4 5 10	
1900≉		304,882	[4,507,940]	831,948	10,901,382	8 2 8	
1910*	15,343,561	619,263	13,658,533	2,304,291	22,453,924	13 14 12	
1920	54,660,882	1,597,050	53,394,739	2,862,745	49,951,362	$24 \ 3 \ 0$	
1925	67,573,577	2,387,636	66,973,835	2,975,316	69,149,433	$30 \ 3 \ 2$	
+1929	81,941,134	3,051,191	80,847,878	4,099,847	85,727,514	34 5 1	
1930	76,703,875	3,125,247	83,082,889	(-) 3,262,084	82,465,430	32 12 : 0	
1931	58,179,625	2,799,637	73,652,380	(-) 12,654,661	69,810,769	27 6 6	
1932	53,097,349	2,033,398	53,285,025	1,837,100	71.647.869	27 15 : 9	
1933	41,631,943	1,720,183	42,819,614	659,816	72,307,685	27 16 0	
1934	46,456,174	1,694,079	44,845,248	3,406,385	75,714,070	28 17 7	
1935	48,940,461	1.512,914	48,461,611	2,192,332	77,906,402	29 9 2	
1936	54,145,162	1,470,625	53,790,145	2,093,546	79,999,948	30 0 3	
1937	57,144,148	1,490,459	57,151,507	1,952,451	81,952,399	30 8 9	
1938	63,468,063	1,550,814	61,433,382	4,063,286	86,015,685	31 12 9	
1939	66,576,777	1,609,757	67,154,749	1,458,104	87,473,789	31 16 11	

^{*}Year ended 31st December.

Deposits exceeded withdrawals in all years but one (1923-24) of the period 1919-20 to 1928-29. In the following decennium, however, withdrawals exceeded deposits in the four years 1929-30 to 1932-33 and in 1936-37 and 1938-39.

The amount of interest credited annually to depositors increased until 1930, under the influence of growing deposits, and higher rates of interest introduced in 1928. Successive reductions of interest rates between July, 1931, and January, 1935, are reflected in the smaller amounts added to depositors' balances. The interest in 1938-39 was the highest in any year since 1933-34.

Accounts in active operation as at 30th June, 1932, and each succeeding year are shown below, together with the average amount of deposits per account. Comparable figures in respect of earlier years are not available.

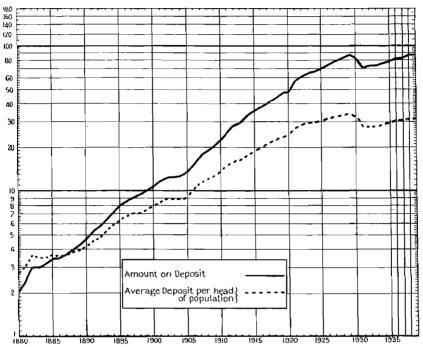
Table 425.—Savings Bank Accounts in New South Wales.

30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit _per Account.	30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.
$\begin{array}{c} 1932 \\ 1933 \\ 1934 \\ 1935 \end{array}$	1,013,017 1,038,338 1,082,016 1,118,637	£ s. d. 70 14 6 69 12 9 69 19 6 69 13 0	1936 1937 1938 1939	1,163,713 1,218,245 1,288,515 1,330,404	£ s. d. 68 14:11 67 5 5 66 15 11 65 15 0

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many of the accounts are joint accounts and accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members have personal accounts also. It is apparent, however, that a large proportion of the people practise thrift through the medium of the savings bank.

⁽⁻⁾ Decrease in Deposits.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1880-1939. (Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent £1,000,000 of deposits, and £1 of average deposit per head of population. The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In June, 1939, the net amount of deposits at credit of private and public accounts in the savings and the trading banks in New South Wales was £236,683,874 or £86 3s. 4d. per head of population. These amounts are exclusive of deposits lodged with trading banks by savings banks. The figures for the savings banks in the following table represent the deposits as at 30th June in each year, and those for the trading banks are the averages of the June quarter:—

Table 426.—Deposits in all Banks in New South Wales.

	Net De	osits bearing In	terest.	Net Deposits	All Deposits.*				
June.	Savings Banks,	Trading Banks.*	Total.	not bearing Interest.*	Total,	Per head of Population.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£ 8. d			
1925	69,149,433	48,628,465	117,777,898	54,446,766	172,224,664	75 2			
1929	85,727,514	67,211,856	152,939,370	55,099,134	208,038,504	83 2			
1930	82,465,430	73,509,636	155,975,066	47,161,221	203,136,287	80 6			
1931	69,810,769	77,794,555	147,605,324	40,880,879	188,486,203	73 15			
1932	71,647,869	70,105,231	141,753,100	41,066,823	182,819,923	70 18			
1933	72,307,685	73,100,353	145,408,038	39,849,683	185,257,721	71 4			
1934	75,714,070	75,127,564	150,841,634	46,426,456	197,268,090	75 4			
1935	77,906,402	74,864,308	152,770,710	49,941,189	202,711,899	76 12 1			
1936	79,999,948	73,175,165	153,175,113	49,436,328	202,611,441	76 0			
1937	81,952,399	82,005,668	163,958,067	57,838,407	221,796,474	82 7			
1938	86,015,685	86,837,612	172,853,297	57,616,595	230,469,892	84 15			
1939	87,473,789	91,546,048	179,019,837	57,664,037	236,683,874	86 3			

^{*} Excluding deposits lodged by Savings Banks in Trading Banks.

INTEREST RATES.

The effective interest rates in the various financial fields are of fundamental importance, as interest charges represent a substantial proportion of cost in certain major industries, and, considered in conjunction with returns from industry, they exercise an influence on the flow of funds into the various channels of investment.

Yield on Government Securities.

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchanges is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. Particulars of the average yield are shown below for periods before and after the general conversion of Australian Government securities payable in Australia, to which reference is made on page 467 of this Year Book.

The yield prior to conversion, as indicated in the following table, represented the average return to investors, including redemption, at current market price of all Commonwealth securities maturing in Australia. Interest on these stocks was subject to Federal, but not State, income taxes, and the former included a special tax levied at the rate of 7½ per cent. on income derived from property in 1929-30 and 10 per cent. on income derived in 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Table 427.—Commonwealth Securities, Average Yield prior to Conversion, 1928 to 1931.

Date.		Redemption Yield per cent.			Date.					Redemption Yield per cent.			
1928— 29th March 28th June 28th September 20th December 1929— 27th March 27th June 3rd October 19th December		 5 10 5 10 5 9 5 9	0 0 9 5 6 5 0	d. 1 4 0 6 4 2 4 11	3rd 2nd 2nd 931— 8th 3 12th	April July Octo	ber ary	•••			8. 0 1 0	6 5 4 11	

Under the general conversion of all internal loans in accordance with the Premiers' Plan, interest payable on Government loans was reduced by 22½ per cent., and steps were taken, partly by legislation, to procure a corresponding decrease in interest rates generally. Following conversion, yields on Government securities declined with minor fluctuations to approximate parity with the nominal interest rate of 4 per cent. payable on most of the converted securities. This level was reached towards the end of 1932 and the lowest point, following further decline, in November, 1934.

The mouthly averages of weekly statements of yields on Government bonds, including redemption, on the Stock Exchange are shown in the following table at intervals since October, 1931, following conversion, to December, 1939.

Table 428.—	–Commonwealth	Securities,	Average	Yield	Subsequent	to
	Conve	rsion, 1931	to 1939.			

	· on Sto	ption Yield Per C lock with unexpi currency of—			demption n Stock v curren		
Month.	to	ver 10 to 5 years. Over 15 years.	Overall. Mon	Over 5	Over 10 to 15 years	Uver.	Overalk
1931— October November 1932— March June September 1933— March June September 1934— March June September 1934— March June November Cotober November 1936— March 1936— March 1936— March 1936— March 1936— March 1936— June September	£ s. d. £ 6 5 0 5 5 18 0 5 4 16 8 4 5 2 0 5 5 0 3 4 4 1 8 4 3 18 11 3 3 12 2 8 3 3 12 2 2 3 3 12 2 2 3 3 14 0 3 3 4 6 3 3 4 0 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 3 3	s. d. £ s. d. 12 11 5 4 3 5 7 4 19 3 13 11 4 10 8 1 4 4 15 5 18 10 4 14 5 2 2 4 1 11 9 1 3 19 3 17 4 3 17 8 15 2 3 16 4 13 10 3 14 11 11 1 3 13 6 9 1 3 12 5 4 7 3 9 2 4 0 3 8 8 2 6 3 6 1 2 6 3 6 4 3 1 3 7 7 6 6 3 11 11 9 6 3 13 6	1937— 1937— March June 1938—	mber 3 13 mber 3 10 nber 3 13 ry 3 11 ary 3 10 3 13 3 15 3 16 st 3 14 1 mber 3 16 nber 3 16 ary 3 16 i 3 17 i 3 18 i 3 18	1. £ s, d. 0 4 1 5 6 4 3 15 6 3 14 9 2 3 12 11 4 3 12 11 4 3 12 11 4 3 12 11 6 3 13 8 6 3 15 8 6 3 17 9 3 14 11 0 3 14 9 1 3 15 6 6 3 17 0 2 3 17 1 3 15 6 3 17 9 3 13 17 9 3 13 17 9 3 13 17 9 3 19 3 1	4 0 7 7 3 16 11 3 17 6 3 15 2 3 14 6 3 14 4 3 15 7 6 3 15 7 3 16 7 3 16 7 3 17 2 3 18 5 5 3 17 7 3 10 7 3 1	4 1 0 3 15 4 3 16 8 3 14 5 5 3 12 9 3 3 12 3 3 14 0 0 3 15 3 3 15 10 3 15 10 3 16 9 3 17 11 3 16 8 3 3 17 1 1 3 16 8 3 3 17 6 3 19 3 3 19 3 3 19 3
December 1936— March June September December	3 14 11 3 3 16 10 3 3 18 2 3 3 17 0 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 15 6 July Angus 3 17 5 Septes 3 18 7 Octob 3 18 7 Nove	3 19 st 3 19 mber 4 1 per 3 18 mber 3 16 1	6 4 0 0 6 4 0 1 0 4 1 1 5 3 19 10 0 3 18 5 5 3 17 3	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 19 9 3 19 10 4 1 3 3 19 5 3 18 0

Yields quoted in the table relate to all Commonwealth loans with an unexpired currency of more than five years at the various dates shown, including those embraced in the conversion operation of 1931 and all issues since conversion. Where repayment is optional between certain dates, the latest date has been adopted in determining maturity for the purposes of grouping and calculation of yields. The nominal rates of interest payable range between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., though the major part of the loans carry nominal rates of interest between $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and 4 per cent. A large proportion of the loans is acceptable by the Commonwealth Treasury at par-value for payment of Federal Estate Duty; loans not acceptable include recent issues which have been incorporated in the table as from initial quotations on the Stock Exchange.

Interest on stocks converted in 1931 and stocks issued subsequently is free of State income tax but is subject to Federal income tax to the limit of rates existing at the date of conversion. It was free also of the special Federal property tax for the duration of that tax, which was levied at the rate of 7½ per cent. on income from property derived in 1929-30, increased to 10 per cent. on incomes in 1930-31 and 1931-32, reduced to 6 per cent. in 1932-33 and 1933-34, and to 5 per cent. in 1934-35, then abolished. A short review of the rates of income tax appears on page 426 et seq.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927 to provide cash to retire the unconverted portion of a maturing Commonwealth loan. These Bills and a further issue of £1,000,000 in 1928 were paid on maturity. In 1929 there was another issue of Treasury Bills to provide finance for Governments, and since that date there has always been a considerable

volume of Bills outstanding. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although on 16th March, 1936, a single issue of small amount was made available for discount by the public.

In 1931 the Commonwealth Bank guaranteed that the bills taken up by the trading banks would be redeemed on maturity, and undertook to re-discount them on demand during currency at the rate of interest at which they were issued. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury Bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment was withdrawn, and re-discounting is undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank at a rate to be fixed at the time of the transaction. Variations in the rates of discount since June, 1927, are as follows:—

Table 429.—Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills, 1927 to 1939.

4-1	Treasi	ıry Bills.			_ ,	Rate of Discount
, , , , , , ,				.,		Per cent.
1927—June			···	•••	•••	4
1928—February	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	41/2
1929—October	•••	•••	•••	•••		$5\frac{5}{2}$
930—October	•••	***		•••	• • •	6
931—July	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
932—November	•••	•••	•••		•••	ે3 <u>ર્</u> ફ .કો
933—January February	•••	•••	***	***	***	:31 93
June	•••	•••		•••	• • •	21
934—April	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{2^{\frac{3}{4}}}{2^{\frac{1}{4}}}$
October	***	•••		•••	:::	2*
935—January *		•••				13

^{*} Rate unchanged, January, 1940.

Fixed Deposit Rates.

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. The funds for this purpose are obtained partly as fixed deposits from customers. The rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales have varied as follow in recent years:—

TABLE 430.—Trading Banks, Fixed Deposit Rates, 1920 to 1939.

Month of Chang	ė	Fixed	Deposit Rates	—Period of De	eposit.
		3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	1	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1920		$3\frac{1}{3}$	4.	41/2	5
August, 1927	• > •	4	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$.5
January, 1930		41	<u>43</u>	5	5 1
June, 1931		$3\frac{1}{4}$	33	4	41
November, 1931	•••	3 .	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3.3	4
March, 1932		$2\frac{1}{2}$	- 'B'	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4
May-June, 1932		23	.3	$3\bar{1}$	31/2
August, 1932		21	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	31
November, 1982		21	23	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$
February, 1933		2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3
April, 1934		,2	$2^{rac{1}{4}}$.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23
August, 1934		11/2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
October, 1934		$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	21	$2\frac{1}{2}$
March, 1936		. 2	21/2	27	-3
January, 1940		$1\frac{3}{4}$	1 21	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$^{-2\frac{3}{4}}$

Rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Bank have been approximately the same as those of private banking institutions since January,

1924. A divergence occurred between 17th December, 1934, and 23rd March, 1936, when the Commonwealth Bank rates for deposits at three and six months were 1 per cent. and 1½ per cent. respectively.

The comparatively high level of interest rates ruling during the period 1920-1929 was due to a steady demand for accommodation to finance investment. The increase in January, 1930, synchronised with the onset of the depression when banking deposits began to decrease while advances increased pending the slower liquidation of stocks and adjustment to lower price levels. As a result fixed deposits remained at a high level, though deposits on current account declined very heavily. The reductions in rates of interest in June, 1931, followed upon arrangements made at the Premiers' Conference in that month, and were facilitated by the existence of a high proportion of fixed deposits and a small volume of investment activity. The rates were raised in March, 1936, following upon recovery in business and investment activity, with consequent growth of bank advances and relative diminution of fixed deposits. The reduction in January, 1940, was part of the war-time financial policy.

It should be noted that the alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change and not to deposits accepted at previous rates.

Overdraft and Discount Rates.

According to information supplied by trading banks, the dates of change and the altered rates of interest on overdrafts and discounts charged by certain trading banks were as follows:—

Table 431.—Trading Banks, Overdraft and Discount Rates, 1920 to 1939.

Date.			Overdraft	Rates of Discount on Bills at-					
			Rates.	Three months.	Over three months.				
July, 1920	•••	•••	Per cent. 6 to 8	Per cent. 5 to 6	Per cent. 6 to 7				
January, 1924	•••		6 to 8	5½ to 7	5½ to 7				
January, 1925	•••		6 to 8	5½ to 7	6 to 7				
August, 1927	•••		$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	6 to 7	6½ to 7				
March, 1930	•••	•••	7 to 8½	6½ to 7½	7 to 7½				
July, 1931	•••	•••	5 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7				
July, 1932	•••	•••	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6				
June, 1934	•••	•••	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½				
Jul y, 1 934	•••	•••	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4½ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5				
April to August	, 1936		$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	4½ to 5½	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$				
October 1936 *	•••		4½ to 5¾	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$	4½ to 5¾				

^{*} Rates unchanged, January, 1940.

The foregoing rates, quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged, are subject to influences similar to those affecting rates of interest on fixed deposits during the same period.

The rates are now fixed by regulations under the National Security Act, 1939, and may not be increased above the level ruling on 31st August, 1939, unless authorised by the Federal Treasurer.

Rates of interest charged on various types of advances by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Rural Bank of New South Wales are indicated below, quotations in each instance representing maximum rates charged as at the various dates of change shown. Where a rate is not shown against any month the next preceding quotation was operative.

Table 432.—Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales.

			Common Bank—Ov		Rural Ban	k of New Sou	th Wales,	
Date of Chan	ge.		General	Rural	Rural Bank	Department.	Advances	
			Banking Credit Department.		Long Term Loans,	Homes Department		
T 1000			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
January, 1930	•••	•••	*61	*51	61/2	63	*61	
July, 1930	•••	•••		6	•••	•••	•••	
July, 1931	•••	• • •	5 <u>}</u>	5	•••	•••	•••	
October, 1931	•••	•••	•		l †	5,7	† †	
July, 1932	•••		5	41/2	l .			
December, 1932	•••	• • • •		l	5	5	5	
January, 1933		•••	4}	41	l .		•••	
July, 1933			l .	4	l		•••	
Apřil, 1934			41,	l .	l			
July, 1934	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-3	31		43	•••	
September, 1934	•••				ľ	_	43	
October, 1934		•••	•••	İ	43	•••	1	
November, 1934	•••	•••	41	···	43	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	4.1	•••	•••	1 27	•••	
January, 1935	•••	•••	•••	•••	2:	41/2	- ::	
April, 1935	•••	•••	•••	•••	41/2		4 <u>1</u> 4 <u>1</u>	
January, 1937 ‡	•••	•••	•••	•••	43	43	43	

The increased Rural Bank rate of 43 per cent. in January, 1937, was charged in respect of overdrafts to the general body of borrowers. For long term advances in both Rural Bank and Advances for Homes Departments the higher rate was charged to new borrowers only, until extended to existing borrowers in April, 1937. As from February, 1937, the nominal rate of interest arranged in respect of new long term loans was increased to 5 per cent., but the rate actually charged was 44 per cent.

Savings Bank Deposit Rates.

Variations since 1928 in the rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on the minimum monthly balances at the credit of depositors are shown below:

Table 433.—Rates of Interest on Deposits in Commonwealth Savings Bank.

		Re	ite of Interest	on Balances.	_
Month of Change.		Under £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to £1,300.	Societies not Operating for Profit.
Prior to October, 1928	•••	Por cent. 3½ 4 3 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2	Per cent. 3\frac{1}{2} 3\frac{1}{2} 2\frac{1}{2} 2\frac{1}{4} 2	Per cent. 3 2 2 2 11 13	Per cent. 3½ 4 3 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ 2½

^{*} Whole amount of Lalance. † Rates unchanged, January, 1940.

Rates prevailing prior to January, 1930.
 Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931. ‡ Rates unchanged, January, 1940.

Mortgage Interest Rates.

The trend of interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage since August, 1933 (the first month for which information was collected) is indicated in the following table. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagess who were private individuals or private corporations during the three months ended in the month shown. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages are omitted, as also are mortgages taken by banks and Governmental agencies.

Table 434.—Interest Rates on Mortgages, 1933 to 1939.

* Period.	;	of Interes	verage *Räte t on First Registered.	• Period.		of Interes	verage *Rate st on First Registered.
		Rural Securities.	Urban Securities.			Rural Securities.	Urban: Securities,
	* 1	Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.
I933		per annum.	per annum.	1937—		per annum.	perannum
October		5.5	5.9	3.5		4.9:	5.2.
November	•••	5.4	5.8	T	•••	4.9	5.3
December	•••	5.4	5.7	September	•••	5.1	5:4
Decombo	•••	0.1		December		5.0	5.3
1934⊱				1938			J
March		5.2	5.4	March		5.0	5⋅3
June	,,,	5-1	5.4	June		5.0	5·4
September	•••	5.2	5.4	September		5.0	5.6
December	•••	5.0	5.2	December	•••	5.1	5.4
		: .	,	-1939			
1935			l	January		5.1	54
March	417	4:8	5.2	February		5.1	5.5
$June \dots$		4.6	5.2	March		5·1	5.6
$\mathbf{September}$		4.8	5.2	April		5.2	5.2
December	•••	4.9	5.3	May	• • •	5.0	5.6
				June		5.1	5.6
				July	•••	5.1	5.6
1936—			!	August	• • • •	5· 2	5.5
March	• • • •	4:9	5.2	September	•••	5.2	5.5
June	• • •	4.9	5.5	October	•••	5.3	5.6
September	•••	4.8	5.3	November .	•••	5.4	5.7
December	• • •	4.9	$5\cdot 2$	$\mathbf{December}$	•••	5.5	5.8

^{*} Three-monthly moving average ended month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate," corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 431. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Rural Bank are shown in Table 432. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are made usually at lower rates than advances from other sources. No data are available to indicate the general level of interest rates on the large amount of mortgage indebtedness existing at the introduction of the moratorium in 1930, which was, however, subject to the provisions of the Interest Reduction Act:

Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

As one of the financial measures arranged by the Premiers of the States and the Commonwealth for rehabilitating the economic position of Australia, the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, was passed by the Parliament of New South Wales to effect a reduction of 22½ per cent. in rates of interest on private debts created prior to the commencement of the Act. The Act applied to the Crown where the debtor was the Crown, but did not apply where the Crown was entitled to receive interest. It was provided that the Act might not have the effect of reducing the rate of interest on mortgages or hire purchase agreements below 5 per cent. the rate on mortgages to the Government Savings Bank on advances for homes from funds made available by the Commonwealth Savings Bank below 53 per cent, or the rate payable under any debenture below 4 per cent. Where the rate of interest had been already reduced under the Moratorium Act, the reduction was taken into account in applying the provisions of the Act, and provision was made whereby creditors might apply to a court within three months of the commencement of the Act for an order modifying or excluding the operation of the reduction. Every reduction of interest made by the Act continues in force during the countinuance of the obligation affected.

Parallel action was taken to reduce interest rates payable on indebtedness to the Crown. From 1st January, 1933, a maximum rate of 4 per cent. was established in respect of a large body of debt and further reductions were made on occasions in respect of certain classes of debt.

Oversea Exchange.

The relationship of Australian currency to that of the rest of the world is determined substantially by its value in relation to British currency and by the value of British currency relative to the currencies of the respective nations of the world. These relationships in turn are determined largely by the balance of international payments and by purchasing power parity, although, within limits, policy and other factors may have a modifying effect.

On 29th April, 1925, the Commonwealth Government withdrew the embargo on the export of gold, which was imposed during the Great War, thus restoring the gold standard of exchange concurrently with Great Britain, and the exchange rates quoted by the Australian Banks were The discount on English currency was substantially reduced, revised. and in August, 1926, it went to par. Early in April, 1927, it went to a small premium, and rose steadily until towards the end of 1929, when a steep rise commenced, culminating in a premium of £30 per cent. in the telegraphic transfer buying rate at the end of January, 1931. The movement was due to the influence of a sudden shrinkage in the value of export commodities, a cessation of oversea borrowing and restrictions on the export of gold. The premium was reduced by £5 per cent. in December, 1931, when the Commonwealth Bank assumed the function of exchange control. After the outbreak of war on 3rd September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government assumed comprehensive powers to control Australia's foreign exchange balances. These are described briefly on page 481,

Toward the end of 1930 a scheme was formulated for the pooling of the London funds of the Australian banks for the purpose of meeting national interest obligations, and it was arranged by the trading banks and the Loan Council that the Governments should have first call upon the funds,

The variations in the rates of exchange, Australia on London, at each date of change since October, 1924, are shown below. The rates are quoted on the basis of £100 in British currency in London.

Table 435.—Rates of Exchange, Australia on London.

				Bu	y!ng							٠	Sel	ling.				
Date.	3	г.т.		}	0.D.		30	day	s.		r.T.			0,D		30) da	yз.
1924—15 Oct	£ 96	s. 10	d. 0	£	s. 2	d. 6	£ 95	s. 15	d. 0	£ 97	s. 10	d. 0	£ 97	s. 5	d. 0	£	s. 0	d.
1925— 6 May 10 June 4 Dec	99 99 99	5 15 15	0 0	98 99 99	10 2 0	0 6 0	98 98 98	0 12 10	0 6 0	99 100 100	10 0 0	0 0 0	99 99 99	$\frac{2}{12}$	6 6 6	98 99 99	12 5 5	(
926— 9 June 12 July 5 Aug 1 Oct	99 99 100 99	15 17 0 15	0 6 0 0	99 99 99 99	2 5 7 2	6 0 6 6	98 98 98 98	12 15 17 12	6 0 6 6	100 100 103 100	2 5 7 2	6 0 6 6	99 99 100 99	$15 \\ 17 \\ 0 \\ 5$	0 6 0 0	99 99 99 99	$7 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 7$	(
927—20 April 27 June 25 July 7 Nov	100 100 100 100	2 5 7 7	6 0 6 6	99 99 99 99	10 12 15 12	0 6 0 6	99 99 99 99	0 2 5 2	0 6 6 6	100 100 100 100	10 12 15 15	0 6 0 0	100 100 100 100	2 5 7 7	6 0 6 6	99 99 100 100	15 17 0 0	(
1928—19 Mar 4 Oct	100 100	10 10	$_{0}^{0}$	99 99	15 15	$_{0}^{0}$	99 99	5 3	0 9	101 101	0	0	100 100		$\frac{6}{6}$	100 100	5 5	(
929—22 July 3 Sept 10 Oct 18 Dec	100 101 101 101	$15 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 12$	0 0 0 6	100 100 100 100	0 5 10 17	0 0 0 6	99 99 99 100	8 13 17 5	9 9 6 0	101 101 101 102	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5\\10\\15\\2\end{smallmatrix}$	0 0 0 6	100 101 101 101	$\frac{2}{6}$	6 6 3 9	100 100 100 101	10 15 17 5	1
1930—28 Jan 17 Feb 10 Mar 24 Mar 9 Oct	102 102 103 106 108	$0 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 10$	$0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 0$	101 101 102 105 107	5 15 15 7 17	0 0 0 6 6	100 101 102 104 107	$12 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ 8$	6 6 0 9	102 103 104 103 109	$12 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 0$	6 6 6 0	102 102 103 103 108		9 9 9 3 0	101 102 103 105 108	15 5 5 12 10	1
1931— 6 Jan 13 Jan 17 Jan 28 Jan 3 Dec	115 118 125 130 125	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	6 0 0 0 0	114 117 124 129 124	10 7 7 7 7	0 6 6 6	114 116 123 128 123	1 18 18 18 15	3 9 9 9	115 118 125 130 125	10 7 10 10 10	0 6 0 0	115 118 125 130 125	5 2 5 5 5	0 6 0 0	115 117 125 130 125	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 17 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	1
932—12 Mar 19 Mar 23 April 14 May 2 July	125 125 125 125 125 125	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	124 124 124 124 124	11 12 13	0 3 6 9 0	124 124 124 124 124	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 10 \end{array}$	0 6 0 6 0	125	10 10 10 10 10	0 0 0 0	125 125 125 125 125 125	5 6 7 7	0 0 3 6 6	$125 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 125$	0 0 2 5 5	
934—18 Aug 935—12 Jan	$125 \\ 125$	0	0	$124 \\ 124$		9	$\frac{124}{124}$	7 7	6 6	$\frac{125}{125}$	10 10	0	125 125	7 8	6 9	$125 \\ 125$	5 6	
938— 8 Aug	125	0	0	124		9	124	7	6	125	10	0	125	10	0	125	8	
1939—15 Sep 11 Nov.*	$\begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 125 \end{array}$	$0 \\ 0$	0	$\frac{124}{124}$	$^{6}_{11}$	3 3	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 124 \end{array}$	$^{15}_{5}$	0	$125 \\ 125$		0	$\frac{125}{125}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	9	$\frac{125}{125}$	3 8	

^{*} Rates unchanged, January, 1940.

The margin between the buying and selling rates for a telegraphic transfer (10s. per £100) represents the bankers' commission. The margins for other usances include allowances for interest which were affected by the inauguration of the air mail service between Australia and London. Selling rates were raised on this account on 12th January, 1935. The banks quote special buying rates for settlement by air mail.

The following table shows particulars of Australia's reserves of international currency in June of each year since 1928. The reserves include visible stocks of gold in Australia and in transit, and the net London funds of the trading banks and Commonwealth Bank, including the Note Issue Department.

June.	£ stg. 000.	£A 000.
1928	106,401	107,199
1929	87,863	88,522
1930	36,539	38,845
1931	27,186	35,409
1932	39,759	49,798
1933	46,163	57,819
1934	66,474	83,259
1935	46,523	58,270
1936	46,277	57,962
1937	71,220	89,203
1938	63,274	79,251
1939	44.575	55,830

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited, unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent.

Not less than seven persons may associate to form an incorporated company except a proprietary company for which the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited, or (4) no-liability companies in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, limit membership and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

All companies are required to appoint auditors and to prepare in every year accounts and a balance sheet showing prescribed information. Annual returns must be filed with the Registrar-General, including a copy of the

halance sheet and auditor's report (except of a proprietary company) and, in the case of a company with capital divided into shares, a list of shareholders and a summary of capital.

Wartime regulations promulgated by the Commonwealth Government place restrictions on the formation of new companies and the issue of new capital by existing companies. By these regulations consent of the Federal authorities must be obtained before a proposed new company with nominal capital exceeding £2,500 may be registered, and before an existing company may increase by more than £2,500 in any period of twelve months, commencing on 13th October, 1939, either its nominal, issued or called-up capital. The restriction on the increase of called-up capital does not apply to a company engaged principally in mining for gold.

Particulars relating to the registration of new companies in New South Wales and of increases of capital are shown below; the figures for the quinquennial periods represent the annual average:—

TABLE	437.—Company	Registrations	în	New	South	Wales.

			Limited C	ompanie	s.	No-	Liability Mini	ng-Oo	mpanies.	
Period.		,New	Companies.	Increa	ses of Japital.	New	Companies.	Increases of Capital.		
		No.	Nominal Capital.	:No.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital.	'No,	Nominal Amount.	
	÷		£	` 	£		£	i	£	
†1901-05		113	3,104,766	13	483,990	25	301,766	5	24,175	
†1906 - 10		231	5,184,658	.23	1,010,710	45	430,112	7	29,634	
†1911-15		383	10,263,455	58	3,468,139	20	308,017	3	31,395	
†1916–20		321	17,465,293	93	3,624,272	14	284,271	• 1	11,400	
†1921-25		528	16,940,799	94	5,585,987	16	$] \cdot 273,350$	3	16,690	
†1926-30		709	33,316,333	96	9,164,442	21	677,630	1	3,200	
†1931–35		604	12,618,552	46	3,822,380	.28	840,915	1	25,700	
1929		737	36,063,240	00	7,038,800	3 3	1,599,650	3	9,000	
1933		622	9,004,850	37	1,178,500	25	546,000	1.	25,000	
1934		715	13,745,084	63	10,502,934	61	2,303,475	4	41,000	
$1935 \dots$		734	17,338,471	78	5,520,109	19	389,500	7	12,500	
$1936 \dots$		795	16,933,290	85	6,289,926	-6	27,000	. 3	28,750	
1937		1,023	19,582,415	136	9,106,000	.2	251,000	3	60,425	
1938		860	19,056,403	105	9,009,014	4	12,500	5	142,000	
1939		87.2	16,109,225	-99	5,977,300	2	120,025	,		
	l		l	١			1 '		I	

^{*} Includes companies limited by guarantce.

There were numerous registrations involving a large amount of capital in the years 1926 to 1929, then industrial and commercial depression caused a marked decrease in registrations until 1934. Registrations and nominal capital were at a high level during each of the last six years. The registration of no-liability companies has been fostered by the high premium payable on gold.

[†] Average per annum.

A large number of new companies were registered in 1937. This was due to some extent to the provisions of the new Companies Act, which permitted, for the first time in New South Wales, the incorporation of proprietary companies, so that the proportion of established firms seeking registration was larger than usual. New companies registered as proprietary companies numbered 925 in 1937, 786 in 1938 and 811 in 1939, the nominal capital being £15,678,415, £11,746,903 and £12,840,725 respectively.

During the period 1911 to 1920 the number of registrations of foreign companies (*i.e.*, those with original registration outside New South Wales) was, on an average, about 56 per annum. The number registered in each of the past twelve years was as follows:—

Table 438.—Foreign Companies, Annual Registrations.

Year		l	No.	Year	- {	No.	Year		4	No.
1928	***		81	1932	 	55	1936	•••		77
1929	•••		74	1933	 	58	1937	•••		158
1930			54	1934	 	55	1938			79
1 931	•••		38	1935	 • • • •	61	1939			74

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of various years since 1925 was as follows:—

Table 439.—Companies operating in New South Wales.

	End of Year.		Compai	nies.	End of Year.			Companies.		
Ene	1 or year	. -	Local.	Foreign.	End	or Year.		Local.	Foreign.	
		i	No.	No.	11			No.	No.	
1925	•••		4,967	842	1935	••	•••	6,589	978	
1929	•••		6,044	$^{-}935$	1936			7,234	.974	
1931			5,587	900	1937	•••	•••	7,867	1,035	
1933			6,029	922	1938	• •	•••	8,204	1,090	
1934			6,295	947	1939			8,639	1,123	
							Ì			

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

The following index of prices of company shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange is based on the ratio of prices to par value of ordinary shares. The prices represent the average values for the respective months, and are based on records of actual sales or, where no sales have taken place, on a valuation determined from previous sales and current quotations. In addition to the indexes for component groups and the total index for 75 companies, an index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. The indexes are unweighted, the par value of shares being taken as base (100). Adjustments have been made to provide for the effects of capital reductions and capitalisations of reserves.

^{* 35355---}D

Table 440.—Stock Exchange Index (Sydney).

Average for year or month.	Manu- facturing and Distribu- ting Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	8 Public Utillty Companies.	5 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	5 Insurance Companies.	Total, 75 Companies.	34 Active Shares included in foregoing.
1928	158.6	176 6	126.6	172.9	218.8	163.8	160.7
1929	174.0	172.0	127.7	158.4	229.6	166.6	164.5
1930	113.7	103.2	107.6	85.8	167.5	112.2	111.6
1931	81.0	67.6	90.6	79.1	130.4	81.9	87.0
1932	102.7	81.7	116.2	98.6	155.4	98.3	105.6
1933	127.8	102.5	137.2	121.0	179.0	119.3	127.2
1934	153.2	138.5	161.0	147.1	226.8	146 1	152.4
1935	173.8	162.4	178.5	137.4	269.1	163 6	169.2
1000	194.0	188.2	180-1	148.5	278.5	177.1	185.5
1005	212.1	196.2	182.1	166.5	276.5	187.1	196.7
1000	208 0	181.9	177.5	135.1	257.5	178.0	184.5
1000	212.4	170.7	159.6	121.8	259.6	175.0	183.6
1939	212.4	170-7	159.0	121.9	209'0	1730	1000
1938—		70=0	700.4	7 70 0	0.00	100.0	300.0
January	211.9	187.3	182.4	152.8	263.8	182.8	192.6
February	212.4	187.0	184.6	149.7	259.6	182.4	191.1
March	209.1	186.8	178.5	146.7	253.2	180.1	188.0
April	$206 \cdot 1$	183.8	177.8	143.8	249.0	177.7	184.8
May	$209 \cdot 1$	186.8	179.2	137.8	254.0	179.2	186 0
June	206.7	185.0	177.0	128.2	256.6	177.3	181.9
July	$210 \cdot 2$	182.9	176.9	130 8	256.7	178.8	183.7
August	210.5	184.2	176.2	130.0	$262 \cdot 3$	179.3	184.0
September	$200 \cdot 4$	176.2	173.8	$123 \cdot 1$	257·1	172.3	176.1
October	203.9	174.0	175.5	126.0	256.8	174.0	180.2
November	208.6	174.8	174.3	126.9	257.7	176.6	183.2
December	203.7	173.4	173.9	124.8	263.5	175.6	181.8
1939—							
January	238.9	172.8	177:3	121.8	263.0	176.5	183.7
February	209.3	173.8	171 0	119.6	260.5	175.8	183 6
March	206.9	173.0	163.8	120.6	257.6	174.1	181.1
April	203 4	169.1	161.1	114.9	256.0	170.9	178.0
May	212.8	173.7	163.8	113.5	255.8	175.4	184.0
7 °.	215.4	175.8	163.3	113.9	258.8	177.3	185.0
June	214.5	171.3	160.3	117.5	262.7	176.2	184.3
August	2126	168.2	156.0	118.2	263.9	174.4	181.9
September	208.8	161.3	151.6	127.1	256.6	171.1	180.0
October	214.1	165.3	149.9	131.1	257.6	173.3	183.0
November	220.0	171.8	147.1	132.3	261.0	176.7	187-8
December	222 3	172.6	149.4	130.9	262.2	178 8	190.9
ъессщоет	444 0	172.0	1.40.4	1009	2022	1,00	1000

The highest point of the index prior to the depression was in April, 1929, when the index for the 75 companies was 174.4, and the lowest point during the depression was in September, 1931, when this index was 74.4. In February and March, 1937, the peak of the post-depression period was reached, and the index for the 75 companies was 190.4.

Monthly averages, from July, 1929, to December, 1937, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book, and the index for each month is published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1938, and additional provisions relating to co-operative building societies are contained in the Housing (Further Provisions) Act, 1937.

The Co-operation Act is a comprehensive measure, affording wide scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity except banking and insurance.

Societies may be of various kinds, viz.: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service, e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.; (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) urban credit societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., or to commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Co-operative companies registered as limited companies under the Companies Act are permitted to transfer their registration to the Co-operation Act, without winding up or loss of identity, and societies registered under the Co-operation Act similarly may transfer their registration to the Companies Act. The use of the words "building society" or "co-operative" by any company not specially authorised in that regard or by any person or firm as part of a trade or business name is prohibited, and such bodies may not in any manner hold out that their trade or business is co-operative.

Adequate provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies, the issue of shares and the disposition of the funds are regulated, the power to raise loans and to receive deposits is limited, reserve funds must be established, and the accounts of the societies are subject to inspection and audit. A member may not hold more than one-fifth of the shares in any society. No dividend may be paid in respect of shares in a rural credit society with unlimited liability, and in other cases the maximum rate of dividend is 8 per cent, per annum. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar, who registers the societies and their rules, adjudicates upon matters in dispute, and may inspect accounts if necessary.

An Advisory Council has been appointed to submit recommendations to the Minister with respect to regulations and model rules of co-operative societies, the appointment of committees, and other action for promoting co-operation. The Council consists of the Registrar and of persons appointed by the Governor to represent different forms of co-operative enterprise. There is also a Co-operative Building Advisory Committee to foster the formation of building societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on a co-operative basis.

The following table shows particulars relating to various classes of cooperative societies, other than building societies and two community settlement societies, in the year 1937-38:—

	Type of (Society.			Number at 30th June, 1938.	Number of Members.	Amount of Share Capital Pald-up.	Surplus and Reserves,
Rural Trading Community Investment	Advancen	nent		•••	79 24 3	54,168 39,846 934 687	£ 1,027,772 553,860 3,593 17,662	£ 1,000,440 397,494 5,726 1,391
	Total	•••	•••	•••	259	95,635	1,602,887	1,405,051

There were also at 30th June, 1938, seven associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. One association was comprised by twenty-three co-operative trading societies, with a share capital of £88,662, and reserves and undistributed surplus amounting to £65,280. Two acted as marketing agents for groups of five rural societies engaged in the fruit-growing industry, and another, formed by one of the groups to operate a wine distillery, was in liquidation. There were three associations of terminating building societies, one being composed of Starr-Bowkett societies.

The union of associations was engaged in marketing prunes on behalf of two associations.

Further details regarding the co-operative movement are set forth in the chapters of this Year Book relating to agriculture and the dairying industry.

Trading Societies.

The transactions of co-operative trading societies during the six years 1932-33 to 1937-38 are given in the following table:—

Table 442.—Co-operative Trading Societies.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36	1936- 37	1937-38.
Number of Societies	, 76	72	74	76	78	79
,, Returns	53	53	49	46	46	43
Number of Members	40,511	39,992	38,909	34,909	36,885	39,846
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capita Reserves and Net	627,242	612,693	545,551	491,272	510,791	553,860
Profits	311.945	305,715	313,308	361.888	382,328	397,494
Other Liabilities	419,557	365,667	363,006	305,834	325,919	3 53,305
Total Liabilities ${f \pounds}$	1,358,744	1,284,075	1,221,865	1,158,994	1,219,038	1,304,659
Assets						
Freehold, Plant,						
etc	529,650	480,588	476,126	435,883	459,150	502,324
Stock	305,616	283,208	294,617	297,617		356.862
Other Assets	523,478	520,279	451,122	425,494		445,473
Total Assets £	1,358,744	1,284,075	1,221,865	1,158,994	1,219,038	1,304,659
Sales, etc	1,799,499	1,738,603	1,884,002	1.953,585	2,243,530	2,467,574
Net Income	49,528	57,216		117,676		169,647

The majority of the trading societies in active operation are consumers' distributive societies, organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend upon purchase," conducting retail stores. They buy their supplies largely from a wholesale co-operative society with which a considerable number of them are affiliated. The societies have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

Rural Societies.

There were 153 rural societies at 30th June, 1938. Their objects covered a variety of activities, including the manufacture and distribution of butter, cheese and bacon, the packing and marketing of fruit, and the purchase of poultry feed or general requisites.

A statement of the liabilities, assets and sales of these societies in each year since 1932-33 is shown below.

1	IDEE 110.	ОО Орога	tive itura.	Doctono		
Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Societies—	ļ					
Number at 30th Jun	ie 125	132	136	138	143	153
Returns received .	108	112	110	108	115	121
Members	46,970	47,420	49,063	50,565	52,330	54,168
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital	925,473	956,091	967,008	980,346	1,003,876	1,027,772
Surplus and Reserve	es 730,134	781,612	829,420	869,141	951,558	1,000,440
Other Liabilities	1,422,924	1,586,788	1,511,718	1,992,981	2,019,852	2,264,986
Total Liabilities	3,078,531	3,324,491	3,308,146	3,842,468	3,975,286	4,293,198
Assets—	1					
Land, Building Plant, etc.		1,759,247	1,826,186	1,865,465	2,008,334	2,076,219
Stock	383,070	421,631	421,081	647,564	603,074	743,453
Other Assets	967,216	1,143,613	1,060,879	1,329,439	1,363,878	1,473,526
Total Assets	3,078,531	3,324,491	3,308,146	3,842,468	3,975,286	4,293,198
Mat Tarana	11,679,129 91,146	12,353,961 138,520	12,672,791 163,181	12,980,739 166,442	13,826,488 196,536	16,469,556 218,114

Table 443.—Co-operative Rural Societies.

Investment Societies.

There are three investment societies, formed by the employees of each of the following bodies, viz., Australian Gas Light Company, North Shore Gas Company, and the Taronga Park Trust. Share capital amounted to £17,662, and other funds to £1,391. Shares in companies and Government securities were valued at £17,365.

Permanent Building Societies.

The aggregate liabilities and assets of permanent building societies in the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE 444.—Permanent Building Societies.

Particulars,	1933-31.	1934-35.	1935-86.	1956-37.	1937-38.
Number of Societies	7	7	7	7	7
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital	485,889	479,434	490,915	531,974	561,947
Reserves and net profits	332,469	345,413	351,215	358,739	366,069
Deposits	558,165	544,251	565,648	596,420	643,385
Other Liabilities	19,131	20,106	26,964	30,773	36,610
Total Liabilities	1,395,654	1,389,204	1,434,742	1.517,906	1,608,011
Assets—					
Advances	1,051,674	1,034,960	1,096,923	1,188,258	1,298,885
Other Assets	344,580	354,244	337,819	329,648	309,126
Total Assets	1,395,654	1,389,204	1,434,742	1,517,906	1,608,011
'		i	I	I	1

The net income amounted to £103,548 in 1937-38, expenditure was £48,196 and net income £55,352.

Starr-Bowkett Building Societies.

Starr-Bowkett building societies are terminating societies, in which loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. The usual procedure is that the member pays a subscription of 6d. per share per week for 15 years, or in some cases until the last appropriation is made, and is entitled to a loan of £50 in respect of each share held by him. Loans are repayable by instalments spread over 10 to 12½ years. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society the process of winding-up commences and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate. The lifetime of a society of this type often extends to about 28 years. Particulars relating to their operations during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 445.—Starr-Bowkett Building Societies.

Particulars .		1033-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936 -37.	1937-38.
		142	135	135	132	127
Number of Returns		112	105	89	85.	86
Liabilities—	- 1	£	£	±	£	£
To Members		1,926,718	1,803,458	1,699,011	1,668,079	1,646,440
Surplus		316,089		279,292	276,229	272,816
Other Liabilities	•••	42,623	45,551	44,564	50,476	61,459
Total		2,285,430	2,145,305	2,022.867	1,994,784	1,980,71
Assets-						
Advances		1,971.925	1,872,531	1,769,899	1,732,834	1,725,38
Other Assets		313,505	272,774			
Total		2,285,430	2,145,305	2,022,867	1,994,784	1,980,718
		·	' '	· ′		, ,.

Subscriptions, received from shareholders in 1937-38 amounted to £108,627, and the withdrawals to £108,667; the advances on mortgage amounted to £328,054, and repayments to £323,097, and the sum due on account of advances at the end of the year was £1,725,381. The income during the year amounted to £36,068, and the expenses to £23,381.

Other Terminating Building Societies.

There is another class of terminating building societies which obtain funds from banks and other financial institutions and make advances to members as they apply for them. A description of these societies and details as to membership and advances are contained in the chapter Social Condition of this Volume.

The following table shows particulars of the assets and liabilities of the societies as at 30th June, 1938. At this date there were 177 societies registered but only 108 furnished returns as a number were newly formed or had failed to obtain finance to commence operations. Comparative data are not available for earlier years, due to the revision of book-keeping records prescribed for these societies.

Table 446.—Terminating Building (other than Starr-Bowkett) Societies,
Assets and Liabilities at 30th June, 1938.

Liabi		Assets.							
Bank or other Lender Subscriptions Surplus Interest Surplus Management Other	•••		£ 2,905,723 233,974 28,454 4,237 56,502	Advances Members Other		 irs	•••		£ 3,192,435 8,277 28,178
Total			3,228,890		\mathbf{r}	'otal			3,228,890

Receipts of the management fund amounted to £32,595 during 1937-38 and expenses to £30,863.

The rapid expansion of these terminating building societies is indicated by the increase in the number of societies in active operation from 10 at 30th June, 1936, to 108 in 1938, and to 162 at 30th September, 1939. At the last-mentioned date the aggregate amount of advances was nearly £8,500,000.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912 and its amendments. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness, mortality, benefits, and finances. In this chapter finances only are discussed, and the figures in the following tables relate to the societies which provide benefits such as medical attendance, sick pay, and funeral donations, and are exclusive of the particulars of miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, such as dispensaries, medical institutes, and accident societies. Other matters relating to friendly societies are discussed in the chapter entitled "Social Condition."

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once within five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specific purpose. It is provided, however, that where the sickness and funeral funds of a society are administered by one central body for the whole society they may be treated as one fund, and after valuation the Registrar may authorise surplus moneys belonging to a fund to be used for the purposes of any other fund.

Actuarial Valuations.

In the quinquennial valuations between 1904 and 1919 all the societies were valued as at the same date, and particulars of the results were published in earlier issues of this Year Book. Under more recent arrangements the societies are valued in groups in successive years.

Particulars of the last complete valuation—made at various dates between 1930 and 1934—are summarised below, together with the progress valuations of corresponding groups of societies made from 1935 to 1937.

Table 447.—Friendly Societies Actuarial Valuations.

						Assets.		Surplus
_ Valued	as at—	at Number.		Liabilities.	Accumu- lated Funds.	Future con- tributions.	Total.	or De- ficiency (—
				Affi	liated Societ	ties,		
				£	1 £ [£	£	£
30th June,	1930		4	408,677	183,702	230,797	414,499	5,822
\mathbf{Do}	1931	••	3	314,308	123,573	159,260	282,833	(-) 31,475
\mathbf{Do}	1932		3	3,196,148	1,348,346	1,718,724	3,067,070	(-)129,078
Do	1933		2	1,839,850	799,434	1,061,586	1,861,020	21,170
$\mathrm{D}\mathfrak{o}$	1934	•••	3	2,058,068	921,439	1,195,078	2,116,517	58,449
	Total		15	7,817,051	3,376,494	4,365,445	7,741,939	(-) 75,112
Do	1935		4	377,135	200,266	206,912	407,178	30,043
Do	1936		3	287,251	126,483	166,293	292,776	5,525
Do	1937	:	$\cdot 3$	283,637	142,582	174,000	316,582	32,945
				Singl	le Societies.			
30th June,	1930	[11 [54,743	46,676	20,063	66,739	11,996
Do	1935		11	57.554	42,595	24,819	67,414	9,860

Accumulated Funds,

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the Friendly Societies since 1911:—

Table 448.—Friendly Societies, Balance of Funds.

At	Sickness	Medical and		All F	unds.
.0th June.	and Funeral Funds.	Management Fund.	Other Funds.	Total.	Per Member.
,	£	£	£	£	£
1911*	1,378,722	78,264	49,852	1,506,838	9.14
1916*	1,820,708	101,092	48,471	1,970,271	11.02
1921	2,134,339	194,358	83,065	2,411,762	12 08
1926	2.866.486	237,296	111,688	3,215,470	13.70
1931	3,640,368	261,663	117,209	4,019,240	16.58
1936	4,039,557	336,755	110,191	4,486,503	21.69
1937	4,160,635	351,531	119,335	4,631,501	22.16
1938	4,287,123	360,965	120,970	4,769,058	22.48

*At 31st December.

The funds have increased steadily throughout the period. A statement showing the investment of funds in revenue-producing assets is prepared at five-yearly intervals. At 30th June, 1934—the date of the last statement—approximately 68 per cent. of accumulated funds were invested in mortgages, 14 per cent. in public securities, 10 per cent. in buildings and other freehold property, and 6 per cent. in interest-bearing bank deposits. These percentages reflect a marked change in the disposition of investment since 1929, when mortgages represented 80 per cent. of total investments and public securities only 1.5 per cent.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies in various years since 1906 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 449.—Friendly Societies, Receipts and Expenditur	TABLE	449	-Friendly	Societies.	Receipts	and	Expenditure
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	Expenditure.									
Year. ended 30th June.	Contributions. Interest. Other.			Total.	Siek Pay.	Funeral Dona- tions.	Medical Atten- dance and Medicine.	Expenses of Manage- ment.	Other.	Total.
*1906	£ 301,076	£ 36,152	£ 22,168	£ 359,396	£ 84,189	£ 23,871	£ 90,698	£ 42,528	£ 21,282	£ 262,568
*1 916	508,033	95,103	28,645	631,781	172,497	61,566	178,926	89,630	35,718	538,337
1926	766,772	172,039	61,850	1,000,661	269,768	65,913	307,380	148,808	35,376	827,24
1931	765,113	210,164	49,290	1,024,567	307,979	75,747	298,299	171,820	76,076	929,921
1932	758,229	162,321	106,244	1,026,794	299,508	78,144	292,065	153,500	87,749	910,966
1933	706,755	154,759	77,852	989,366	259,351	83,648	276,515	157,175	71,952	848,641
1934	717,738	167,992	56,296	942,026	251,796	87,961	271,779	148,742	125,282	885,560
1935	712,140	176,254	30,676	919,070	251,803	85,853	277,997	147,455	85,364	848,472
1936	781,687	1.87,867	94,807	1,014,811	260,745	91,672	285,891	153,636	88,721	880,665
1937	750,764	194,192	45,544	990,500	251,279	86,406	295,600	157,976	54,241	845,502
1938	769,100	202,036	31,884	1,003,020	260,815	87,947	307,417	163,744	45,540	865,468

^{*} Year ended 31st December.

Disbursements on account of benefits increased from £198,758 in 1906 to a maximum amount of £741,096 in 1928-29, then declined in each year to £611,536 in 1933-34. The amount was £633,285 in 1936-37 and £656,179 in 1937-38. The decreased payments after 1928-29 resulted largely from adjustment of benefits and the growth of unfinancial membership. The cost of medical attendance and medicine has increased, as additional charges were made by medical practitioners and pharmacists, and the average cost per adult member rose from 18s. 2d. in 1906 to 19s. in 1911, and to 30s. 10d. in 1928-29. Then it fell to 26s. 9d. in 1930-31, but has since risen to 32s. 3d.

After allowing for interfund transfers and payments from one branch to another, expenses of management amounted to £163,206 in 1937-38, representing 15s. 6d. per head of mean membership, as compared with 13s. 6d. in 1921-22 and 13s. 2d. in 1928-29. Management expenses represented 21.2 per cent. of contributions in 1937-38 and 16.4 per cent. of total income. The corresponding ratios were 20.9 per cent. and 16.1 in 1921-22, and 19.4 per cent. and 14.5 per cent. in 1928-29.

Si TETTI ne

INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales, apart from Government pension funds, is mainly the province of private organisations. Legislation for the establishment of a national insurance system in Australia to provide health and pensions benefits was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in July, 1938. It was intended to commence the scheme in January, 1939, but it has been postponed indefinitely. The main provisions of the scheme were described in the chapter "Social Condition" of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Legislation.

In New South Wales there is no legislation dealing specifically with the conduct of insurance business, and the insurance companies are subject to the Companies Acts. The Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Acts of 1902 and 1917 were enacted in the State Parliament to provide for the protection of life insurance policies and annuities against creditors, and for the issue of special policies in substitution for those lost or destroyed. The section of the 1902 Act relating to marine insurance was superseded by the Commonwealth Marine Insurance Act of 1909, which defines the limit of marine insurance and regulates the terms of the contracts, the liability of the insurers, etc.

A Commonwealth Act passed in 1905 limits the amount of assurance payable on the death of children. The maximum amount ranges from £5 in respect of children under 1 year to £45 in the case of children between the ages of 9 and 10 years, the sums being payable only to parents or their personal representatives. The provisions of the Act do not apply, however, to any insurance effected by persons having an insurable interest in the lives insured or to insurances, e.g., industrial assurances, effected by parents in which the amount payable on the death of a child does not exceed the total amount of premiums actually paid, plus interest up to 4 per cent. per annum.

. A Federal Act passed in March, 1932, provides for the lodgment by insurance companies of deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The volume of life assurance business transacted in New South Wales is expanding rapidly, both absolutely and in proportion to the population.

There are eighteen institutions accepting new business in New South Wales, of which sixteen are Australian, one is English and one New Zealand. In addition, four institutions (viz., two Australian, one English and one American) carry a small amount of business contracted in earlier years.

Particulars relating to life assurance are obtained from the reports published by the companies and from official returns collected under the Census Act of 1901.

Life assurance business in New South Wales is conducted generally on the principle of premiums which remain constant throughout the term for which they are payable.

New South Wales Business-Ordinary Branch.

The following tables relate only to assurances effected in New South Wales, and the extent of the business in force in the ordinary branch, exclusive of annuities, during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 is shown below.

The business may be classified broadly in three categories—(1), wholelife assurance payable at death only; (2), endowment assurance payable at the end of a specified period or at death prior to the expiration of the period; (3), pure endowment payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 450.—Life Assurances, Ordinary Business in Force in New South Wales, Classification.

		19	37-38.		1938-39.					
Classifi- cation.	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonuscs and Re- assurances.	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonuses and Re- assurances.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.		
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£		
Assurance Endowment	146,089	80,226,078	17,612,717	2,288,283	154,072	84,886,084	18,651,027	2,402,048		
Assurance	208,088	50,879,017	6,596,895	2,007,944	225,516	55,402,778	7,043,856	2,197,600		
Pure Endow- ment.	15,872	3,102,340	54,962	113,222	16,747	3,471,019	66,925	126,239		
Total	370,049	134,207,435	24,264,574	4,409,449	396,335	143,759,881	25,761,808	4,725,887		

In 1938-39 the majority of the policies, viz., 56.9 per cent., represented endowment assurances; whole-life policies were 38.9 per cent. and endowments 4.2 per cent. of the total number. The amount assured under the whole-life policies represented 59.1 per cent. of the total (exclusive of bonus additions), the average per policy being £551; endowment assurance policies, with an average of £246 per policy, covered 38.5 per cent. of the total amount assured, and endowment policies, with an average of £207 per policy 2.4 per cent.

Industrial Assurance.

A large business in industrial assurance has developed in New South Wales. The policies in this class are for small amounts, and the premiums in most cases are payable weekly or monthly. Industrial business in the State is transacted only by the Australian companies and a New Zealand company.

A classification of the industrial business in force in New South Wales is shown below:—

Table 451.—Life Assurances, Industrial Business in Force in New South Wales, Classification.

		1937	-38.		1938-39.				
Classification.	Policies Assured, exclusive of Bonus Additions		Bonus Addi- tions.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies in Force.	Amount Assured, exclusive of Bonus Additions.	Bonus Addi- tions.	Aunual Premiums Payable	
Assurance		£ 1,633,321	£ 61,486	£ 90,520	No. 65,693	£ 1,614,558	£ 69,490	£ 89,018	
Endowment Assur- ance Pure Endowment .	7.19 067	34,415,622 1,600,498	1,426,082 3,673	2,063,017 100,377	791,488 47,724	37,166,320 1,641,152	1,609,978 3,673	2,229,£01 102,659	
Total	854,504	37,649,441	1,491,241	2,258,914	907,905	40,422,030	1,683,141	2,420,908	

^{*} Partly estimated.

In the industrial branch endowment assurance policies constituted 88 per cent. of the number of policies in 1938-39 and 90 per cent. of the total amount assured. The average amount assured per policy, excluding bonuses, was £25 for assurance, £47 for endowment assurance, and £34 for pure endowment.

Annuities.

Transactions in annuities are not numerous, the business in force in New South Wales in 1938-39 being 1,150 policies for an aggregate amount of £114,459 per annum in the ordinary branch, and one policy representing £22 per annum in the industrial department.

New Business.

The new life assurance business, ordinary and industrial, effected in New South Wales during the last eleven years, is compared in the following table:—

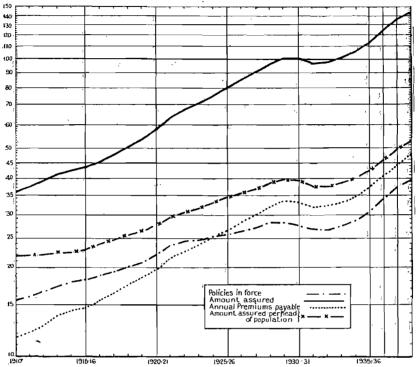
Table 452.—Life Assurances, New Business in New South Wales, 1929 to 1939.

		Ordinary Branch		Industrial Branch.						
Year.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured:	Annual Premiums Payable.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums Payable,				
•		£	£		£	£				
192829	33,298	12,984,604	453,724	131,498	6,987,127	417,364				
1929-30	26,422	11,650,396	405,031	124,013	6,821,670	405,139				
1930 - 31	19,515	9,058,478	320,555	97,970	5,102,788	307,401				
1931-32	18,784	7,460,868	263,102	89,736	4,203,452	252,045				
1932-33	22,981	9,089,545	317,006	105,702	4,682,305	285,570				
1933 – 34	27,670	10,398,379	352,936	119,322	4,923,894	314,942				
1934-35	35,002	11,838,720	410,348	139,066	5,643,830	358,603				
1935-36	43,845	14,432,258	493,699	151,067	6,322,427	402,424				
1936-37	51,073	16,802,436	572,551	158,681	6,892,344	436,237				
1937-38	54,933	18,251,496	625,795	168,996	7,810,204	484,746				
1938-39	50,820	17,329,790	593,735	158,675	7,522,170	466,463				

The amount assured under new policies, with few exceptions, increased in each year up to 1928-29. There was a sharp decline in the next three years, but this was followed by steady increase between 1932-33 and 1937-38. The 1928-29 figures were surpassed in the ordinary branch in 1935-36, and in the industrial branch in 1937-38. The decline in 1938-39 was small, amounting to 5 per cent. in the ordinary branch and 3.7 per cent. in the industrial branch.

The amount of new business of the combined departments in 1938-39 was 24.4 per cent. greater than in 1928-29.

LIFE ASSURANCE—ORDINARY BUSINESS, 1910 to 1989. (Ratio Graph.)



The numbers at the side of the graph represent 10;000 policies, £1;000,000 of Assurances £100,000 of Premiums, and £1 of Assurances per head of population.

The diagram is a ratio graph. The vertical scale is logarithmic, and each curve rises and falls according to the rate of increase or decrease. In this it differs from the natural scale graph, in which the curves rise and fall according to the actual increase or decrease. Actual values are shown by means of the numbers at the side of the graph.

A comparative statement of the amount of ordinary and industrial business, excluding bonuses and annuities, in force in New South Wales at the end of each of the last eleven years is shown below:—

TABLE 453.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1929 to 1939.

		Ordinary Branch.		Industrial Branch.					
Year.	Policies.	Amount Assured, exeluding Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.	Policies.	Amount Assured, excluding Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums Payable.			
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£			
1928-29	283,416	96,368,198	3,199,603	604,275	26,186,916	1,604,964			
1929-30	283,516	100,129,679	3,323,428	620,027	27,801,127	1,695,877			
1930-31	277,610	100,057,680	3,302,965	604,161	27,025,257	1,646,149			
1931-32	269,653	97.240.267	3,197,987	576,053	25,490,126	1.517.663			
1932-33	268,665	97,851,881	3,210,089	587.296	25,682,806	1,526,890			
1933-34	274,183	100,680,443	3,290,882	617,216	26,739,753	1,589,992			
1934-35	288,000	105,596,582	3,453,556	666,433	28,765,669	1,712,838			
1935-36	309,197	113,050,294	3,698,220	722,602	31,282,712	1,868,115			
1936-37	339,169	123,383,743	4,041,661.	785,467	34,161,4!5	2,044,260			
1937-38	370 049	134,207,435	4,409,449	854,504	37,649,441	2,253,914			
1938-39	396,335	143,759,881	4,725,887	907,905	40,422,030	2,420,908			

The bonus additions effective in 1938-39 amounted to £25,761,808 in the ordinary branch, and those in the industrial branch were estimated at £1,683,141.

The net increase in the amount assured during the five years ended 30th June, 1929, was approximately £25,000,000 in the ordinary branch and £11,000,000 in the industrial branch, and the average annual increase was 6.2 per cent. and 11.5 per_cent. in the respective branches. The amount assured per head of population increased during the period from £31 15s. 10d. to £38 10s. 1d. in the ordinary branch and from £6 15s. 2d. to £10 9s. 3d. in the industrial branch. In 1929-30 the rate of growth declined appreciably, and this was followed by recession in 1930-31 and 1931-32, when the amount assured decreased by 2.9 per cent. and 8.3 per cent. in the respective branches. In 1932-33 recovery commenced and in each year from 1935-36 the proportionate increase in the amount of ordinary assurance in force, ranging between 9.1 per cent. in 1936-37 and 7.1 per cent. in 1938-39, exceeded the average annual rate of increase in the five years ended 1928-29. The increases in industrial assurances, which have not regained the pre-depression rate, were 9.2 per cent. in 1936-37, 10.2 per cent. in 1937-38 and 7.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The amount assured per head of population at the end of 1938-39 was £52 6s. 9d. under ordinary policies and £14 14s. 4d. under industrial policies.

The development of life assurance in relation to the population is shown in the following statement, which illustrates also the increase in the average amount per policy and in the premium payable. Bonus additions are not included.

Table 454.—Life Assurance in New South Wales, Average per Head and per Policy, 1929 to 1939.

Year.	Policies pe Popul	Amount Assured per Head of Population.						Average Amount Assured per Policy.			Average Annual Premium payable per Policy.					
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Oı	rdina	гу.	Iu	dus	trial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Or	dina	ty.	Inc	lustr	rial,
	No.	No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
1928-29	113	241	38	10	ĩ	10	9	3	340	43	11	5	9	2	13	1
1929-30	112	245	39	11	8	10	19	10	353	45	11	14	5	2	14	8
1930-31	109	236	39	3	4	10	11	7	360	45	11	17	11	2	14	6
1931 – 32	105	223	37	14	3	9	17	9	361	44	11	17	2	2	12	8
1932-33	103	226	37	12	5	9	17	6	364	44	11	19	0	2	12	0
1933-34	104	235	38	8	0	10	4	0	367	43	12	0	1	2	11	6
1934 - 35	109	252	39	18	6	10	17	. 6	367	43	11	19	10	2	11	5
1935-36	116	271	42	8	3	111	14	9	366	43	11	19	3	2	11	8
1936-37	126	291	45	16	5	12	13	9	364	43	П	18	4	2	12	1
1937-38	136	314	49	7	3	13	16	11	363	44	11	18	4	2	12	9
1938-39	144	331	52	6	9	14	14	4	363	45	11	18	6	2	13	4

As a result of a sharp decline in the volume of new business and a steep rise in the surrender of existing policies in the years 1930-31 to 1932-33, the amount of assurances in force per head of population, which had been increasing for more than 25 years, declined from £39 11s. 8d. to £37 12s. 5d. in ordinary and from £10 19s. 10d. to £9 17s. 6d. in industrial assurances. Since 1932-33 there has been an increase of 39 per cent., to £52 6s. 9d. per head in ordinary assurances and an increase of 49 per cent. to £14 14s. 4d. per head in the industrial branch.

Variations in the value of new business effected annually are shown in Table 452 and fluctuations in the surrender and maturity of existing policies since 1928-29 are indicated below.

Table 455.—Life Assurances, Surrender and Maturities in New South Wales, 1929 to 1939.

			Payment o	f Policies, inc	luding bonus a	lditions.			
	Year.		Surrer	idors.	Claims-Deaths, Maturity etc.				
			Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.			
			£	£	£	£			
1928-29	• • • •	•••	342,871	36,965	1,771,062	497,346			
1929-30		•	381,961	54,815	1,886,874	522,910			
1930-31	•••	•••	623,013	119,959	1,781,727	588,522			
1931 - 32		•••	900,772	147,582	1,972,678	596,406			
1932 - 33	•••	•••	839,579	75,655	2,045,840	627,957			
1933 – 34	•••	•••	749,148	75,368	2,052,799	656,746			
1934 – 35	•••	•••	715,878	59,542	2,171,608	$627,\!475$			
1935 – 36	•••	• • •	575,504	57,916	2,312,116	647,843			
1936-37		•••	557,914	70,175	2,581,420	805,179			
1937-38		•••	562,914	56,897	2,591,822	948,802			
1938-39			581,946	57,270	2,610,882	1,034,981			

The gradual growth of payments under maturing policies is a natural outcome of the increasing age of societies and business in force. The extensive cancellation of policies by surrender after 1928-29 was, however, a direct result of the depression, and the diminution after 1931-32 an accompaniment of economic recovery. As payments made under surrenders are based upon premiums actually paid on policies, the decrease, by reason of surrenders, of amounts assured as shown in Table 453 would be considerably greater than is indicated above.

Assurance Societies—Total Business.

The majority of the assurance societies operating in New South Wales transact a large amount of business outside the State, and it is not practicable to present statements of their finances in relation to New South Wales business alone. For this reason the following Tables 456 to 461, prepared to show the nature and composition of revenues and expenditures, accumulated funds and the manner of their investment, relate to the aggregate finances of Australian societies and one New Zealand society operating in New South Wales.

In respect of the other oversea societics, particulars of the Australian business only are included. The assurance business transacted in New South Wales by the Australian societies and the New Zealand society represents in the aggregate about one-quarter of their total business, while the Australian business of the oversea societies is insignificant in comparison with their total business.

A summary of the combined ordinary and industrial business on the above-mentioned basis, at intervals since 1895, is shown below:—

Table 456.—Life Assurance Societies, Summary of Total Business, 1896 to 1939.

Societies Accepting					Accumulated	Interest and Rents.		
Year. New Business (Local and Oversea).	Policies in Force.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Funds, in- cluding Paid- up Capital and Reserves.	Amount Received.	Average Rate Realised on Mean Funds.		
	No.	No.	£ 000 [£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	per cent	
1895-96	13	268,242	3,392	2.334	20,299*	1.037	5.21	
1900-01	14	331,868	4,093	2,648	26,491*	1,162	4.51	
1905-06	19	756,585	5,437	3,834	34,916	1,528	4.48	
1910-11	14	1,056,173	7,131	4,619	45,668	1,963	4.46	
1915-16	16	1,424,196	9,442	6,085	61,572	2,836	4.74	
1920-21	16	1,944,845	14,009	7,944	83,029	4.116	5.16	
1925-26	33	2,678,790	22,031	12,768	124,361	6,595	5.52	
1930-31	23	3,190,768	29,577	19,711	178,307	9,802	5.67	
1935-36	18	3,676,412	32,390	20,961	223,218	9,476	4.36	
1936 - 37	19	3,971,590	35,422	22,478	236,455	10,124	4.41	
1937–38	18	4,272,338	37,477	23,521	250,349	10,604	4.36	
1938-39	18	4,494,727	39,328	25,384	264,790	11,238	4.36	

^{*}Exclusive of capital and reserve funds, etc.

The annual additions to the funds have shown a considerable increase since 1911, and there was gradual increase in earning power of funds from 1910-11, when 4.46 per cent. was realised, until a rate equal to 5.67 per cent. was reached in 1930-31. Then the rate declined to 4.36 per cent. in 1935-36, the lowest since 1907.

The following table shows details of the total revenue and expenditure of the societies operating in New South Wales during 1938-39:—

Table 457.—Revenue and Expenditure of Life Assurance Societies, 1938-39.

Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Total.
Revenue—	£	£	£
Premiums (New and Renewal)	20,219,077	7,460,781	27,679,858
Consideration for Annuities	338,683		338,683
Interest, Dividends and Rents	9,253,595	1,984,842	11,238,437
Other Receipts	17,601	53,548	71,149
Total Receipts	29,828,956	9,499,171	39,328,127
Expenditure—			
Claims and Policies matured	11,983,602	3,329,244	15,312,846
Surrenders	2,389,084	242,429	2,631,513
Annuities	320,634	36	320,670
Cash Bonuses and Dividends	479,862	70,620	$550,\!482$
Expenses, incl. commission and brokerage	3,051,808	2,367,245	5,419,053
Taxes	477,497	104,159	581,656
• Other	416,247	151,310	567,557
Total Expenditure	19,118,734	6,265,043	25,383,777

The receipts of the societies consist mainly of premiums on policies and of interest and rents arising from investments. The former, including consideration for annuities, represented 68.9 per cent. of the receipts in 1938-39, and the latter 31 per cent., in the ordinary branch; corresponding figures for the industrial branch were 78.5 per cent., and 20.9 per cent. respectively. Payments on account of death claims, policies matured and surrendered, and cash bonuses and dividends amounted in 1938-39 to £15,173,182, or 79.4 per cent., of the total expenditure in the ordinary branch, and to £3,642,329 or 58.1 per cent. in the industrial branch. Expenses of management and taxation constituted 18.4 per cent. of the expenditure in the ordinary branch and 39.5 per cent. in the industrial.

The excess of revenue over expenditure, carried to assurance and other funds, amounted to £10,710,222 and £3,234,128 in the respective departments, representing 36 per cent. and 34 per cent. of total revenue.

Expenses of Management.

The ratio between management expenses and premium income must necessarily vary with the volume of new business transacted, and with the age of the society, quite apart from the competition for new business. The following figures show in respect of the ordinary and industrial departments of the Australasian societies the cost of management, including commission and taxes, and its proportion to premium income and gross receipts.

Table 458.—Life Assurance Societies, Expenses and Premium Income, Total Business.

		[Management Expenses, etc. Per cent. of—		
Year.	Management Expenses,	Premium	Gross			
Taxes, et	Taxes, etc.	Income.	Revenue.	Premium Income,	Gross Revenue.	
	£	£	£		[
1895 - 96	438,524	2,380,167	3,392,423	18.42	12.93	
1900-01	565,380	2,799,512	4,093,376	20.19	13.81	
1905-06	858,741	3,500,448	5,437,589	24.53	15.79	
1910-11	1,016,153	5,074,204	7,131,250	20.03	14.25	
1915 - 16	1,252,438	6,591,572	9,442,131	19.00	13.26	
1920-21	2,222,218	9,870,814	14,009,157	22.51	15.86	
1925-26	3,727,350	14,641,970	22,031,257	25.46	16.92	
1930-31	4,897,622	19,557,848	29,577,303	25.04	16:56	
1935-36	5,351,166	22,274,739	32,390,461	24.02	16.52	
1936-37	5,890,373	24,439,590	35,422,573	24.10	16.63	
1937-38	5,894,486	26,306,988	37,476,828	22.41	15.73	
1938-39	6,000,709	27,679,858	39,328,127	21.68	15.26	

The expenses of management in 1938-39 included an amount of £581,656 for income and land taxes, stamp duty, etc.

The ratio of expenses has been declining since 1932-33, when it represented 29.7 per cent. of premiums and 20 per cent. of gross revenue. These high ratios and the subsequent decline are attributable largely to the increases and reductions in the taxation paid by the societies, the amount in 1932-33 being £1,780,824.

Particulars regarding the management expenses of the ordinary and industrial branches are stated separately in the following table for 1928-29 and each of the past seven years.

TABLE	459.—Life	Assurance	Societies,	E_{xpense}	Ratios,	Total	Business.
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	Ordinary	Branch.	Industrial Branch.				
Year.	Proportion o	f Management E	xpenses (includin	g Taxes) to—			
	Premium Income.	Total Receipts,	Premium Income,	Total Receipts.			
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent			
1928-29	18:45	12.06	37.36	30.11			
1932-33	26.57	17.11	38.69	30.43			
1933~34	24.93	15.98	38.48	30.14			
1934-35	19.99	12.59	35.55	27.45			
1935-36	20.19	13.30	34.82	27.30			
1936-37	20.48	13.56	34.45	27.01			
1937-38	18:31	12:39	33.98	26.66			
1938-39	17.46	11·S3	33.13	26.03			

The expenses of the industrial branch are necessarily very high in proportion to the receipts, on account of the house-to-house method of collection, which is an essential feature of the system.

Liabilities and Assets.

The following table gives a summary of the total liabilities and assets (in all countries) of the Australasian societies at the various balance dates in 1938-39:—

Table 460.—Life Assurance Societies, Liabilities and Assets, 1938-39.

Liabilities.	Assets.				
Assurance Funds	Loans—				
Total Liabilities £269,770,885	Total Assets £269,770,885				

^{*} Contingency Funds in part under three heads.

The rapid growth of funds of life assurance companies is shown in Table 456.

The following table indicates the main classes of assets in which accumulated funds of Australasian life assurance societies have been invested over the past twenty-three years:-

Table 461.—Life Assurance Societies, Investments, 1916 to 1939.

_	Loans on—				
Year.	Municipal	Govern- ment	Other Securities and	Real Estate,	Total Invest

_		Loan	ıs on—			Other	Real Estate,		
Year.	Mortgage.	Municipal and Other Local Rates.	Policies,	Other.	Govern- ment Securities.	Securities and Shares.		Total Invest- ments.	
-	£000	£000 [£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	
1915-16	25,648	10,467	8,035	1,387	11.046		3,041	59,624	
1920-21	19,371	10,663	8,427	1,667	42.462		3,474	86,064	
1925-26	25,995	18,673	13,918	3,802	53,585		4,944	120,917	
1930-31	41,716	37,018	24,359	3,003	48,443	10,028	8,236	172,803	
1931-32	41,169	37,769	26,807	3,098	50,628	10,585	8,538	178,594	
1932-33	40,437	37,806	27,977	3,016	56,423	11,410	9,248	186,317	
1933-34	40,454	38,250	28,524	2,905	61,810	12,549	9,636	194,128	
1934-35	42,655	39,415	28,791	3,078	66,829	13,405	10,647	204,820	
1935-3 6	45,500	40,688	28,837	3,220	72,848	14,256	11,881	217,230	
1936-37	51,087	42,375	29,038	3,498	75,507	16,248	13,373	231,126	
1937-38	56,251	45,054	29,134	3,525	79,672	17,276	14,625	245,537	
1938–39	63,201	48,144	29,270	3,463	81,493	18,098	15,908	259,577	

In early years loans on mortgage constituted the chief avenue for the investment of assurance funds, but these declined as the societies subscribed large sums to war loans. During the ten years ended 1930-31 investments became more widely diffused and a large proportion of the funds was devoted to loans to municipalities and on policies as well as mortgages, with a corresponding decline in the proportion invested in Government securities. As a result of the depression the range of investments was somewhat restricted; the proportion of Government securities began to rise again and there was a tendency to reduction in other kinds of investments except loans on policies, which increased temporarily. During the last three years mortgage loans and loans to municipalities have absorbed the bulk of the funds available for investment, the growth of Government securities having declined substantially.

Large sums are held on fixed deposit with banks; the amount was £2,120,585 in 1938-39. Current bank balances amounted in the aggregate to £1,075,574.

In 1938-39 Government securities represented 32 per cent. of the total investments, other securities and shares 7 per cent., mortgage loans 24 per cent., loans to municipalities 19 per cent., and loans on policies 11 per cent.

Fire Marine and General Insurance.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales during the year 1938-39 is indicated by the following summary of the returns furnished under the Census Act, 1901, by 156 companies with offices situated within the State.

The amounts shown as premium income represent the aggregate gross premiums as disclosed by the individual companies less amounts paid to re-insurers in Australia and New Zealand. Similarly losses on claims are shown as the aggregate gross amount returned by individual companies less recoveries under re-insurances in Australia and New Zealand.

Other income, consisting of interest, rents, etc., accrues largely from the investment of capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and it is not practicable to distribute the amount over the various classes of insurance. Moreover, the head offices of many of the companies are situated in other States and countries and in many instances only a small part of their total business is done in New South Wales. It is not possible to ascertain what amount of interest, etc., is derived from reserve funds accumulated from past surpluses on New South Wales business. For this reason the amount of interest, rents, etc., recorded in New South Wales, and shown below does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

Table 462.—General Insurances* in New South Wales, Classes of Risk, Revenue and Expenditure, 1938-39.

			Expendi	ture in 1	New Sout	r Wales.	Proportion of Premium		
Nature of Insurance. in Ne Son		Premium in	s		nses of gement.	, ,	Income.		
		New South Wales.	Losses.	Com- mission and: Agents' Charges	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Com- mission and Agents' Charges,	ment Expen-
		£	£	ı,	£	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Fire		-2,171,594				1,905,351	45:01	16:96	
Marine		498,217	141,210	39,197	100,968	281,375	28.34	7.87	20.27
Aviation		5,701			554	:5:091	62.78	16.80	
Boiler Explosion	• •	14,443		1,445	3,701	8,435	22.77	10.00	
Burglary		/78 069	27,422		16,409		35:13	17.11	21.02
Elevator	• •	3,666	14	635	788	1,437	0.38	17.32	21.49
Guarantee		26,484		4,399	5,837	18:646	12:88	16.61	22'04
Hailstone		⋯ 100,888		17,387	33,895	107,115	55.34	17.22	33.56
Householders' Compre	hensiv			15,452	24,920		36:21	13:63	21:98
Live Stock	• •	17,035			4,178	24, 914	106.25	15.48	
Loss of Profits		58,700		10,563	16.183	37,270	17:93	17.99	
Motor Car		1,437,826			224,982	1,377,674	66.53	13.64	
Motor Cycle		17,606			3,053	20,845	89.15	11.91	
Personal Accident		230,020		53,442	42,593	202,816	46.42	23.23	
Plate glass		70,027			14,990		32.50	18.71	21.41
Pluvius		12,502			2,696		60:04	7.91	
Public Risk		78,539		11,637		56,241	36.28	14:82	
Sprinkler		3,862	314	647	959	1,950	8.91	16:75	24:83
Workers' Compensat	ion a	and		l	1				[· .
Employers' Liability		1,966,16				1,783,912	71.52	4:05	
Other	• •	38,00	15,071	6,396	8,335	29,802	39.66	16.83	21.93
Total Premiums		6,942,72	5			·			
Total Interest, etc	••	307,13		1	Ι,			٠,	1
Total Titterest, lett	• • •		<u>.</u>		'	1			1
Total		7,249,85	3,841;460	838,425	1,438,639	6,118,524	55,33	12:08	20.72

^{*} Exclusive of Life Assurance.

The total losses amounted to £3,841,460 or 55 per cent. of the premiums. The expenses for commission and agents charges were £838,425, and for general management £1,438,639, making a total of £2,277,064 or 33 per cent. of the premium income. In 1937-38 losses amounted to £3,517,159, or 53 per cent. of premium income, and expenses £2,103,598, represented 32 per cent.

Fire, employers' liability and workers' compensation, motor vehicles and marine are the principal classes of insurance. They yielded 88 per cent. of the premiums in 1938-39.

Premium income declined from £6,229,699 in 1928-29 to £4,335,485 in 1932-33, then increased gradually to £6,942,723 in 1938-39, when it was £713,024, or 11.4 per cent., more than in 1928-29. The increase, as compared with 1937-38, was £352,390.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure in respect of general insurance transactions in New South Wales at intervals since 1928-29 is shown below:—

Table 463.—General Insurance in New South Wales, Revenue and Expenditure, 1929 to 1939.

Particulars.	1928-29:	1932-33.	1935-86.	1936-87.	1937-38.	1938~30.
Revenue— Premiums	6,229,699	£ 4,335,485	£ 5,235,811	£ 5,945,300	£ 6,590,333	£ 6,942,723
Interest, etc	329,369	258,703	271,676	279,466	281,656	307,134
Totai	6,559;068	4,594,188	5,507,487	6,224,766	6,871,989	7,249,857
Expenditure— Losses	3,804,141	1,882,944	3,144,718	3,149,006	3,517,159	3,841,460
Management— Commission a Agents' Charges	nd 838,496	571,655	666,876	740,386	798,278	838;425
Other Expenses	1,396,078	1,223,163	1,215,629	1,205,939	1,305,320	1,438,639
Total	6,038,715	3,677,762	5,027,223	5(095;331	5,620,757	6,118,524
Proportion to Premis	um per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Losses	61 06	48:43	60.06	52.97	53.37	(55.33)
Expenses—Commission, etc.	13.46	13:19	12:74	12.45	12:11	12:08
Other	22,41	28:21	23:22	.20:28	19:81	20:72

During the past five years nearly 54 per cent. of the premiums were repaid to insurers to cover losses.

In proportion to premium income the losses vary greatly in the different classes of insurance, and from year to year. The following table shows a comparison of the losses in relation to premiums for the last ten years:—

Table 464.—General Insurance in New South Wales, Classes of Risk, Ratio of Losses, 1930 to 1939.

		Proportion per cent. of Losses to Premiums.								
Class.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935 -36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Fire Marine Personal Accident	. 43.1	49·3 49·8 45·4	38·8 95·4 48·6	36.5	27·3 49·5 43·0	28·4 51·9 41·6	56·1 48·9 41·1	36.4 36.7 44.2	35·4 38·4 40·2	45·0 28·3 46·4
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensa	i									
tion		73.2	83.4		78.8	77·5 20·6	79.6	77.7	$ 74.6 \\ 31.4$	71·5
Public Risk, Third Party Plate Glass	90.0	26·3 33·3	21.4 34·1		$20.2 \\ 28.2$	28.7	27·0 29·4	$32.0 \\ 33.2$	30.2	32.5
Motor Car and Moto		55 5	011	0 -				-	0.0	
Cycle		62.0	52.3		50.0	55.9	61.5	65.0	67.4	66.8
Hailstone		32.3	42.3		84.2	90.5	66.5	23.3	42.0	55.3
Boiler Explosion		62.7	32.2		42.8	28.1	37.0	26.8	29.5	22.8
Live Stock		39.1	196.4		37.7	37.8	33.7	56.6	50.5	103-3
Burglary		46.3	46.8		35.5	36.4	31.5	34.1	29.5	35.1
Guarantee	. 69.7	39.2	22.2	27.0	20.0	32.8	37.8	33.5	21.6	12.9
Loss of Profits	. 25.7	19.4	7.7	4.8	6.0	12.1	32.3	26.5	27.5	17.9
Elevator		14.4	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.7	4.4	5.3	0.4
Sprinkler		13.9	131.6		13.9	21.5	10.6	40.7	16.8	8.8
Other	. 32.4	90.0	48.5	58.5	54.9	43.4	34.2	51.2	40.2	39.6
Total	. 55.1	55.2	53.4	43.4	45.0	47.4	60.1	53.0	53.4	55.3

Fire premiums increased by small amounts annually to £2,390,917 in 1928-29 and then declined to £1,946,387 in 1934-35. The decline was small in comparison with that experienced by other classes of insurance during the depression period. There were small increases after 1934-35 including £47,021 in 1937-38 and £69,910 in 1938-1939, when the total amount of the premiums was £2,171,594. The total amount of the fire insurance written in New South Wales was £632,831,000 in 1929-30, £608,706,000 in 1937-38 and £658,868,000 in 1938-39. The measures taken for the prevention of fire are described in the chapter "Local Government."

Insurance relating to the liability of employers grew rapidly while wages were rising and as the scope of workers' compensation was extended by legislation. An amended Workers' Compensation Act, which commenced on 1st July, 1926, increased the amount of compensation payable, extended the benefits to a large body of workers previously excluded, and placed upon employers the obligation of insuring against liability in respect of practically all classes of employees. Insurance charges were raised on this account, but were revised later, following some restriction of benefits and the accumulation of experience regarding new risks. Premium income increased from £645,991 in 1924-25 to £1,749,775 in 1927-28, and, after declining to £775,088 in 1931-32, on account of widespread unemployment, rose to £1,966,161 in 1938-39. Increases amounted to £276,151 in 1936-37, £285,350 in 1937-38 and £123,295 in 1938-39. The increase was due partly to a higher scale of premiums in respect of certain classes of risks, introduced at the beginning of 1936. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown in chapter "Employment" of this Year Book.

The insurance of motor vehicles increased rapidly with the development of road transport, premium income increasing from £127,427 in 1920-21 to £1,144,608 in 1928-29. Between 1928-29 and 1932-33 premiums declined to £630,537, but they rose subsequently to £1,455,432 in 1938-39. Increases during the past three years were £198,778 in 1936-37, £230,758 in 1937-38, and £76,307 in 1938-39. Premium rates were increased substantially as from 1st August, 1937.

For marine insurance, the premium receipts declined from £552,202 in 1925-26 to £426,548 in 1929-30 and to £295,887 in 1930-31. Following small increases in subsequent years premiums amounted to £498,217 in 1938-39.

Government Insurance Office.

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales was constituted by the Government Insurance (Enabling and Validating) Act, 1927, deemed to have commenced on 30th June, 1926. Its establishment was the outcome of the extension of workers' compensation benefits in 1926 in order that employers might be able to fulfil at the lowest cost their compulsory obligations to insure employees. An internal insurance fund, which had been created under the Treasury Insurance Board in 1911 for the insurance of Government buildings against fire risks, was taken over by the office.

At its inception the Government Insurance Office was empowered to transact workers' compensation insurance without limitation in respect of both private and public employers. Power to operate in other branches of general insurance business, such as fire, marine, motor, etc., was limited to insurances effected with Government departments and instrumentalities, Government contractors, public servants, and insurance in respect of other matters in which the Government was interested. These powers were exercised until March, 1933, when the activities of the office were restricted to Crown risks, except that, as a licensed insurer, the office was obliged to accept workers' compensation insurances when required to do so by private employers. The restrictions were partly removed in June, 1939, since when the office has competed actively in the field of workers' compensation insurance and for all classes of insurance effected by municipal and shire councils.

During the period 1933-34 to 1938-39 the Government withheld payment to the office of premiums on departmental insurances which would form a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The payment of such premiums was resumed as from 1st June, 1939.

A summary of the revenue account of the Government Insurance Office for the year 1938-39 is shown below:—

Table 465.—Government Insurance Office, Revenue and Expenditure.

Particulars.		Workers' Compensa- tion.	Fire and Marine,	Motor Vehicles.	Other.	Total,
Premiums less Reinsurances, etc. Interest, etc		£ 183,047 11,669	£ 20,580 14,676	£ 13,769 1,680	£ 1,797 2,380	£ 219,193 30,405
Total Revenue	£	194,716	35,256	15,449	4,177	249,598
Claims less Reinsurances, etc Expenses (and Taxation)	•••	150,888 13,850	8,948 4,281	7,427 1,646	179 480	167,442 20,257
Total Expenditure	£	164,738	13,229	9,073	659	187,699
Surplus	•••	29,978	22,027	6,376	3,518	61,899

Of the trading surplus £47,075 was appropriated to a contingent liability reserve in respect of premiums unpaid by Government departments and the balance, £14,824, was added to general reserve. Premiums unpaid by Government departments amounted in 1938-39 to £29,322 in respect of workers' compensation insurance, £12,406 for fire and marine, £4,759 for motor vehicles, and £588 for other. The total amount unpaid up to 30th June, 1939, was £215,295.

Assets at 30th June, 1939, included funds at Treasury £156,136, and Government securities £668,947.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1933, of the Commonwealth superseded the bankruptcy laws of the States as from 1st August, 1928. Under the Federal law sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness exceeds £50. Upon sequestration the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made also for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law Courts" of this Year Book.

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory which for the purposes of the Act is included in the Bankruptcy district of New South Wales:—

Table 466.—Bankruptcies in New South Wales, 19	933 to 1	1939 -
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			Year ende	d 31st July	<u> </u>		
Particulars.	1933.	1934. *	1935,	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Sequestration Orders*	_						
Number				247	256	268	277
	E 434,059			372,566	326,344	270,720	281,280
Assets :	159,408	166,859	107,832	162,986	173,780	92,932	109,328
Composition and As							
signments withou	t	'					
Sequestration—						ļ	
Number			9	5	4	2	4
Liabilities :			7,158		1,757	1,072	1,402
Assets		7,611	2,628	1,218	1,094	358	7 58
Deeds of Arrangement -	_						
Number		266	167	173	193	172	217
		493,342	349,711	275,690	331,239	258,564	377,529
Assets	€ 650,000	510,932	309,676	226,976	283,255	230,078	318,932
Total—Number	. 627	626	427	425	453	442	498
Liabilities	6 1,064,159	879,869	625,972	651,658	659,340	530,356	660,211
Assets	817,369	685,402	420,136	391,180	458,129	323,368	429,018

^{*} Excluding orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates.

Particulars of orders for the administration of estates of deceased persons are not available for all years. Such orders numbered 18 in 1934-35, 14 in 1935-36, 11 in 1936-37, 12 in 1937-38, and 18 in 1938-39, while liabilities amounted to £29,104, £27,054, £9,491, £9,074 and £24,920, and assets to £15,773, £18,295, £12,248, £5,901 and £18,385 respectively.

In cases in which sequestration orders were granted assets amounted to 38.9 per cent. of liabilities in 1938-39, and the average over the past seven years was 42 per cent. Corresponding ratios under compositions and assignments without sequestration were 54.1 per cent., and 32.6 per cent. respectively.

Under deeds of arrangement the deficiency of assets is generally of small amount and surpluses are not infrequent.

At any time after he has been publicly examined, or at such times as are prescribed, a bankrupt may apply for an order of discharge releasing him from his debts, and he must apply when the Court orders him to do so. The Court may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or may suspend its operation for a specified time or may grant an order subject to conditions with respect to future income or property acquired subsequently. During the year ended 31st July, 1939, 143 applications were made for orders of discharge; 128 orders were granted—13 unconditionally, 3 with conditions, 97 subject to suspension for periods under two years and 15 subject to conditions and suspensions—and 36 cases were pending at the end of the year.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptional. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The area of Crown grants registered under the Real Property Act and the total consideration expressed in grants in each of the past ten years are shown below, also the area and value of private lands brought under the Act:—

		Area.		Value.					
Year.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands,	Total.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£	£			
1930	550,461	32,130	582,591	493,781	1,899,281	2,393,062			
1931	442,681	8,728	451,409	473,718	801,903	1,275,621			
1932	399,790	10,689	410,479	445,610	2,359,856	2,805,466			
1933	490,368	20,529	510,897	575,187	524,857	1,100,044			
1934	655,342	7,173	662,515	884,846	733,146	1,617,992			

716,220

719,391

797,888

1,004,615

1,169,556

1,022,792

1,346,058

1,371,574

983,160

907.099

826,734

846,636

946,638

1,406,651

1,566,130

1,849,526

2,192,694

1,929,848

2,778,225

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

711,485

693,337

791,899

989,876

1.153,685

4,735

5,989

26,054

14,739

15,871

Table 467.—Titles granted under Real Property Act, 1930 to 1939.

1933

1934

2,989

5,174

12,206

18,316

At the close of 1939 lands of a total area of 54,736,319 acres were registered under the Act, the declared value as at date of registration being £132,654,006. The great part of this land consists of Crown grants issued since 1863, and it includes 2,953,672 acres of land originally under the Registration of Deeds Act, but now under the Real Property Act.

The following table shows for 1920 and each of the past nine years the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate, that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

	Convey	Conveyances or Transfers.	'	Conveyances or Transfers.			
Year.	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total.	Year.	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.
	£000	£000 .	£000	1005	£000	£000	£000
1929	9,500	45,100	54,600	1935 1936	4,880 6.486	$21,210 \\ 27,060$	26,090 33,546
$\frac{1930}{1931}$	5,123 3,213	20,987 10,473	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 26,110 & \\ 13,686 & \end{array}$	1930	0,480 7,671	27,000	37,353
1932	2,255	9,987	12,242	1938	6,159	31,260	37,419

Table 468.—Real Estate, Conveyances and Transfers, 1929 to 1939.

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics."

1939

4,936

27,221

32,157

15,195

23,490

As already mentioned, the Real Property Act provides that on the issue of a certificate the title of the person named in the certificate is indefeasible. If a transfer has been made in error, the holder of a certificate cannot be dispossessed of the property concerned unless he has acted fraudulently, therefore provision has been made to enable the Government to compensate persons erroneously deprived of property. An assurance fund was created by means of a contribution of one halfpenny in the pound on the declared capital value of property when first brought under the Act and upon transmission of titles of estates of deceased persons. In 1907 the fund, amounting to £255,059, was amalgamated with the Closer Settlement Fund, to which subsequent contributions have been paid.

REGISTRATION OF MONEY-LENDERS.

Under the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1905, money-lenders must be registered at the Registrar-General's Office, and they must conduct their business only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The term "money-lender" includes every person or company transacting the business of money-lending, but it excludes licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions incorporated by special Act of Parliament to lend money, and banking and insurance companies. The number of registrations and renewals during the year 1939 was 111.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.

Mortgages, except those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office, but there is a large number of unregistered mortgages of which records are not obtainable. Mortgages of real estate are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration given generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other loan institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on live stock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on live stock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

Mortgages on personalty (other than ships and shipping appliances), wool, live stock, and growing crops are registered at the office of the Registrar-General in terms of the Transfer of Records Act, 1923, which was proclaimed on 18th October, 1925. Previously they had been filed at the Supreme Court. To be effective a trader's bill of sale must be lodged with the Registrar-General within fifteen days after it is made or given and may not be registered or filed until the expiration of a further fourteen days; other bills of sale must be registered within thirty days. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and in order to prevent fraud and imposition the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and live stock effected during each of the last eleven years, are shown below.

	Mortgages	of Real Estate,	Mortgages on Grops, Wool, and Live Stock.				
Year.		Considera-		Number.		Clamatilana	
Number,	Number, tion.		Crops,	Wool,	Live Stock.	Considera- tion.	
	1	£				£	
1929	50,841	48,420,657	7,211	3,709	4,481	6,451,596	
1930	36,402	35,037,786	13,542	4,508	4,453	9,842,668	
1931	18,959	18,790,164	12,377	5,565	6,437	10,739,592	
1932	14,557	8,642,026	10,346	4,773	5,578	8,474,237	
1933	20,503	9,605,499	8,501	4.763	4,789	7,420,574	
1934	23.314	15,488,239	6,045	4.807	6,001	6,161,688	
1935	27,078	16,531,251	5,385	4,749	5,692	5,607,912	
1936	27,538	20,510,665	4,434	4,541	5,207	5,736,568	
1937	29,169	23 810,674	3,892	4,392	4.817	5,843,06	
1938	35,341	26,966,988	4,238	4,571	4.517	6,201,060	
1939	31,225	22,443,703	4,662	4,564	4,530	5,979,670	

Table 469.—Mortgages Registered, 1929 to 1939.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. Where the sum advanced is liable to fluctuation, it is usual to insert the words "valuable consideration" or "cash credit," etc., instead of a definite sum. In view of the number of mortgages in which the amount is omitted, it is probable that the totals are understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

Many mortgages of real estate are of comparatively short duration, and until the introduction of the moratorium at the end of 1930 were renewed at maturity. For this reason amounts stated in the table for 1929 did not

represent new advances. The figures for the next three years related substantially to new mortgages and the sharp decline which occurred was due in large measure to the absence of renewals. It is apparent, however, that with the effluxion of time since the moratorium was first imposed renewals are being registered on an increasing scale.

The amount of mortgage registrations as shown in Table 469 comprises first and second mortgages and the registration of collateral securities in respect of subsisting mortgages. A distribution under these headings of mortgages registered during the last five years is shown below:—

No. 1 - A De 1 D 1 d 1	Year ended 31st December.						
Mortgages of Real Estate.	1935	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.		
First Mortgages— Urban Securities Rural Unspecified	£000 8,149 4,332 298	£000 10,269 4,958 506	£000 10,847 5,764 985	£000 14,966 5,044 1,831	£000 13,052 3,952 820		
Total First Collaterals Second & Other Mortgages	12,779 2,312 1,440	15,733 3,289 1,489	17,596 4,507 1,708	21,841 3,126 2,000	17,824 2,293 2,326		
Total	16,531	20,511	23,811	26,967	22,443		

TABLE 470.—Mortgages of Real Estate, 1935 to 1939.

The chief sources of the funds invested on the security of real estate are indicated by the following table in which the first mortgages registered during the five years 1935 to 1939 are grouped according to certain classes of mortgagees, viz., "Government," including State and Federal departments and the Rural Bank; "banks," including private trading banks, the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank; "institutions," embracing all other incorporated companies and bodies such as pastoral finance companies, trustee companies, assurance societies, friendly societies and building societies, etc.; and private and other investors.

Table 471.—First Mortgages of Real Estate, Classification of Mortgagees, 1935 to 1939.

Year ended				Mortg	agees under Regis	tered First Mortga	ges.
	t December.		Government.	Banks.	Institutions.	Private and Other.	Total.
		Ï	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1935			1,538	1,951	4,829	4,461	12,779
.936			1,712	1,618	7,139	5,264	15,733
937		• • •	1,483	1,777	9,145	5,191	17,596
938		•••	1,758	1,987	13,054	5,042	21,841
1939			1,525	1,403	10,058	4,838	17,824

^{*} These do not represent the total amount lent, as many of the mortgages are fluctuating overdrafts, the amount of which is not stated.

Institutions constitute the most important class of lenders on first mortgage, and the amount in this group represented 38 per cent. of the total first mortgages in 1935 and 45 per cent. in 1936. The proportion rose to 60 per cent. in 1938 then declined slightly to 56 per cent. in 1939. The increase after 1936 was due partly to a rapid expansion in the activities of the co-operative building societies, which obtained a considerable amount

of loans from the banks. Each of the other classes has declined in relative importance; private and other from 35 per cent. of the total in 1935 to 27 per cent. in 1939, banks from 15 per cent. to 8 per cent., and Government from 12 per cent. to 9 per cent.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 434.

The rights of mortgagees have been restricted since December, 1930, by the operation of a moratorium. Bankers' liens and liens on crops and wool do not come within its scope, nor do mortgages executed in favour of a building society or the Crown, except those under the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act or in favour of the Commissioners of the Rural Bank of New South Wales. Hire purchase agreements and judgment debts are subject to special provisions. The moratorium extends to mortgages executed both before and after the commencement of the moratorium, unless specially excluded by agreement in the prescribed form.

Without leave of the Court, a mortgagee may not exercise any of his rights for the recovery of money, or for the enforcement or realisation of the security. The mortgagee is not precluded from entering into possession without an order of the Court, if interest or rates and taxes are in arrears for at least two years, or if there has been default in insurance or maintenance, or if the mortgagor abandons possession or comes under the influence of the bankruptcy laws or their equivalent; but in any such case the mortgagor may apply within three months to the Court for an order directing the mortgagee to vacate possession.

In the case of mortgages of real estate, the moratorium extends to interest payments, and the mortgagee can only exercise his right to sue if the mortgagor relinquishes his right to protection or comes within the influence of the laws relating to bankruptcy.

The due date for payment of principal moneys was extended to 1933 by an Act passed in 1930 and further extended in 1932 to the day of the month in 1936 corresponding to the day of the month specified in the mortgage, or to 28th February, 1936, if payable on demand. Later, the due date was extended to 1940 and then to 1943. The court may grant a further extension upon the application of a mortgagor.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

Estimates of the wealth of New South Wales at intervals since 1891 were reviewed in detail in the 1921 issue of the Year Book, and the following statement supplies a summary of the estimates relating to private wealth at ten-year intervals since 1901 and in 1925.

TABLE	472	–Private	Wealth,	New	South	Wales,	1901	to	1925.
		-			Estir	nated Valu	ue.		
		Year.	-	_					

			Estimated '	Value.
	Year.		Total.	Per Head.
			.£	£
1901		 	368,568,000	270
1911		 	553,816,000	333
1921		 	947,930,000	450
1925		 	1,132,000,000	498

Estates of Deceased Persons.

Some information relating to the distribution of wealth may be gleaned from returns relating to the estates of deceased persons which are valued for the purpose of assessing death duties. In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act the estates are deemed to include all the property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was transferred as a gift, or vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for probate duty during the eleven years ended 30th June, 1939, including intestate and other estates administered by the Public Trustee:—

Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June,	Estates.	Amount,
1929	No. 7,494	£ 24,548,457	1935	No. 8,544	£ 20,300,912
1930 1931	$\frac{8,406}{7,332}$	25,002,546 20,562,001	1936 1937	9,644 9,420	22,263,665 23,194,706
1932 1933	8,089 8,010	17,504,038 19,292,817	1938 1939	9,904 10,668	25,776,575 26,202,317

Table 473.—Estates of Deceased Persons.

A rough test of the diffusion of wealth may be made by relating the number of people who died possessed of property to the total number of deaths, as in the following statement. The figures in this and in the succeeding table are exclusive of estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates for the years prior to 1911. The ratios up to 1918 are based on the number of deaths and the number of estates in calendar years; and those for later periods are calculated by relating the number of deaths in each calendar year and the number of estates for which probate was granted in the twelve months ended six months later.

TARLE	474 -	—Ratio	οf	Deceased	Estates	to	Deaths
TUDDE	T T ,	Transco	OŦ	Deceased	Douales	w	T/Cating.

Period,	Proportion of Deceased Persons with Estates per 100 Deaths.	Period.	Proportion of Decease Persons with Estates per 100 Deaths.
1880-84	11.0	1920–24	29.0
1885-89	11.6	1925-29	33.3
1890-94	13.2	1930-34	37.0
1895-99	14.9	1934-33	38.9
1900-04	17:0	1935	39.3
1905-09	19.1	1936	38.6
1910-14	22.9	1937	.39-2
1915-19	30.1	1938	40 9

The figures indicate a wide diffusion of property, though the deaths include those of a large number of minors at ages when the proportion of property owners is small. The next table shows the proportion of estates per 100 deaths of adult males, and, as a large number of women are possessors of property in their own right, the ratio of estates to the deaths of adults of both sexes.

Table 47	5.—Ratio	of Deceased	Estates to	Deaths of	Adults.

Period.	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males,	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males and Females.	Period.	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males.	Ratio of Estates per 100 Deaths of Adult Males and Females.
1880-84	34.6	22.3	1920-24	.68 1	39.3
1885-89	37.5	23.8	1925-29	75.6	43.3
1890-94	41.2	25.8	1930-34	79.7	45·0
1895-99	42.7	26 2	1934–38	80.2	45.3
1900-04	46.0	27.8	1935	81.0	45.8
1905-09	48.8	29.2	1936	81.7	45.7
1910-14	56.6	34.0	1937	80.4	45.7
1915-19	71.3	42·1	1938	81.1	45.7

In the foregoing figures are included the estates of persons who died abroad, but not their deaths. Usually the number of such estates is not sufficient to cause an appreciable degree of error. During the period 1915-1919, however, the proportions were increased considerably by reason of the inclusion of estates left by members of the naval and military forces whose deaths occurred abroad. Making due allowance for the deaths of absentees, it is apparent that the proportion of property-owners in the State has increased steadily throughout the period under review.

An indication of the proportionate distribution of wealth may be gained from an analysis of the value of the estates of deceased persons, and in the following statement the estates on which probate was granted during the ten years ended 30th June, 1939, have been graded according to value:—

Table 476.—Estates of Deceased Persons, Ten Years ended June, 1939, Classified according to Value.

Value of Estate.			Number of Value of Deceased Estates of		Proportion in each Group.		
			_	Persons leaving Property.	Deceased Persons.	Number.	Value.
					£	Per cent.	Per cent
Under £1001	•••		•••	55,365	18,473,434.	62.45	8.39
£1001 to £5,000				24,310	53,425,695	27.42	24.26
£5001 to £12,000	•••	•••	•••	5,667	43,218,263	6.39	19.63
£12,001 to £25,000	•••	•••		2,141	36,031,714	2.42	16.36
£25,001 to £50,000	•••		•••	781	23,990,604	0.88	12.26
Over £50,000	•••	•••	•••	389	42,055,987	0.44	19.10
Total	•••	•••	•••	88,653	220,195,697	100.00	160.00

The average value per estate during the period was £2,456, but of the property-owners who died 62 per cent. possessed less than £1,000, the total value of their property being 8 per cent. of the aggregate. Nearly half of the property devised was contained in 3.7 per cent. of the estate.

PRIVATE INCOMES.

Formerly the narrow scope of the State income-tax and latterly the inadequacy of statistical data made available concerning incomes assessed for purposes of State income tax rendered it impossible to formulate estimates of the national income, and, for various reasons, the information published by the Commissioner of Federal Taxation has been of very limited assistance. However, satisfactory results were obtained for the year 1920-21 by using the returns of occupations and breadwinners obtained at the census of 3rd April, 1921, in conjunction with statistics relating to income derived during the year ended 30th June, 1921, published by the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. An estimate based on these data was set forth in detail in the 1924 issue of this Year Book.

Sufficient data were obtained from various sources to formulate an estimate for 1925-26, and it is anticipated that sufficient data will be available to enable estimates to be made for 1936-37 and following years.

A comparative statement of estimates of the incomes in various years from 1892 to 1926 is shown below:—

Table 477.—Estimates of Private Incomes, New South Wales, 1892 to 1926.

	Net Income of	Undistributed In-	Income accruir	Private Income	
Year. Resident Indi- viduals.	come of Local Companies, etc.	From Private Investments and Property.	From investment in Government Loans. †	derived in New South Wales.	
:	£	£	£	£	£
1892	*	*	3,050,000	1,870,000	68,270,000
1898	57,649,000	2,250,000	2,530,000	1,975,000	64,404,000
1901	*	* '	2,832,000	1,976,000	66,912,000
1914-15	102,100,000	*	*	3,100,000	114,100,000
1920-21	187,800,000	10,300,000	3,400,000	6,700,000	208,200,000
1925-26	234,000,000	16,500,000	3,500,000	8,100,000	262,100,000

Not available.

The estimate of 1892 relates to a year in which the financial boom had reached its highest point and the income of that year was consequently inflated. In 1898 and 1901 the State was slowly recovering from an industrial depression consequent on the financial crisis of 1893 and a succession of adverse seasons. The income of the year 1914-15 was affected by the dislocation caused by the outbreak of war and by the occurrence of a very bad season.

The decrease in the amount of income derived in the years 1898 and 1901 as compared with 1892 may be readily understood. The subsequent increase has been partly nominal owing to depreciation in the purchasing power of money, though it is certain that the growing prosperity of the community has had a very favourable influence.

[†] Commonwealth and State.

The following table shows the number of persons deriving income, their proportion to the total population of the State, and the average amount of income derived per inhabitant and per person deriving income:—

Table 478.—Private Incomes, Recipients and Average Income.	TABLE 47	3.—Private	Incomes.	Recipients	and	Average	Income.
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		,	-	_	
Year.	Resident Persons receiving Income.	reracina recert-	Average amount of Income per person receiving Income, †	Average amount of Income per Inhabitant, †	Proportion of Total Income received by Absentees.
1892 1898 1901 1914-15‡ 1920-21 1925-26	No. 446,190 534,315 * 788,600 902,400 995,200	Per cent. 37 4 40 4 41 7 42 9 42 5	£ 139·8 112·1 ** 138·2 219·5 251·7	£ 53·8 45·6 45·4 57·3 ·94·8 108·0	Per cent. 7 · 2 7 · 0 7 · 2 * 4 · 9 4 · 4

^{*} Not available. † Excluding absentees and their income. † The figures for 1914-15 relate to the incomes of persons resident in, and companies with head offices in, New South Wales.

With the growth of population the number of persons receiving income has shown a very pronounced increase and its proportion to the total population has risen steadily. This is probably due, in part, to the increase in the employment of women in commercial and industrial occupations, but it is also a consequence, in part, of the increase in the proportion of adults in the population.

Existing data as to price levels are insufficient to enable a satisfactory measure of comparison to be made between the real income of post-war and earlier years, because of the difficulty of properly assessing the effect of the inflation of prices, which reached a maximum in 1920.

The foregoing estimates represent, as nearly as may be, the sum of the net incomes derived by private individuals and by companies from sources within New South Wales. As such they contain some duplication in respect of amounts paid from the proceeds of taxation to old-age, invalid and war pensioners and to bondholders in war and other Government loans. On the other hand, appreciable amounts of income derived by the various Governments from State lands, forests and mines and from governmental business enterprises are excluded from account.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The basis of the existing system of Local Government in New South Wales was established by three Local Government Acts passed by the Parliament of New South Wales in 1905 and 1906. Important modifications and extensions of the system were made from time to time and incorporated in the Local Government Act, 1919, which, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of Local Government in the State.

The civic affairs of the central part of the capital city of the State, however, are governed by a special Act—the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1934. This Act incorporates and amends various enactments relative to the City of Sydney, which was first constituted by statute in 1842.

The City of Greater Newcastle, which ranks second in importance, is subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act, though constituted with certain additional powers by special Act in 1938, as described on page 556.

An outline of the various enactments relative to Local Government between 1842 and 1919 is published on pages 327-334 of the Official Year Book for 1922.

Co-incident with the general provisions of these various Local Government Acts are statutes relating to main roads and gas and electricity throughout the State, as well as a Valuation of Land Act and other statutes which are in various ways supplementary to the system of local government.

Separate statutes relate to metropolitan water supply, sewerage and drainage (over a large area in and around Sydney and suburbs and extending to Wollongong on the south coast) and Hunter District water supply, sewerage and drainage (relative to Newcastle and environs). These services are administered by quasi-autonomous boards on which constituent local authorities are represented. There are also special legislative provisions relative to water supply and sewerage in country towns, and water trusts in country districts.

Local Government Bodies.

Local Government extends over the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions of the State, comprising almost three-fifths of its total area. The sparsely populated Western Division is not incorporated in local government areas except for six municipalities and parts of two other municipalities. The area and population of these districts are shown at page 46 of this Year Book.

The principal groups of local government bodies at 31st December, 1938, were as follows:—

The City of Sydney, embracing five square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on to Sydney Cove and Darling Harbour.

The City of Greater Newcastle, 36 square miles in area, including the former City of Newcastle and ten former suburban municipalities and parts of two shires.

Municipalities (excluding the cities of Sydney and Greater Newcastle), of which 48 are suburbs of Sydney and 110 are in the country. The suburban municipalities cover an area of 241 square miles and the country municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 1,860 square miles.

Shires (139 in number, with an area of 181,870 square miles) which, though including some large towns not incorporated as municipalities, consist mainly of smaller urban areas and extensive rural lands. The shires range in area from 49 square miles (Woy Woy) to 5,883 square miles (Lachlan).

County Councils, of which there are eight, are combinations of municipalities and shires for the administration of certain specified local services of common benefit. The administration of these services by county councils does not impair the administrative functions of constituent bodies in respect of matters not expressly delegated to county councils.

Statistics of Local Government.

Statistics of finances, etc., of Local Government bodies are compiled annually in the Bureau of Statistics and Economics from copies of the annual accounts and statements furnished by each local council to the Department of Works and Local Government for examination. These accounts and statements are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December. Summarised results do not become available until approximately sixteen months after the end of the year to which the accounts relate.

In this chapter the particulars relating to the City of Sydney, municipalities and shires are shown conjointly in a summarised form and separately in greater detail. The metropolitan district, unless otherwise specified, is the area defined by Schedule IV of the Local Government Act of 1919. It embraces the City of Sydney and forty-eight suburban municipalities adjacent thereto (which constitute the Metropolitan Area of Sydney as defined for statistical purposes) together with the three adjoining Shires of Hornsby, Warringah and Sutherland, each of which contains a substantial proportion of suburban population. The names and population of each of these local government areas are shown on pages 53 and 54 of this Year Book.

SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT.

In terms of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1932-1934, the local government of the City of Sydney is vested in the City Council, which is composed of twenty aldermen, four for each of five wards. The aldermen are elected triennially, and the Lord Mayor is selected annually by the aldermen from their own number.

The functions of the Council include the maintenance of the streets and other public ways of the city, though the traffic is regulated by the police. The Council is empowered to levy general, special, and street watering rates; to establish public markets; to regulate street selling, the erection of hoardings, matters relating to public health and sanitation, and the inspection of food; to resume land for the purpose of remodelling or improving

areas and for widening streets, etc.; to erect and let dwellings; to maintain free lending libraries; to control parks; and generally to make by-laws for the good government of the city.

The Council exercises authority to vote as a constituent council for one candidate at the election of members of the Board which administers the metropolitan water supply and sewerage services; and, at the triennial elections of members of the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, to vote at the election of one member to represent the City of Sydney and the councils of the suburban municipalities.

Authority to generate and supply electricity for public and private uses, which was exercised since 1904, was transferred on 1st January, 1936, to the Sydney County Council, of which two members are elected by the City Council.

The right to be enrolled as a voter at elections of the City Council extends to adult British subjects by reason of (a) the ownership or (b) the occupation of property. The qualification of ownership is held by persons who own a freehold interest in possession of property of a yearly value of £5 and upwards in any ward, or a leasehold interest in property of a yearly value of £25 and upwards. A person with this qualification may be placed on the roll for every ward in which he is so qualified, but may not then be enrolled in any ward by virtue of any other qualification.

The qualification by reason of occupation is held in respect of a ward by those who have occupied continuously for a period of twelve months a house, shop, or other building of a yearly value of £26 in that ward, also by lodgers who have occupied lodgings of a yearly value of £26 for a period of twelve months continuously in the same dwelling-house in the ward. The period of residence in a ward is three months for a person who, in the war, served outside Australia with the Commonwealth forces. In the case of joint occupation as lodger or otherwise, only one occupier may be placed on the roll for every £26 of the annual value of the premises. Any such person may be placed on the roll for one ward only, and if he has more than one such qualification he may choose the roll on which his name shall be placed.

Yearly value, in respect of qualification by occupancy, as stated above, means unfurnished value of property and lodgings. Where property or lodgings are let furnished, the unfurnished value is reckoned at four-fifths of amounts paid for the lodgings calculated on an annual basis. The proportion is three-fifths of the amounts paid for lodgings, whether furnished or unfurnished, and partial board, and two-fifths of amounts paid for lodgings and full board.

Enrolment entitles the elector to one vote in each ward in which he is enrolled. Any person qualified to vote is eligible for election as an alderman unless disqualified under the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act.

System of Local Government.

The Local Government Act of 1919 and its amendments, with ordinances thereunder, are administered by the Minister for Works and Local Government, who is in charge of a State Department. Each municipality or shire is governed by a council, which is elected for a term of three years.

A municipal council must consist of not less than six nor more than fifteen aldermen, and a shire council of not less than six nor more than nine councillors, each riding being represented by an equal number of councillors. Each municipal council elects a mayor annually from amongst its members, and each shire council a president. A council may pay to its members reasonable out-of-pocket expenses for travelling, and may pay an, allowance to its mayor or president, but otherwise the services of aldermen and councillors are gratuitous.

Every adult natural-born or naturalised British subject of either sex is qualified to be enrolled as an elector, provided he or she is either a land-owner, a rate-paying lessee, or has been continuously for the three months preceding the day prescribed for enrolment an occupier of ratable land of the yearly value of £5 or upwards, or of land by virtue of a miner's right or business license, or is in occupation of Crown land and pays rent. By the Local Government (Amendment) Act, 1927, the franchise was extended to all adult residents of a ward or riding who had been residing there continuously for a period of six months, but in terms of a further amending Act, passed in 1934, the period of residence was extended to twelve months.

Persons may be enrolled and may vote in respect of each ward or riding in which they are qualified as owners or as rate-paying lessees, but not more than once in respect of the same ward or riding. A person qualified as owner or as rate-paying lessee in a ward or riding who is qualified also as an occupier in another ward or riding of the same municipality or shire may not be enrolled under both qualifications. He may choose the ward or riding in which he desires to be enrolled, and failing due notice of his choice he is enrolled where he is qualified as owner or lessee. A person qualified as occupier in more than one ward or riding may be enrolled in one only.

Unless disqualified by the Act, every elector is qualified for a civic office. The councils exercise extensive powers for the care of public health and sanitation, the supervision of roads and streets, and places of public recreation, etc.; they were described in detail in the 1922 issue of the Year Book at page 332.

A new municipality may not be constituted unless its proposed area contains a population of 3,000 people with a density of one person per acre, and has an unimproved capital value which, when levied at the rate of 3d. in the £, would yield a sum of £3,000. The union of existing municipalities or shires is not prevented by non-compliance with these requirements.

A municipality may be proclaimed under the Local Government Act as a city if it is an independent centre of population with an average population of at least 15,000 people, and has an average annual income of at least £20,000. Broken Hill (in 1907) and Parramatta (in 1938) were proclaimed under the Local Government Act. Sydney, Armidale, Bathurst, Goulburn, Grafton, and Newcastle were proclaimed as cities under earlier Acts.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Except in the shires of Hornsby, Sutherland, and Warringah, urban committees may be appointed to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. In March, 1938, there were 31 such committees.

In some cases boards or trusts have been constituted under special Λ cts to conduct operations which are regarded usually as belonging to the sphere of local government. Λ brief description of their activities is given later.

Provision is made for joint action by local governing bodies in regard to undertakings of magnitude or those which benefit more than one area. For such purposes county councils may be constituted in terms of the Local Government Act, or joint committees may be arranged under the ordinances.

Any group of local areas or of parts thereof may be constituted by proclamation as a county district, in which a county council, consisting of delegates from the areas concerned, exercises such powers as may be delegated to it. At the end of 1937 six county councils were in existence. Of these, four conducted electricity undertakings, viz., Sydney, St. George, Clarence River and Bega Valley.

The Richmond River County Council was established for the eradication of the water hyacinth pest, and the Eastern Riverina County Council for the destruction of noxious weeds.

Greater Newcastle Area.

The City of Greater Newcastle was formed on 2nd April, 1938, by the union of the City of Newcastle with ten suburban municipalities and portions of two skirs. The affairs of the city are governed by the Greater Newcastle Council, anich is composed of twenty-one aldermen. The city is divided into seven wards and each ward is represented by three aldermen.

In addition to functions under the Local Government Act performed previously by the uniting councils, the Greater Newcastle Council assumed control of the Newcastle District Abattoirs as from 1st April, 1939. Formerly this undertaking was under the management of a special board.

Provision is made also whereby the Governor, by proclamation, may vest in the council the Government transport services conducted in the Newcastle Transport District and the control and regulation of privately-owned motor omnibus services and vehicles plying for hire. The power of the Governor to issue a proclamation in this respect may be exercised only in response to a proposal submitted by the Greater Newcastle Council.

The council may delegate its powers and duties to standing or special committees, except its power to borrow, levy rates, execute deeds or contracts or institute legal proceedings. Persons who are not aldermen may be appointed to committees, and may take part in deliberations, but they are not entitled to vote.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Prior to 1906, when the shires were constituted, the extent of the local governing areas was only 2,830 square miles. At the end of 1937 the incorporated area was about 184,000 square miles, or nearly 60 per cent. of the total area of the State (309,432 square miles). The population in municipalities and shires as at 31st December, 1937, was 2,686,210, or 99 per cent. of the total population.

The area, population, unimproved capital value, improved capital value and assessed annual value of ratable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1937, are stated below:—

Table 479.—Municipalities and Shires, Area, Population and Value of Ratable Property, 1937.

Local Areas.	Area,	Population.	Unimproved Capital Value, †	Improved Capital Value.	Assessed Annual Value †
Metropolitan Area— City of Sydney Other Municipalities Shires	999,200	No. 88,270 1,181,860 56,430	£ 47,822,749 91,731,130 7,401,122	£ 150,839,540 275,906,008 17,800,503	£ 6,787,727 20,745,753 1,106,152
Total, Metropolitan* .	438,993	1,326,560	146,955,001	444,546,051	28,639,632
Cilytana *	1,211,985 116,115,840	591,710 767,940	32,117,399 131,985,760	110,424,971 263,971,520§	8,612,979
Total, Country	117,327,825	1,359,650	164,103,159	374,396,491§	
Grand Total	117,766,818	2,686,210	311,058,160	818,942,542{	‡

^{*} Schedule IV, Local Government Act, 1919. † Excluding non-ratable properties (see page 559).

† Excluding non-ratable properties (see page 559).

† Excluding non-ratable properties (see page 559).

The area of the country shires as shown above is exclusive of 28 square miles of Federal Territory at Jervis Bay, and the Australian Capital Territory, containing an area of 912 square miles.

Relatively few shires require to assess improved capital value or assessed annual value for rating purposes and only a small proportion of shires record such particulars. The improved capital value of ratable lands within country shires is here estimated (by reference to various data) at approximately twice the unimproved capital value.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires and county councils in 1937 was as follows:—

TABLE 480.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Finances, 1937.

	1	otal Revenue).	Total	Total	
Local Areas.	Rates Levied.	Other.	Total.	Expendi- ture.	Liabilities.	Total Assets.
City of Sydney Suburban Mnulcipalities Metropolitan Shires Total, Metropolitan*	1,000,608 1,999,867 153,293 3,153,768	£ 311,613 1,335,131 278,872 	£ 1,312,221 3,334,998 432,165 5,079,384	£ 1,349,739 3,568,918 405,967 5,324,624	£ 12,270,900 6,636,710 1,031,622 19,939,232	£ 13,6)3,512 4,439,807 994,813 19,038,132
Country Municipalities Country Shires	1,168,620 1,227,644	2,841,713 2,751,850	4,010,333 3,979,494	3,804,560 4,120,925	8,770,183 2,622,853	13,524,600 3,828,322
Total, Country	2,396,264	5,593,563	7,989,827	7,925,485	11,393,036	17,352,922
Total, Municipalities and Shires	5,550,032	7,519,179	13,069,211	13,250,109	31,332,268	36,391,054
County Councils†	6,415	3,045,354	3,051,769	2,967,356	16,220,482	19,107,691
Grand Total	5,556,447	10,564,533	16,120,980	16,217,465	47,552,750	55,498,745

^{*} Schedule IV, Local Government Act, 1919. † Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The revenue classified under the heading "Other" is derived largely from business undertakings, such as electricity services, etc., and includes substantial sums received from the State Government. Particulars of these and of the operations of individual councils are published annually in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, and further data in summarised form are quoted on later pages of this chapter. The revenue and expenditure shown above include the main roads and harbour bridge rates, collected by the councils for the authorities administering the main roads and the Harbour Bridge.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS.

Local governing bodies obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land. The principal part of the rates is obtained from an annual levy at a specified number of pence per £ of unimproved capital value.

The valuations are made at intervals not exceeding three years. They were made by valuers appointed by the councils until the system was changed by the Valuation of Land Act, 1916. This Act provided for a central valuing authority, and a Valuer-General was appointed by the Governor with power to assess values within the municipalities, the shires situated wholly or partly within the county of Cumberland and the Blue Mountains shire. In other shires the council may decide whether the valuation is to be made by the Valuer-General or by its own valuers. When the Valuer-General has delivered a valuation list all rates and taxes must be based thereon, but a council may ask him to revalue any land. Valuations either by the Valuer-General or the councils' valuers are subject to appeal to the Land and Valuation Court, described in the chapter of this Year Book relating to "Law Courts."

At 30th June, 1938, the valuations in force in 119 municipalities, 49 slires and portion of Lyndhurst shire were made by the Valuer-General, and in 51 municipalities, 89 shires, and the balance of Lyndhurst shire by valuers appointed by the councils. All districts in the county of Cumberland except the City of Sydney have been valued by the Valuer-General. The valuations of the City of Sydney are made by a City Valuer who is a salaried officer of the City Council.

In municipalities the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of ratable property. In the shires the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, the determination of the improved capital value and of the assessed annual value being optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined, in both the Local Government Act and the Valuation of Land Act, as the amount for which the fee-simple estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a bona-fide seller would require assuming that the actual improvements had not been made.

The Valuer-General's valuations cover all land except Commonwealth properties, reserves, parks, etc., and unoccupied Crown lands; and the values are on a freehold basis. For purposes of rating, however, the unimproved capital value of Crown lands occupied as pastoral or agricultural holdings is twenty times the rent payable to the Crown during the year

preceding the assessment. After the expiry of ten years of the term of leases, lands leased from the Crown with right of conversion to freehold are rated on thirty times the annual rental paid.

As an alternative method of valuation a council, at its discretion, may direct that the unimproved capital value of mines be ascertained upon the basis of output, as follows:—

- (1) Coal and Shale Mines.—A sum equal to 3s. per ton of large coal and shale, and 1s. 6d. per ton of small coal, on the average annual output during the preceding three years.
- (2) Other Mines.—A sum equal to 20 per cent. of average annual value of ore or mineral won during the preceding three years.

In the case of idle or undeveloped mines the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the fee-simple estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands in the City of Sydney and in the municipalities and shires under the Local Government Act are ratable except the following, viz., lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves or free libraries; lands vested in and used by the University of Sydney or any of its colleges; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residences of the official heads or clergymen; lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, or certified under the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are ratable, and in respect of some of its properties the Commonwealth Government makes a contribution to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

In the following table are shown the aggregate valuations used for assessing rates on ratable property and the value of improvements in local government areas in the year 1937. Complete data are not available as to the value of improvements in shires because a large proportion of the country shires do not record the improved capital or assessed annual value. For the purpose of completing the table, an estimate has been made on the basis of various data which indicate that, in the aggregate, the value of improvements in country shires is approximately equal to the unimproved value.

Table 481.—Municipalities and Shires, Ratable Property, Unimproved Value, and Value of Improvements, 1937.

,	Unimproved	Value of	Ratable Land.	Value of Improvements on Ratable Land.			
Division.	Total,	Average Per Head.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Average Per Head.	Average Per Acre.	
Metropolitan-	£000	£	£ s.	0003	£	£ s.	
City of Sydney	47,823	542	14,851 16	103,017	1,167	31,992 16	
Other Municipalities	91,731	78	603 4	184,175	156	1,211 2	
Shires	7,401	131	26 2	10,399	184	36 13	
Total, Metropolitan	146,955	111	334 15	297,591	224	677 18	
Country-Municipalities	32,117	54	26 10	78,308	132	64 12	
Shires	131,986	172	1 3	*131,986	172	1 3	
Total Incorporated				ļ ———			
Areas	311,058	116	2 13	*507,885	189	4 6	
		* Est	imated.				

Lands leased from the Crown and assessed on a capitalised rental basis are included above at such capitalised value.

The unincorporated portion of the Western Division contains about 80,000,000 acres, of which 78,000,000 acres are pastoral or agricultural lands held under lease from the Crown at annual rentals. The unimproved capital value of these leaseholds assessed at twenty times the sannual rent payable to the Crown would not exceed £3,000,000.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values, and the assessed annual value of ratable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement.

Table 482.—Municipalities and Shires, Valuations of Ratable Property, 1921 to 1937.

At 31st		Metropo	litan.		Cour	itry.	
December.	Clty of Sydney.	Other Municipalities.	Shires,	Total.	Munt- cipalities.	Shires.	Total.
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
				ved Capital V	aiue.		
1921	35,887	57,291	4,875	98,053	27,005	123,398	248,456
1925	45,656	80,253	6,840	132,749	31,894	137,585	302,228
31929	60,983	110,157	9,089	180,229	40,214	157,569	378,012
.1930	60,896	118,852	10,218	189,966	40,673	158,636	389,275
~1931	56,961	118,250	10,224	185,435	40,786	152,516	378,737
-1932	48,910	100,586	8,713	158,209	34,766	140,136	333,111
1933	48,930	94,174	7,848	150,952	32,213	135,852	319,017
1934	45,979	91,681	7,689	145,349	30,699	134,100	310,148
1935	45,891	90,946	7,314	144,151	30,216	131,705	306,072
1936	45,799	90,367	7,359	143,555	31,037	131,824	306,416
1937	47,823	91,731	7,401	146,955	32,117	131,986	311,058
			Improv	ed Capital Va	lue.		
1921	99,647	156,849	*9,750	266,246	74,565	Ţ	l I
1.925	151,367	233,913	*13,412	398,692	96,327	†	Ţ
1929	193,989	309,864	*17,998	521,851	123,653	! • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ţ
1930	221,857	330,381	20,484	572,722	128,768	Ţ	I
1931	192,194	334,391	20,659	547,244	131,553	Ţ	I
1932	154,595	294,576	18,913	468,084	114,959	Ţ	† † † †
1933	143,791	280,854	17,826	442,471	109,026	Ţ] [
1934	137,272	275,461	17,788	430,521	104,911	1 1	Ţ
1935	139,587	271,062	17,353	428,002	104,049	Ť	ļ Ţ
1936	139,818	275,031	17,642	432,491	106,806	Ť	Ţ
1937	150,840	275,906	17,800	444,546	110,425	ł ł	Ť
			Assessed			, ,	
1921	4,484	10,718	*614	15,816	5,355	Ţ	Ţ
1925	6,811	17,535	*845	25,191	7,324	Ţ	Ţ
1929	8,344	23,676	*1,134	33,154	9,690	Ţ	l Ţ
1930	9,554	25,246	1,300	36,100	10,310	Ţ	Ţ
1931	8,253	25,690	1,306	35,249	10,278	Ţ	l Ţ
1932	6,464	21,868	1,176	29,508	8,942	Ť	
1933	6,471	20.400	1,090	27,961	8,362	Ţ	l ţ
1934	6,146	19,909	1,090	27,145	7,982	l Ť	Ţ
1935	6,294	19,805	1,067	27,166	8,626	Ţ	I
1936	6,292	19,873	1,088	27,253	8,260	1	†
1937	6.788	20.746	1,106	28,640	8,613	1	<u> </u>
		Partly estima	sted.		Not availab	ole.	

There was a marked increase in values between 1921 and 1930. The increase, except in the City of Sydney, was due in part to the change in the basis of valuation, as the Valuer-General extended his operations to more and more areas formerly assessed by the councils' valuers. It is apparent, however, that there was a rapid appreciation in the value of property due to industrial development, high prices realised for rural products, and active investment. The proportionate increase in unimproved values was 70 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 108 per cent. in other metropolitan areas and 33 per cent. in the country. There was even greater relative growth in improved values, viz., 123 per cent. in the City of Sydney and 111 per cent. in the other metropolitan areas.

In 1932 a large number of Crown and other properties were exempted from rating and were excluded from the valuation lists of that year. Therefore the decline in 1932 was not as great as indicated by the figures in the table. Valuations are made usually at triennial intervals, and the values shown above do not indicate the actual changes in the value of real property in each year, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1937 was 4.5 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.4 per cent. in other metropolitan areas, and 7.8 per cent. in country municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 5 per cent., 8.2 per cent., and 8.7 per cent., respectively.

It is the practice in the City of Sydney to derive the aggregate improved capital value of properties by capitalising the fair average rental at 5 per cent. For this reason the ratio of the assessed annual to the capital values of city properties is lower than the ratios for properties in suburban and country municipalities.

Variations in value of improvements, ascertained by deducting the unimproved from the improved values, are indicated hereunder at intervals since 1921:—

Table 483.—Municipalities and Shires, Ratable Property, Value of Improvements, 1921 to 1937.

Value of Improvements on Ratable Lands.								
1921,	1930.	1931.	1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.		
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
63,760	160,961+	135,233	105.685	93,696	94,019	103,017		
99,558	211,529	216,141	193,990	180,116	184,664	184,175		
4,875	10,266	10,435	10,200	10,039	10,253	10,399		
168,193	382,756	361,809	309,875	283,851	288,936	297,591		
47,560	88,095	90,767	80,193	73,832	75,769	78,308		
	150.051	450 550		0.77 400	004 505	375,890		
	£000 63,760 99,558 4,875	1921, 1930. £000 £000 63,760 160,961† 99,558 4,875 10,266 168,193 382,756 47,560 88,095	1921. 1930. 1931. £000 £000 £000 63,760 160,961† 216,141 99,558 211,529 216,141 4,875 10,266 361,809 47,560 88,095 90,767	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

^{*} Hornsby, Sutherland, and Warringah Shires. † Based on unimproved volues assessed in 1920, and improved values assessed in 1920.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The City of Sydney, the municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act, and special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during each of the past five years is shown in Tables 360 and 361 of this Year Book, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

Levies by councils include rates for general, special and local purposes, for the payment of interest and instalments of principal on loans and contributions to the Government on account of the Harbour Bridge and main roads. The following table shows the total amount of such rates levied by the City of Sydney and other municipalities and the shires in various years since 1921 according to the purposes for which the rates were levied; *i.e.*, ordinary services, trading, and water and sewerage undertakings. In the rates for ordinary services are included rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund; *e.g.*, roads, health, street lighting, etc.

Table 484.—Municipalities and Shires, Rates Levied, 1921 to 1937.

Year ended 31st December.	Rates Lovied.									
	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Works Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
1921	3,461,477	23,535	4,698	111,767	36,305	3,637,78				
1926	4,795,417	88,781	5,126	156,646	46,529	5,092,49				
1929	6,127,780	95,078	5,386	222,425	68,106	6,518,77				
1930	6,416,196	92,669	4,354	238,037	80,866	6,832,12				
1931	5,829,864	86,326	4,631	251,904	81,955	6,254,68				
1932	5,238,107	70,917	4,137	242,505	87,964	5,643,63				
1933	4,994,470	64,894	3,135	249,438	83,691	5,395,62				
1934	4,917,642	54,425	2,016	256,925	95,139	5,326,14				
1935	4,920,632	51.154	2,292	248,828	100,280	5,323,18				
1936	4,987,600	47,732	2,526	260,318	109,786	5,407,96				
1937	5,106,716	44,851	2,864	269,802	125,799	5,550,03				

The amount of rates levied in various groups of local areas, viz., the City of Sydney, the suburban and country municipalities and the shires is shown in later tables. The amount per head of population within the whole of the incorporated area was £1 14s. 5d. in 1921, £2 14s. 11d. in 1930 and £2 1s. 4d. in 1937. The amount per head of population in 1921 was £1 18s. 8d. in the metropolitan municipalities (including the City of Sydney), £1 11s. 1d. in the country municipalities and £1 10s. 7d. in the shires. Corresponding amounts per head were £3 0s. 1d., £2 9s. 9d. and £2 9s. 6d. respectively, in 1930; and £2 7s. 3d., £1 19s. 6d. and £1 13s. 6d. in 1937.

City of Sydney-Rating.

In 1916 the City Council adopted the principle, embodied in the Local Government Act of 1906, of levying rates for general expenditure upon the unimproved value. Formerly the rates had been levied on the annual rental, with an additional rate since 1909 on the improved capital value. The Sydney Corporation Act prescribes that the Council must levy in each year a general rate of not less than one penny in the £ on the unimproved capital value. The Council may levy also a city rate not exceeding 2s. in the £ on the assessed annual value. The limit of rating is fixed by the amount which would be yielded by a rate of 3d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value and a rate of 2s. in the £ on the assessed annual value. Where a city rate is not levied, the maximum rate is 6d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value. In 1916 the council was authorised to collect rents in respect of gas and hydraulic mains, etc., in the streets, which cannot be assessed on the basis of unimproved value.

Rates in respect of the Sydney Harbour Bridge were first levied in 1923 and rates on account of contributions to the funds of the Main Roads Department in 1925. The Harbour Bridge rate was $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ of unimproved capital value in the years 1923 to 1932 inclusive. It was reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ d. in 1933 and to $\frac{2}{9}$ d. in 1936, and was finally abolished at the end of 1937. The main roads levy in the Çity of Sydney was at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ from 1925 to 1932 and at the rate of $\frac{7}{32}$ d. from 1933 until discontinued at the end of 1937.

The following table shows the rates struck and the total amounts levied by the City Council annually in 1925 and each of the last nine years:—

		City	Fund.	1			
		Rate struck in the £ on U.C.V.	Total Amount Levied.	Main Roads Rates.	Harbour Bridge Rates.	Total Rates Levied.	
			pence.	£	£	£	£
925	•••	• • • •	$3\frac{1}{2}$	652,397	*46,600	93,199	792,196
929	•••	•••	$+3\frac{1}{2}$	†896,005	63,107	126,270	1,085,382
930	• • • •	•••	†33	†959,400	63,068	126,310	1,148,778
931			$3\frac{3}{4}$	904,769	59,273	118,888	1,082,930
$932 \dots$	• • • •		$4\frac{1}{2}$	906,628	48,920	98,990	1,054,538
933	•••		$4\frac{1}{2}$	911,381	43,010	66,048	1,020,439
934	•••	٠	$ 4\frac{1}{2} $	880,885	41,640	63,387	985,912
$935 \dots$			$4\frac{\overline{1}}{2}$	878,500	41,593	63,358	983,45
936	•••	• • • •	$4\frac{1}{2}$	874,415	41,636	42,278	958,329
937		• • • •	41	912,885	43,516	44,207	1,000,60

Table 485.—City of Sydney, Rates Levied, 1925 to 1937.

^{*} Approximate. † Exclusive of †d. for Main Roads; covered by the City Fund Rate which was 3 d. in 1929 and 4d. in 1930.

The City Fund rate struck in 1937 was $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £, which, with levies in respect of the Harbour Bridge and main roads, as indicated above, made a total of $4\frac{27}{28}$ d in the £. In 1938 the Harbour Bridge and Main Roads rates were discontinued, but the City Fund rate was increased to $4\frac{27}{37}$ d. in the £. This rate was levied also in 1939.

Suburban and Country Ratings.

Suburban and country municipalities may levy rates of four kinds, viz., general, special, local, and loan rates, and some of them may be required to levy special rates in respect of main roads. In a few suburban municipalities the Sydney Harbour Bridge rate was levied in the years 1923 to 1937.

A general rate of not less than 1d. in the £ must be levied on the unimproved capital value, but if this minimum rate is more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the area the Government may allow the council to levy a lower rate. The maximum amount leviable in a municipality is limited as follows:—(a) For the general rate alone—the amount yielded by a rate of 2d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value and 1s. 6d. on the assessed annual value taken together; (b) the total of all rates (except water local and sewerage local rates) the yields of 2d. on the unimproved capital value and 2s. on the assessed annual value; (c) water local rate alone or sewerage local rate alone, the yield of 2s. in the £ on assessed annual value of land ratable to the local fund. A general rate exceeding 3d. in the £ on unimproved capital value may not be levied in municipal areas upon a mine worked for minerals other than coal or shale. In special cases where the rate as stated above would yield less than the amount required for the purposes of the rate, the Governor may alter the limit by proclamation.

In municipalities situate wholly outside the county of Cumberland differential general rates are leviable in respect of urban farm lands and other lands. Urban farm land is ratable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar purposes. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality, or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than one penny on the unimproved value. The Governor may by proclamation extend the operation of this provision to municipalities situate wholly or partly within the county of Cumberland.

The general rate has been levied on the unimproved capital value since 1908, and, with few minor exceptions, the unimproved capital value forms the basis on which special, local and loan rates are levied.

The following table shows for various years since 1908 the unimproved capital value, rates levied and rates and extra charges on overdue rates collected in metropolitan (except the City of Sydney) and country municipalities:—

Table 486.—Suburban and Country Municipalities, Rates Levied and Collected, 1908 to 1937.

			Rates Levied.		Rates and Extra Charges Collected.			
Year.		Unimproved Capital		Average		Ratio to—		
	Value. (Ratable.)		Amount.	per € of U.C.V.	Amount.	Rates and Charges Levied.	Rates and Charges Collectable	
		Metrop	olitan Muni	CIPALITIES	(Except Sydn	е у).		
		, 000£	£	d.	£	Per cent.	Per cent	
1908		25,210	350,324	3.34	346,766	98.55	85.25	
1916		37,331	685,625	4.41	682,323	99.00	90.73	
1921		54,730	1,140,720	5.00	1,148,855	99.81	91.45	
1926		80,942	1,834,838	5.44	1,838,125	99.39	92.17	
1929		110,157	2,483,550	5.41	2,500,345	99.84	91.95	
1930		118,852	2,641,953	5.34	2,501,113	93.59	86.51	
1931		118,250	2,497,057	5.07	2,131,131	83.60	72.51	
1932		100,586	2,132,553	5.09	2,009,476	92.03	67.17	
1933		94,174	2,016,141	5.14	1,969,055	95.02	64.47	
1934		91,681	1,970,006	5.16	2,058,392	101.59	66.16	
1935		90,946	1,963,988	5.18	2,071,590	102.80	67.52	
1936		90,367	1,994,540	5.30	2,108,951	103.28	69.41	
1937	•••	91,731	1,999,867	5.23	2,107,611	103.12	70.88	
			COUNTRY	MUNICIPA	LITIES.			
		£000.	£	d. (£	Per cent.	Per cent	
1 9 08	٠	18,695	268,736	3.45	267,495	99.12	71.25	
1916	•••	20,767	432,929	5.00	428,954	98.37	80.77	
1921		27,005	715,261	6.36	717,871	98.89	83.28	
1926		34,028	987,436	6.96	988,320	98-90	85.95	
1929		40,215	1,270,305	7.58	1,245,238	96.72	83.76	
1930	•••	40,673	1,321,861	7.80	1,236,658	91.93	77.94	
1931		40,786	1,254,632	7.38	1,093,373	85.01	66.82	
1932		34,766	1,149,247	7.93	1,072,892	90.85	62.24	
1933		32,213	1,094,224	8.15	1,058,248	93.81	59 49	
1934		30,699	1,088,795	8.51	1,112,446	99.09	60.35	
1935		30,216	1,081,321	8.59	1,128,399	101.72	61.47	
1936		01 00#	1,124,673	8.70	1,163,658	100.63	62.46	
1937	•••	00,114	1,168,620	8.72	1,219,119	101.71	63.96	

The amount of rates levied increased in both suburban and country municipalities until 1930, and declined in the next five years. There were small increases in 1936 and 1937. The increase up to 1930 was due partly to higher rating, and partly to a rapid appreciation of unimproved capital values, especially in the metropolitan area. The shrinkage of unimproved value of ratable property in the suburban municipalities after 1931 was accompanied by a slight decline in the average rate levied. In the country municipalities the average rate declined in 1931, but it regained its former level in 1932 and has risen in each subsequent year.

The rates levied in the suburban municipalities in 1937 consisted of general rates £1,740,884, or 87 per cent. of total rates, and special, local and loan rates £258,983, or 13 per cent. The special, local and loan rates have been declining absolutely and relatively for some years, as they have been merged with the general rate. In the country municipalities the councils frequently undertake the supply of electricity and water and sewerage services, which are provided by special bodies in the metropolitan area. Consequently the proportion of special, local and loan rates is much greater in the country, where general rates amounted to £670,161, or 57.4 per cent. of the total in 1937, and special, local and loan rates to £498,459, or 42.6 per cent.

The amount of rates levied represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeals and amounts written off as irrecoverable. Prior to the depression all but a small proportion of the rates levied and extra charges in the form of interest on overdue rates were collected in each year. The proportion declined sharply between 1929 and 1931, but increased as economic conditions improved.

The increase in arrears of rates in suburban municipalities between 1929 and 1933 and the subsequent reduction are reflected in the changes in the ratio of rates and charges collected to those collectable. The total amount outstanding in these areas was £218,935 in 1929, £1,085,113 in 1933, and £865,688 in 1937. Similarly arrears in country municipalities increased from £241,487 to £730,959 between 1929 and 1934 and declined to £687,064 in 1937. A small amount of the decline was due to the amalgamation of municipalities with shires.

Shire Ratings.

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In the shires the rates which may be levied are similar to those in municipalities. They are levied upon the unimproved capital value except in a few cases where a small special rate has been imposed on the improved value. The minimum general rate is the same as in the municipalities and the maximum amounts leviable are as follow:—(a) For the total of the general rate only—the sum yielded by a rate of 2d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of all ratable land in the shire; (b) for the total of all rates in urban areas (other than general, water local, and sewerage local) the yield of 2s. in the £ on the assessed annual value of ratable land in the urban area; (c) the total of water local alone or sewerage local alone, the yield of 2s. in the £ on assessed annual value. As in municipalities the limit may be altered by proclamation if after inquiry it appears necessary for the purposes of the rate.

Particulars relating to rates levied and collected in the shires in various years since 1907, the first year the shires were in operation, are shown in the following table:—

Table 487.—Shires	Rates	Levied and	Collected.	1907	to	1937.

			Rates Levied.		Rates and Extra Charges Collected.			
**		Unimproved Capital		Average per £ of U.C.V.		Ratio to—		
Year.		Value, (Ratable).	Amount:		Amount.	Rates and Charges Levied.	Rates and Charges Collectable	
		£000.	£	d.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1907		81,527	287,635	0.85	226;678	78-81	78.81	
1916		105,698	651,437	1.48	654,434	100.10	92.30	
1921	•••	130,834	1,034,147	1.90	1,031,688	98-86	90.58	
1926	•••	154;614	1,474,857	2,29	1,476,534	99-11	88.38	
1929	•••	166,658	1,679,538	2.42	1,664,788	.98+01	85.98	
1.930		168,854	1,719,530	2.44	1,585,702	90-69	78.50	
1931		162,740	1,420,061	2.09	1,241,198	85.02	65.53	
1932	•••	148,849.	1,307,292	$2 \cdot 11$	1,250,147	93.10	62.64	
1933		143,700	1,264,824	2.11	1,255,304	96.41	61.30	
1934		141,789	1,281,434	2:17	1,277,324	96:79	60.48	
1935		139,018	1,294,426	2.23	1,335,431	99.82	61.34	
1936	•••	139,213	1,330,420	2.29	1,394,729	101.96	63.10	
1937		139,387	1,380,937	2.38	1,438,320	101.55	64.68	

The level of rating increased until 1930, by reason of higher valuations and an increase in the average rate per £ of unimproved capital value. Then the yield of rates began to decline owing to a shrinkage in unimproved values and a slight reduction in the average rate levied. Since 1933 there have been small increases in the average rate and the yield.

The rates levied by the shires in 1937 consisted of general rates £1,131,476 and special, local and loan rates £249,461, the respective proportions being 81.9 per cent. and 18.1 per cent. Arrears of rates and extra charges increased from £237,612 at the end of 1928 to £841,730 in 1935, and declined to £785,509 in 1937. The movement has been affected to a small extent by amalgamations of municipalities with existing shires.

Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates.

In terms of the Main Roads Act the municipal and shire councils, except the Council of the City of Sydney, which was exempted at the end of the year 1937, may be required to contribute towards the cost of the main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. For the purpose of the contributions the councils in the metropolitan road district levy a rate and pay the proceeds to the Department. The contribution by each council is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital

value of ratable property in their areas, as fixed by the Department of Main Roads. The rate may not exceed 1d. in the £ on ratable property and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. During the years 1925 to 1932 the ordinary rate was 12d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands was 1d., and these were reduced in 1933 to 7 d. and $\frac{7}{35}$ d., respectively. While the City Council was required to contribute to the main roads funds, viz., from 1925 to 1937, the rate levied in Sydney was half the foregoing ordinary rates, Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads and are allocated to the individual councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works. The amount which a country council may be required to contribute in any year is limited to the sum which would be produced by a rate of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable lands. Usually the contributions by country councils are not paid to the department, but are applied directly in meeting the cost of road works which as a general rule are carried out by the councils.

Under the Sydney Harbour Bridge Act, 1922, the City of Sydney and seven municipalities and one shire on the northern side of the harbour were required to contribute to the cost of the Harbour Bridge. The rate of contribution was fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ of unimproved capital value of ratable lands in the years 1923 to 1932, $\frac{1}{3}$ d. in 1933 to 1935 and $\frac{2}{9}$ d. in 1936 and 1937. The contribution was abolished at the end of 1937.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate and is included in the particulars of rates shown in preceding pages. The amounts shown in the following table represent the contributions actually payable to the main roads and Harbour Bridge funds; those for main roads relate substantially to metropolitan councils and include only a very small amount in respect of country councils..

TABLE 488.—Municipalities and Shires, Contributions to Main Roads and Harbour Bridge, 1928 to 1937.

	<u> </u>		Contributions by Municipalities and Shires for—				
Year.			Main Roads.	Sydney Harbour Bridge.	Total.		
1928	4	.,.	£ 308,447	£ 191,056	£ 499,503		
1929	•••	.,.	328,252	192,543	520,795		
1930	•••		348,692	194,054	542,746		
1931	•••		344,187	186,639	530,826		
1932	•••	•••	287,781	156,332	444,113		
1933			239,519	101,587	341,106		
1934			233,719	99,261	332,980		
1935	•••	.,.	232,170	98,234	330,404		
1936	•••	•	231,870	64,644	296,514		
1937			239,834	62,705	302,539		

CITY OF SYDNEY FINANCES.

The City Council conducts its affairs under the Sydney Corporation Act and is not bound by the provisions of the Local Government Acts. Its accounts are kept on a revenue and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate. There are, however, vital differences between the form of its accounts and those of other local bodies, which make it desirable that the particulars of financial operations in the City Council be shown separately. The differences relate chiefly to the charging of expenditure to revenue and capital, and reference should be made to the description on page 572 of the procedure adopted by councils operating under the Local Government Act.

In the accounts of the City Council contributions to sinking funds for the repayment of loans are charged against ordinary revenue, and expenditure from loan funds on works, such as roads, streets, bridges, etc., is capitalised.

The rates and other city revenues are paid into, and the expenses not otherwise provided for, are defrayed out of the City Fund. Receipts and disbursements relating to the public markets, and to resumptions of land, etc., are recorded separately, though these accounts form part of the City Fund.

The following is a statement of the income and expenditure of the City Fund during 1937 in comparison with the figures for 1936. Main roads and Harbour Bridge rates, which do not form part of the City Council's finances, are shown separately in the table.

Table 489.—City of Sydney, Income and Expenditure, 1936 and 1937.

	Y	Year ended			
Particulars.	Public Markets.	Resumptions.	Other.	Total.	31st Dec 1936.
INCOME.	£	£	£	£	£
City Fund—					
Řates			912,885	912,885	874,415
Rents and hire	75,888	75,768	10,666	162,322	182,310
Licenses, fees, dues, fines					
and proceeds	60,005	•••	53,094	113,099	112,057
Sundries	125		36,067	36,192	47,621
Total, City Fund	136,018	75,768	1,012,712	1,224,498	$1,216,\overline{4}03$
Main Roads and Harbour Br	idge Rates			87,723	83,914
m-4-1 T		•••		1,312,221	1,300,317
	-				1,500,61
Expenditure.	£	£	£	£	£
City Fund—					
Salaries and wages	28,684	8,334	350,664	387,682	371,085
Stores and sundries	. 21,955	9,516	153,014	184,485	179,109
Insurance and rates		31,985	17,880	76,719	75,603
Electricity		567	32,287	36,051	35,441
Interest		284,771	107,456	436,368	479,888
Sinking Fund	25,103	69,955	45,653	140,711	135,699
Total, City Fund	149,934	405,128	706,954	1,262,016	1,276,825
Main Roads and Harbour B	ridge Rates			87,723	83,914
	-	•••	•••		
Total, Expenditure	•••	***	•••	1,349,739	$1,360,\overline{7}39$

In the City Fund the cost of debt service, including interest and provision for redemption, amounted to £577,079, and absorbed 47 per cent. of the income. Of this amount, £354,726, or 61 per cent., was incurred in respect of resumptions, and £69,244, or 12 per cent. in respect of public

markets. There was a deficiency of £37,518 on the operations of the City Fund after the deficiencies on subsidiary accounts, viz., Resumptions £329,360 and Public Markets £13,916, had been charged to rate and other general revenues. The accumulated deficiency at 31st December, 1937, amounted to £261,481.

City of Sydney-Liabilities and Assets.

The following is a summary of liabilities and assets of all funds of the City of Sydney as at 31st December, 1987:—

Table 490.—City of Sydney, Liabilities and Assets, 31st December, 1937.

Liabilities		· Assets.				
	£		£			
Debentures Sundry Creditors Overdrafts	11,065,231 700,825 504,844	Land and Buildings, Machinery, Plant, and Stores Less Depreciation Reserve	8,999,687 569,242			
Total Liabilities to Creditors	12,270,900	Sundry Debtors Cash and Bank Balances Investments—Sinking Funds Other	8,430,445 193,916 778,171 2,601,524 1,599,456			
Reserves	3,603,706	. Total Tangible Assets	13,603,512			
		Loan Discounts and Flotation Expenses	223,952 261,481 1,785,661			
		Total Intangible Assets	£2,271,094			
Total Liabilities	£15,874,606	Total Assets	£15,874,606			

The liabilities at 31st December, 1937, excluding reserves, amounted to £12,270,900, and the tangible assets, as reduced by provision for depreciation amounted to £13,603,512. The excess of assets over liabilities on this basis was £1,332,612.

The total amount of debentures outstanding at the end of 1937 was £11,065,231, against which there were sinking fund reserve accounts amounting to £2,654,995 and proceeds from the sales of residue resumption lands £1,344,599, leaving a net indebtedness on capital account of £7,065,637. The amount of £3,999,594 held against the debenture debt was invested in Commonwealth Government securities £515,400, City Council debentures and stock £3,427,060, and £36,342 was uninvested and £20,792 represented accrued interest.

The debentures included £7,497,146 borrowed in connection with resumptions, and £1,343,043 for public markets.

Land, buildings, plant, etc., include such large items as public markets, £1,841,272; resumptions, £5,695,779, and town hall and offices, £837,890. The depreciation reserve existing in respect of public markets amounted to £285,376 and of town hall and other assets of the City Fund to £283,866. The value of land, buildings, etc., for resumptions, £5,695,779, is inclusive of resumptions used for roads, as separate details are not available as to those used for roads and those retained as assets in the form of land and buildings.

City of Sydney-Financial Summary.

A summary of the finances of the City of Sydney during five years (1933-1937) is shown below:—

Table 491.—City of Sydney, Summary of Finances, 1933 to 1937.

Particulars.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936. ¶	1987. ¶
Area Acres	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220
Population No.	- 88,400	88,470	87,570	87,770	88,270
Value*—	£	£	£	£	£
Unimproved Capital	48,929,602	45,979,009		45,798,993	47,822,749
Improved Capital	143,791,020	137,272,220	139,586,700	139,817,600	150,839,540
Assessed Annual	6,470,596	6,146,262	6,293,552	6,291,792	6,787,727
City Fund‡			<u> </u>		
Income—Rates†	911,381	880,885	878,500	874,415	912,885
Other sources	351,202	373,999	342,283	341;988	311,613
Total	1,262,583	1,254,884	1,220,783	1,216,403	1,224,498
Expenditure	1,324,214	1,305,124	1,230,419	1,276,825	1,262,016
Electricity Works Fund—Income	2,514,686	2,523,282	2,539,189	¶	
Expenditure	2,306,980	2,324,912	2,467,079	1	¶
All Funds— Total Income†	3,886,327	3,883,193	3,864,923	1,300,317	1,312,221
Total Expenditure†	2 - 10 010	3,735,063	3,802,449	1 1 1 1	1,349,739
Excess of Income	146,075	148,130	62,474	(-) 60,422	() 37,518
All Funds—	·	·	<i></i>	<u> </u>	
Liabilities	27,889,999	27,984,235	27,418,739	12,417,480	12,270,900
Assets	30,213,180	30,805,071	30,730,796	13,572,325	13,603,512
Excess of Assets	2,323,181	2,820,836	3,312,057	1,154,845	1,332,612
Loans outstanding	25,025,072	25,251,621	25,081,064	10,920,654	11,065,231
Sinking Fund Reserve	4,556,688	5,044,324	5,559,046	3,591,449	3,999,594

 ⁽⁻⁻⁾ Denotes excess of Expenditure.

 ‡ Incuding Subsidiary Accounts, Public Markets and Resumptions.

The value of Federal Government and other non-ratable properties in the City of Sydney is not included in the figures shown above. The unimproved capital values of non-ratable properties in 1937 were Federal £1,852,461 and other £8,702,324. Including these amounts the unimproved capital value of all property within the city was £58,377,534 in 1937.

The total income and expenditure of all funds as shown in the foregoing table include rates collected on behalf of authorities controlling the Harbour Bridge and the main roads, but corresponding particulars are not included in the operations of the City Fund. Details as to the amount of Harbour Bridge and main roads rates levied annually are shown in Table 485.

[¶] The electricity works were transferred to Sydney County Council on 1st January, 1036. See pages 588 and 590.

The total liabilities, as shown above, are exclusive of reserves and balances of revenue accounts. The total assets refer to tangible assets only, less depreciation reserve in respect of them, and intangible assets have been omitted. Sinking fund reserves £2,654,995, and proceeds from the sale of residue resumption lands £1,344,599, represented in the aggregate 36.1 per cent. of the debenture loan debt outstanding at the end of 1937.

FINANCES OF SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES AND OF SHIRES.

The Local Government Act prescribes that there must be a general fund in each area, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, leans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund. The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes, such as administration, health, roads and services, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans.

There must be a special fund or a local fund for each special or each local rate levied. The principles prescribed for these funds are similar to those of the general fund, but the resources of each special or local fund may be applied only to the special purposes or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied.

A separate trading fund must be kept for each trading undertaking conducted by the council.

All loans must be used for the specific purpose for which they were obtained, and may not be transferred from one fund to another, except by authority of the Minister.

In addition to the above-mentioned funds, there must be a trust fund, which consists of receipts from the Government pending transfer to appropriate funds, deposits from contractors, etc., and any other amounts held in trust by the council.

According to the ordinances under the Act, accounts must be "Income and Expenditure Accounts," kept by double entry, and each "fund" must have a separate banking account. Thus there is compiled for the general fund and for each special, local, or trading fund a revenue account, showing details of the total expenditure chargeable for the period, whether paid or unpaid, and the total income for the same period, whether received or outstanding. A balance sheet also is required for each fund with appropriate liabilities and assets, and aggregate balance sheets and revenue accounts must be published. Only "realisable" assets such as plant, buildings, etc., to be used in rendering the services of the council may be shown, so that roads, bridges, drains, and other constructive works are excluded.

The tables which follow have been compiled from the annual statements of accounts of municipal and shire councils operating under the Local Government Act, 1919, and its amendments.

For the purpose of performing works and providing services and utilities it is the object of each council to arrange sufficient finance to meet commitments incurred during the year. For this there are available in each year accumulated balances from earlier periods, represented by the credit balances of the Available Funds Account, and revenue accruals. When any large expenditures are incurred for the purpose of constructing roads,

bridges, etc., or acquiring assets, there are available also special means of finance such as the raising of loans and deferment of payment of principal sums under deferred payment contracts, in respect of which obligations must be liquidated during the period of usefulness of the works constructed or assets acquired.

In Table 492 of "income and expenditure" there are shown items of annual income, comprising rates levied, Government grants and endowment, charges for services, and miscellaneous forms of licenses, fees, fines, etc., and expenditure chargeable thereto. Expenditure chargeable to income includes, in addition to normal recurring items, costs incurred in respect of construction works, such as roads and bridges and other objects having long life not being "realisable assets" or for use in performing works or in rendering services, even though financed by long-term borrowing. Payments made in redemption of indebtedness are excluded from expenditure chargeable to income, notwithstanding that funds for the purpose are provided from income collections.

Table 493, relating to capital transactions or Invested Funds Account, i.e., that section of the balance-sheet which embraces assets of a permanent or fixed nature and long-term liabilities, is designed to indicate the nature of financial transactions other than those appearing under the heads of income and expenditure. On the credit side are shown capital expenditure and payments on redemption of indebtedness, the former item being paid partly from income collections and accumulations and partly from borrowed funds. Debit entries show the extent to which borrowing has been resorted to in financing the year's expenditures, both revenue and capital, and the amount by which asset values have been reduced by reason of provision for depreciation and obsolescence and of sales.

The net result on current finances of the year's financial operations, both on account of revenue and capital transactions is shown in Table 493 under the head of "Net Transactions on Available Funds Account" by combining the excess of income over expenditure chargeable thereto, or vice versa, and the credit or debit balance on Invested Funds transactions. A revenue surplus has the effect of increasing current finances; i.e., the balance of Available Funds Account. A credit balance on Invested Funds transactions indicates, after allowing for depreciation written off asset values, the utilisation of current finances in the purchase of assets, redemption of indebtedness, etc.

The finances of the City of Sydney, which are discussed on page 569 et seq., have been excluded from the statements presented below because differences in the form in which accounts are compiled preclude even approximations of comparable data.

Income and Expenditure-Suburban and Country Areas.

A summary of the income and expenditure of all municipalities (except Sydney) and shires in the years 1936 and 1937 in accordance with the foregoing description is shown below. The operations of general, special and local funds have been combined under the head of "Ordinary Services," the nature of which is indicated by the sub-heads of functional classifications. Trading, water and sewerage funds in separate groups are further analysed on later pages.

Table 492.—Suburban and Country Municipalities and Shires, Income and Expenditure, 1936 and 1937.

<u> </u>			Year	ended 31st	December, 1	937.	Total,
Particulars	3.		Suburban Municipal- ities.	Country Municipal- ities.	Shires.	Total.	Municipal- ities and Shires, 1936.*
			Inco	ME.			
Ordinary Services— Rates and Extra Charg	es .		£ 2,042,067	£ 819,053	£ 1,354,359	£ 4,215,479	£ 4,146,005
§ Government Grants—	-				157 407	755 405	
Endowment Main Roads Departs	nent .	·· ···	146,618	75,002	$\begin{array}{c} 175,425 \\ 1,092,292 \\ 500,772 \end{array}$	175,425 $1,313,912$	149,875 1,064,365
Emergency Relief W Loan Instalments an	orks .		$133,474 \\ 32,634$	298,948	500,772	933,194	2,990,339
		est	368,958	$\begin{array}{r} 2,366 \\ 320,062 \end{array}$	$2,671 \\ 552,082$	$37,671 \\ 1,241,102$	447,725
Total .			681,684	696,378	2,323,242	3,701,304	4,652,304
Works-			150 501	01.700	93.655	200.027	121,220
Contributions Other			$178,591 \\ 38,460$	81,793 8,164	32,637 $45,417$	293,021 92 , 041	184,229 90,654
10 4 1			217,051	89,957	78,054	385,062	274,883
Health—							
Sanitary and Garbag Parks and Reserves			115,305 37,635	189,023 16,259	$128,012 \\ 6,359$	432,340 60,253	437,855 57,051
Other			7,909	12,269	14,173	34,351	28,666
Total .			160,849	217,551	148,544	526,944	523,572
Services—			90.048	17.000	9.100	E0.00-	00.00=
Baths and Beaches . Markets			$30,842 \\ 317$	$15,993 \\ 18,823$	$\frac{3,196}{3,087}$	50,031 $22,227$	39,807 23,276
Cemeteries			9,626	698	88	10,412	10,131
			3,906	12,602	8,736	$\frac{25,244}{107,914}$	23,742
Total . Property			$\frac{44,691}{34,138}$	48,116 68,561	$\frac{15,107}{41,150}$	143,849	96,956 130,956
			46,021	30,740	31,273	108,034	92,634
Total, Ordin	nary Se	rvices	3,226,501	1,970,356	3,991,729	9,188,586	9,917,310
Trading Accounts .			108,497	1,445,051	336,565	1,890,113	1,692,297
Water and Sewerage Acco Aggregate I			2.024.000	594,926	83,365	678,291	540,505
Aggregate 1	понце	•••	3,334,998	4,010,333	4,411,659	$11,75\overline{6,990}$	12,150,112
Ordinary Services-			EXPENDI			I	
Administration .			203,293	151,038	261,005	615,336	550,997
Works Health—			2,015,923	-1,223,950	3,454,238	6,694,111	6,433,350
Sanitary and Garbag	e .		210,973	169,176	109,642	489,791	490,178
Parks and Reserves Other			$223,160 \\ 43,341$	175,706 37,298	$61,020 \ 27,578$	$\begin{array}{r} 459,886 \\ 108,217 \end{array}$	628,153
70 - 4 - 1	-		477,474	382,180	198,240	1.057.894	$\frac{92,064}{1,210,395}$
Services—		•• •••	- 111,111		1.00,240	1,001,004	1,210,395
Street Lighting .			145,274	97,594	55,205	298,073	285,599
Fire Prevention Baths and Beaches			52,533 30,666	$20,545 \\ 27,981$	$7,065 \\ 15,221$	80,143 73,868	76,904 65,613
Markets				12.254	1,390	13,644	13,677
Hospitals, Ambulanc Cemeteries	es and (Charities	$10,257 \\ 7,102$	11,532 890	$\frac{3,209}{173}$	$24,998 \\ 8,165$	16,790 11,210
Aerodromes		!		8,775	465	9,240	†
Noxious Animals and Other		s	 937 17,976	3,466 30,230	$\frac{24,417}{17,159}$	$28,820 \\ 65,365$	31,176 104,560
m-4-4			264,745	213,267		602,316	605,529
Property			63,313	41,157		130,986	128,537
Interest on Loans, Ove Contributions to Main	rdrafts	, etc	234,204	72,118	71,827	378,149	355,729
ment and Harbour I			185,294	7,318	22,204	214,816	212,600
Other	···		32,922	12,481	39,996	85,399	64,337
Total, Ordi	nary Se	ervices	3,477,168	2,103,509	4,198,330	9,779,007	9,561,474
Trading Accounts Water and Sewerage Acc	ounts .		91,750	1,286,230 $414,821$	$283,476 \\ 45,086$	1,661,456 459,907	1,439,614 $429,702$
Aggregate 1			3,568,918	3,804,560	4,526,892	11.900.370	11,430,790
Excess of Income over							
chargeable thereto-		ı	(-) 250,667	(-) 133,153	(-) 206,601	(-) 590,421	955 004
			(-) 230,007 (-) 233,920		(-) 200,001 (-) 115,233		355,836 719,322
* Englasian C.Cit C					•	· · · ·	<u> </u>

^{*} Exclusive of City of Sydney.

‡ Balance transferred to following table of Capital Transactions.

‡ Included in "Other Services."

‡ Balance transferred to following table of Capital Transactions.

§ Including amounts received for disbursement as agents for the Government.

Rates levied in 1937 amounted to £4,549,424 and interest charged on overdue rates to £109,371. Of these levies and charges £4,215,479 was for ordinary services, £47,715 for trading undertakings and £395,601 for water and sewerage accounts.

Government grants to councils are paid into a trust fund and transferred to revenue only as required to meet expenditure actually incurred in respect of works and services for which the grants were made. Included under the heading "Government Grants" in the foregoing table are large sums which are paid to councils for disbursement as agents of the Government, and which, though included in the council's accounts, relate to works and services which would not normally be undertaken from current local resources. Chief of these grants are those received from the Main Roads Department for construction and maintenance of classified main and developmental roads (see chapter "Roads and Bridges") and "Emergency Relief" and "Other Grants," which are for the most part moneys made available by the State for unemployment relief works. Unemployment relief is a function of the State Government but in recent years councils have acted as agents for the State in respect of certain works. Grants for "Loan Instalments and Interest" represent payments by the State of portion of the annual charges on loans raised by councils and expended to supplement State expenditure on providing relief works for unskilled unemployed. The total Government assistance in 1937 amounted to £3,856,493, consisting of £3,701,304 credited to ordinary services, £2,949 to trading undertakings and £152,240 to water and sewerage accounts. The amount paid to suburban municipalities was £681,684, to country municipalities £825,226, and to shires £2.349.583.The total amount of Government assistance was lower by £847,996 than in 1986. Grants for emergency relief work were reduced, but there was an increase in other grants. Further details regarding Government grants to councils for the relief of unemployment are contained in chapter "Employment" of this volume.

The revenue of municipalities (except Sydney) and shires was derived from various sources in the following proportions, viz.: Rates and extra charges (including £443,316 credited to trading, water and sewerage accounts), 39.6 per cent.; Government assistance under all heads, 32.8 per cent.; contributions, etc., to works, 2.5 per cent.; health, 4.5 per cent.; services, 0.9 per cent.; property, 1.2 per cent.; trading and water and sewerage accounts (other than rates and a small amount of Government grants included above), 16.8 per cent.; and other 1.7 per cent.

The revenue per head of population was £2 16s. 8d. in suburban municipalities, £6 16s. 3d. in country municipalities, and £5 7s. 9d. in shires.

The expenditure on administration represents the total administrative expenses of the councils, less administrative expenses relating to trading concerns and water and sewerage services. Interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., in respect of ordinary services amounted to £378,149 in 1937, and there were additional amounts on account of trading undertakings £68,463, and water and sewerage works, £179,282. Thus the total interest in 1937 amounted to £625,894; the amount in suburban municipalities being £237,235, in country municipalities £279,689 and in shires £108,970.

The aggregate expenditure in 1937 amounted to £11,900,370, an increase of £469,580 as compared with 1936. The increase in respect of ordinary services was £217,533, trading accounts £221,842 and water and sewerage £30,205. In expenditure on ordinary services there were increases in administration £64,339 and works £260,761, and a decrease in parks and reserves £168,267.

The following statement of capital transactions, or operations on Invested Funds Account, during 1936 and 1937, should be considered in conjunction with figures of income and expenditure:—

Table 493.—Suburban and Country Municipalities and Shires, Capital Transactions, 1936 and 1937.

	Yea	r ended 31s	t December	, 1927.	
	Munici	palities.			Total, Munici-
Particulars.	Suburban,	Country.	Shires.	Total.	pulities and Shires 1936.
		ļ		*	*
Debit—	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Expenditure	808,406	872,390	685,544	2,366,340	575,248
Expenditure from Government Advances Balances owing on Deferred Debts	28,566	27,446	11,883	67,895	321,413
In many distributions	17,456	15,427	29,303	62,186	51,429
Fixed assets written off—	11,400	10,421	20,000	02,100	01,120
Depreciation and Obsolescence	68,796	228,130	136,298	433,224	412,131
Sale	24,121	51,667	30,566	106,354	38,093
Other	6,422	29,042	6,659	42,123	38,153
Total	953,767	1,224,102	900,253	3,078,122	1,436,467
Credit—					
Assets Purchased	291,947	1.041.546	573.287	1,906,780	1,197,827
Loan Repayments (including Sinking Fund)	447,626	208,684	135,859	792,169	706,520
Payment of Deferred Debts and Govern-			'		
ment Advances	60,197	112,975	81,235	254,407	264,183
Other	9,737	47,677	11,263	68,677	52,821
Total	809,507	1,410,882	801,644	3,022,033	2,221,351
Credit Balance representing net transactions			\		
on Invested Funds Account	(-)144,260	186,780	(-) 98,609	(-) 56,089	784,884
Net trausactions on Available Funds Account-					
Excess of Income over Expenditure					
	(-)233,920	203,773	(-)115,233	(-) 143,380	719,322
Less Credit Balance from Invested Funds Acct.		186,780	(−) 98,€09	(-) 56,089	784,884
Surplus	(-) 89,660	18,993	(-) 16,624	(-) 87, 291	(-)65.562

^{*} Exclusive of City of Sydney.

Loan expenditure incurred during 1937 amounted to £2,366,340, as compared with £575,248 in 1936. In 1937, loan expenditure amounting to £1,659,886 was for ordinary services, £176,493 for trading undertakings and £529,961 for water and sewerage works. Expenditure from repayable Government advances amounted to £67,895, viz.: ordinary services, £46,784, and water and sewerage funds, £21,111, and balances outstanding in respect of deferred debts incurred during the year were £62,186, viz., ordinary services, £56,320, trading undertakings, £1,732, and water and sewerage funds, £4,134.

A distribution of the credit items (as in Table 493) according to the various types of funds is as follows:—

		Assets Purchased.	Loan Repayments.	Repayment of Government Advances.	Payment of Deferred Debts.
		£	£	£	£
Ordinary Services	•	 727,637	647,487	130,751	56,104
Trading	•••	 469,410	139,875	2,698	1,603
Water and Sewerage	•••	 709,733	4,807	62,751	500
Total		 1,906,780	792,169	196,200	58,207

The net deficiency of income as compared with expenditure payable from income amounted to £87,291 in 1937. The deficiency amounted to £89,660 in the suburban municipalities and £16,624 in the shires, and in the country municipalities there was a surplus of income of £18,993.

[†] Transferred from preceding table of Income and Expenditure.

The aggregate revenue and capital expenditure in 1937 was £14,922,403, consisting of expenditure chargeable against revenue, £11,900,370 (Table 492), and assets purchased, loan and debt repayments, etc., £3,022,033 (Table 493). Of this expenditure a sum of £2,366,340 was provided from loans, £67,895 from repayable Government advances, and £62,186 from deferred payment debts. Thus the expenditure incurred during the year which was not financed by borrowing on fixed terms amounted to £12,425,982.

The following table shows approximately the manner in which income was disbursed during 1937. Component items of expenditure under ordinary services have been related to income within that sphere, and total expenditure on ordinary services and trading and water and sewerage accounts to income from all sources.

Table 494.—Suburban and Country Municipalities and Shires, Expenditure per £ of Income, 1937.

	Dis	sbursements p	er £ of Incor	ne.
Head of Service.	Munici	palities.		
	Suburban.	Country.	Shires.	Total.
Ordin	ary Services	•		
Expenditure chargeable to Income not financed by Loans or other forms of fixed borrowing—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary Services— Administration	1 3 7 11 2 11 1 8 1 0 1 5 1 4	1 6 9 3 3 8 2 4 0 11 0 9 0 2	1 4 14 11 1 1 0 8 0 7 0 4 0 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total	17 6	18 7	19 2	18 5
Al	l Services.			1
Ordinary Services Trading Accounts Water and Sewerage Accounts	16 10 0 6 	8 9 5 11 1 11	$egin{array}{ccc} 17 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total, Revenue Expenditure	17 4	16 7	18 8	17 7
Capital Expenditure, not financed by Loans, etc.— Purchase of Assets† Loan Repayments Payments off Government Advances and Deferred Debts Other	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{array}$	1 7 1 0 0 6 0 3	0 5 0 7 0 4 0 1	0 9 1 3 0 5 0 2
Total Expenditure	20 6	19 11	20 1	20 2

^{*} Exclusive of City of Sydney.

The cost of servicing the debt under the head of ordinary services, including both interest and redemption, was heaviest in the suburban municipalities, being 4s. 5d. per £ of revenue from ordinary services as compared with 2s. 5d. in country municipalities and 1s. 2d. in shires. These differences are due mainly to the fact that costly road and street construction has been carried out in the suburbs more extensively than in country districts. On the other hand, however, country councils have incurred substantial debts

[†] Trading and water and sewerage funds only.

for the establishment of trading undertakings and water and sewerage services, so that a large proportion of their expenditure for debt charges relates to these activities. Expenditure per £ of revenue from all sources on interest and debt redemption was 4s. 4d. in suburban nunicipalities, 2s. 10d. in country municipalities, 1s. 5d. in shires and 2s. 9d. for all councils.

Liabilities and Assets of Suburban and Country Areas.

The liabilities and assets of the City of Sydney as at 31st December, 1937; are shown on page 570; and the following statement indicates the nature of the liabilities and assets at book value as at that date of the suburban and country municipalities and the shires, amounts due from one fund to another being excluded. Assets do not include the capital value of reads and bridges, on which expenditure is charged to revenue, even though many such works are financed by borrowing.

Table 495.—Suburban and Country Municipalities and Shires, Liabilities and Assets, 1936 and 1937.

		As at 31st December, 1937.				
Particulars.	Municip	alities.			Total, Munici- palities	
	.Suburban.	Country.	Shires.	Total.	and Shires, 1936.	
Liabilities	£	£	£	£	£	
Long Term—	F - F0 - 60					
Loans and Deferred Debts	5,172,582	3,092,838		10,343,344	8,202,898	
Due to Government Current—	373,498	4,739,224	682,888	5,795,610	5,840,333	
Creditors, including Interest, etc., due						
to Government	299,029	294.016	222,597	815,642	736.116	
Bank Overdraft	696,994	421,043	444,410	1,562 447	1,388,373	
Other (including Deposits on Contracts,	040,001	151,010	111,110	1,002 111	1,000,010	
unexpended Government Grants and						
other Trust moneys)	94,607	223,062	226,656	544,325	412,708	
Total Liabilities	6,636,710	8,770,183	3,654,475	19,061,368	16,580,428	
Assets-			i	ì		
Cash in hand and bank	531,690	1,240,049	760,786	2,532,525	1,740,572	
Investments in Stocks and Bouds	2,902	103,075	125.085	231,062	192,130	
Outstanding Rates and Interest	865,688	687,064	785,509	2,338,261	2,444,516	
Debtors	335,175	599,409	311,284	1,245,868	1,087,240	
Stores and Materials	67,914	197,846	100,365	366,125	292,939	
Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery	2,636,438	10,697,157	2,740,106	16,073,701	14,749,627	
Total Assets	4,439,807	13,524.600	4,823,135	22,787,542	20,507,024	
Balance—			·			
Available Funds	385,348	1,113,394	704.524	2,203,266	2,287,225	
	(-) 2,582,251	3,641,023	464,136	1,522,908	1,639,371	
Net	(-) 2,196,903	4,754,417	1,168,660	3,726,174	3,926,596	

^{*} Exclusive of City of Sydney.

Balance sheets of local governing bodies, except the City of Sydney, are divided into two sections, viz., Available Funds and Invested Funds. Liquid assets and current liabilities are included in the former section, and fixed assets, investments, debts on extended terms and long-term liabilities in the latter.

Items comprising the Available and Invested Funds sections of the balance sheet are combined in the foregoing statement, the balance only of each section being shown.

The substantial credit balances of the Available Funds Account, representing excesses of liquid assets over current diabilities carried forward and available for expenditure in 1938, indicate a satisfactory financial position, which, however, is dependent upon collection of outstanding rates. The amount of overdue rates increased very rapidly from £651,902 in 1928 to £2,618,586 at the end of 1934, and declined to £2,338,261 between 1934 and 1937.

⁽⁻⁾ Indicates excess of liabilities.

The items "overdrafts" and "cash in hand and bank balances" are the respective totals of the debit and credit bank balances of the separate funds of individual councils, and not the net balance of all accounts. Thus an overdraft of, say, street lighting fund has been so treated and not used to diminish or extinguish a credit bank balance of general fund.

At 31st December, 1937, there were 31 suburban municipalities with net overdrafts on all funds, the aggregate amount being £307,947, and 17 with net credit bank balances on all accounts, the amount being £142,643. Of the country municipalities there were 33 with net overdrafts £51,601, and 88 with net credit balances £870,607. In 49 shires the net overdrafts were £90,376, and in 90 the net credit balances were £406,752.

Assets, mainly in suburban municipalities, consisting of undertakings or agreements by the Main Roads Department to repay loans, or to subsidise councils in the repayment of loans and deferred debts incurred for main roads, have been excluded from Table 495, though corresponding liabilities have been included. The approximate amount of these assets was £295,000. Annual payments by the Main Roads Department of interest and instalments of principal amounting to about £85,000 are included in Government grants in Table 492.

The policy of constructing roads and other major works from loan moneys has been followed more extensively in the suburban area—where development has been rapid—than in the country districts, and this is the cause of the heavy adverse balance on Invested Funds Account. In the country districts large outlays of borrowed funds have been more generally applied to the establishment of electricity, gas, water and sewerage services, and such assets are included in the value of land, buildings, plant, etc.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT.

The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the local governing bodies by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services. Assistance to general revenues is paid to shires only in the form of endowment in which individual shires participate according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act, e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, the rate levied and its relation to the maximum rate.

The amount of endowment, which for a number of years had been about £150,000 per aunum, was increased to £250,000 in 1928. It was reduced to the statutory minimum, £150,000, in 1931, and increased to £177,500 in 1937. The allotment for the three years commencing 1st January, 1937, was as follows:—

19 shires receive no endowment.

```
less than £500 per annum.
13
35
                      £500 and under £1,000 per annum.
28
                   £1,000
                                       £1,500
     ,,
                                ,,
                                                   ,,
17
                   £1,500
                                        £2,000
                                ,,
12
                   £2,000
                                        £3,000
                                                    ,,
10
                   £3;000
                                        £4,000
      ,,
             ,,
                                ,,
                                                    ,,
 4
                   £4,000
                                       £5,000
     ,,
 1
         receives £5,250.
```

Grants by the State for specific purposes, made to both municipalities and shires, usually form the subject of application by individual councils. Prior to 1925 the State voted annually to municipalities and shires

considerable sums for the maintenance of main roads and bridges, and these sums are included below under the heading "Public Works." In 1925, however, the Main Roads Board came into being and part of the increased funds, set aside for main roads construction and maintenance, were disbursed through the councils of municipalities and shires. Annual grants of relatively small amounts are made to recoup revenue lost through the abolition of tolls on road ferries and special assistance is rendered occasionally for repairing damage caused by flood, fire, etc.

The machinery of local government has been utilised also for the disbursement of money made available by the Government for the relief of unemployment. Under arrangements which are described in the chapter, "Employment," relief works were undertaken by the councils and the Government paid part of the cost. The amount of Government funds distributed in this way was £1,806,603 in 1933-34, £2,814,202 in 1934-35, £3,343,939 in 1935-36, £2,143,346 in 1936-37, and £333,366 in 1937-38.

Government assistance in another form is given to the municipalities and shires in terms of the Local Government (Further Amendment) Act, 1935, to enable them to undertake the construction of works and the provision of services which would otherwise be beyond their financial resources. By the Act the Treasurer was authorised, until 30th June, 1940, to make agreements with the councils for State contributions towards interest and sinking fund charges in respect of loans raised by them. The Treasurer may agree also to pay interest which is in excess of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, per annum on loans expended by the councils on water supply and sewerage works. Under this arrangement councils are enabled to borrow for water and sewerage services at the same net rate of interest as the rate which the State charges them on similar works constructed by the Department of Public Works in former years. The Government was authorised also to make advances to supplement loans raised by councils for certain purposes.

Moneys paid to the councils of municipalities and shires for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils in the years 1921 to 1937. The amounts include both grants given primarily as financial assistance (e.g. endowment) and moneys expended by Councils as agents for the Government (e.g., on unemployment relief works, main roads, etc.). The matter is described on page 575.

TABLE	496	–Municip	alities	อบd	Shires.	Government	Grantst.	1921-1937.

	. м	Lunici palitie	es.		Shir	es.		Total
Year.	Public Works.	Other.	Total Munici- palities.	Endow- ment,	Public Works.	Other.	Total Shires.	Govern- ment Assistance.
-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	51,466	5,772	57,238	178,420	152,181	572	331,173	388,411
1926	242,051	5,441	247,492	147,525	958,447	7,123	1,113,095	1,360,587
1929	424,732	6,102	430,834	254,948	1,488,334	498	1,743,780	2,174,614
1930	603,857	28,865	632,722	250,303	1,467,358	4,930	1,722,591	2,355,313
1931	342,707	9,073	351,780	149,533	678,980	315	828,828	1,180,608
1932	426,678	53,109	479,787	147,095	693,139	1,319	841,553	1,321,340
1933	796,407	90,433	886,840	148,544	1,147,991	21,052	1,317,587	2,204,427
1934	1,635,987	274,694	1,910,681	150,249	1,815,009	14,839	1,980,097	3,890,778
$1935 \dots$	2,355,510	*	2,355,510	149,250	2,429,812	*	2,579,062	4,934,572
$1936 \dots$	2,305,446	*	2,305,446	149,875	2,249,168	*	2,399,043	4,704,489
1937	1,506,910	*	1,506,910	175,425	2,174,158	*	2,349,583	3,856,493
	1		1	1	}	[l	1

^{*}Included under Public Works.

[†] Including amounts paid to Councils for disbursement as agents for the Government.

The amounts stated in the table represent transfers to revenue from the Trust Fund, to which Government grants are credited, pending actual expenditure on the works, etc., for which they were granted.

LOANS.

Loans obtained by the Council of the City of Sydney prior to 1905 were raised under the provisions of special Acts of Parliament. In 1905 the Sydney Corporation Amendment Act authorised the Council to raise loans, with the approval of the Governor, by the sale of debenturés secured upon the corporate rates and revenues of the Council from whatever source arising, and to issue new debentures to repay any such debentures upon maturity. The term of the debentures may not exceed in the aggregate tifty years, and a sinking fund must be established for each loan raised under the Act of 1905, on the basis of 3 per cent. per annum compound interest over the period of fifty years. The maximum rate of interest payable was fixed at 4 per cent. until 1917, when amending legislation provided that the rate of interest be fixed by the Council with the approval of the Governor. The Act of 1917 provided also that, in lieu of issuing debentures subject to the provisions of the Act of 1905, the Council may issue debentures to secure the repayment of its loans, together with interest thereon, by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments. An Act passed in 1928 authorised the City Council to raise loans outside Australia.

In terms of a further amendment, which became operative as from 1st July, 1935, the Council may not exceed by way of overdraft an amount equal to one-half of the income, as certified by the Auditor-General, of the fund to which the overdraft relates. Proposals to raise loans, other than renewal loans, overdrafts and loans for essential services, must be submitted for investigation by the Minister, who may make such recommendations as he thinks fit. Particulars of the proposal must be notified and a poll must be taken if demanded before the expiration of one month by 15 per cent. of the electors enrolled as ratepayers. The Council is empowered to issue inscribed stock and to maintain inscribed stock registries in any countries in which principal sums are payable. On the application of security holders, debentures may be converted to inscribed stock and inscribed stock to debentures.

Loans obtained by the councils of other municipalities and of shires are raised usually under the Local Government Act, 1910, and its amendments.

In respect of municipal loans, the Local Government Act prescribes that a council may not borrow any moneys which, with existing loans, will cause the total indebtedness to exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of ratable land in the area. It is provided, however, that certain loans expended on reproductive works may be excluded in calculating the limit.

Loans under the Local Government Act may be raised by four methods, viz., limited overdraft, and renewal, ordinary, or special loans. The Governor's approval of a loan is required in all instances with the exception of limited overdrafts.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which the council is authorised to expend a fund (except a trust fund) or for any purpose for which moneys raised by ordinary loan may be applied. The sum raised may not exceed half the preceding year's income of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

The purpose of limited overdrafts is to enable the councils to finance a regular programme of works and services and to meet extraordinary expenditure during periods of inequality or fluctuations in the collection of rates. In view of this fact, the Department of Local Government suggests to the councils as a general principle that the amount of the overdraft at the

end of each year, or, at least, at the end of each council's term, should not exceed the amount of outstanding rates in the case of the general or other fund of which rates constitute the principal source of revenue.

Renewal loans are for the purpose of repaying or renewing any other loan, and for paying the expenses incidental thereto.

Ordinary loans are those for such purposes as carrying out orders as to boundary works, discharging liability arising under verdicts or orders of legal tribunals, establishing or extending sanitary and garbage services, acquiring machinery and equipment for the construction of roads and bridges, establishing road punts and road ferries, and meeting liabilities transferred to the council consequent upon alteration of boundaries. An ordinary loan may be obtained notwithstanding that it will raise the total indebtedness of the council above the prescribed limit, but while there is an excess the council may not raise a special loan.

The law governing the borrowing powers of municipalities and shires was revised by an amending Act passed in 1935. In terms of the Act, the definition of an ordinary loan was extended to include loans raised for the purpose of (a) constructing drains, stormwater channels, public baths and works for the development of tourist traffic, the improvement of recreational facilities, bridges and roads of access and the establishment and extension of electricity undertakings; (b) providing water supply and sewerage services; (c) financing the construction of water mains and sewers by the Metropolitan or Hunter District Boards in areas served by them; and (d) purchasing tools and materials required by the councils for unemployment relief works. Ordinary loans for any of these purposes may be raised only with the approval of the Governor, and this may not be granted after 30th June, 1940, and unless the Minister has indicated that the Government will make a supplementary advance towards the capital cost of the project or an annual contribution towards commitments incurred by the council in relation to the loan. Where the purpose of a loan is the provision of water and sewerage services, it is required also that the proposed scheme be investigated by a "Loans and Advances Advisory Committee," or when the extension of water mains and sewers is undertaken by the Metropolitan or Hunter District Board that an agreement be made between the Council and the Board concerned.

A further amendment of the law passed in December, 1937 (to be effective until 30th June, 1940) enables councils to borrow by way of ordinary loan to repay sums due to the Government in relation to capital debts on works of water supply and sewerage. Loans raised for this purpose are not to be taken to account in determining the limits of councils' powers to borrow.

Special loans are those which do not fall within the other three categories. A council must give notice of a proposal to raise a special loan, and the ratepayers have the right, by petition of at least 25 per cent. of those concerned, to demand that a poll be taken as to whether they approve of the loan, and as to whether the loan rate (if any) shall be on the unimproved or the improved capital value. As a general rule shire special loans may not exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to three times the amount of the income, as shown by the last year's accounts.

The councils may accept from ratepayers advances not exceeding £500 for the purpose of carrying out necessary works for which the lenders have applied. Such loans must be free of interest or at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent, and the amount accepted by a council may not exceed one-tenth of the total revenue for the preceding year.

Renewal, ordinary, or special loans under the Local Government Act are secured, firstly upon the income of the fund to which the loans belong, and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

Unless the loans are repayable by instalments at intervals of one year or less, there must be a sinking fund for loan repayment in every fund in respect of which a renewal, ordinary, or special loan has been raised, and in each year the council must transfer to the sinking fund a sum of not less than the amounts which were stated in its applications for the approval of the loans. In the case of loans repayable by annual or more frequent instalments, the reserve for repayment is optional.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils. They are not subject to the limitation of borrowing imposed on municipalities and shires, and a poll may not be demanded in respect of such loan proposals.

The Treasurer is empowered on the recommendation of the Minister to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities situated within the Western Division (including the municipalities of Balranald, Hillston and Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or sewerage services.

The fixed loans of the municipalities, shires, and county councils at 31st December, 1937, were as stated hereunder. In addition to these loans, the long-term indebtedness of the councils included £5,925,605 owed to the Government and £163,425 on deferred payment contracts.

Table 497.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Fixed Loans. Sinking Funds and Interest, 1937.

		Loans Ou	Accumu-			
Local Bodies.	New South Wales. *	London.	New York.	Total.	Sinking Funds.	Interest.
Municipalities and						
Shires—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney		2,000,000		11,065,231	3,999,594	479,155
Suburban Munici- palities Country Munici-	5,096,332			5,096,332	5,403	209,695
palities	(a)3,072,308			3,072,308	53,486	112,948
Shires	(b)1,715,061	305,000	•••	2,020,061	104,052	72,343
Total Municipal- ities and Shires £		2,305,000		21,253,932	4,162,535	874,141
County Councils† £	7,641,867	5,171,500	1,913,310	14,726,677	2,148,266	682,154
Grand Total £	26,590,799	7,476,500	1,913,310	35,980,609	6,310,801	1,556,295

^{*} Includes loans raised in Victoria (a) £121,597, (b) £1,935. † Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The net loan debt, after deducting sinking funds, was £29,669,808 at the end of 1937. The total amount of interest on fixed loans was £1,556,295, distributed according to place of payment as follows:—New South Wales, £1,081,769; Victoria, £5,444; London, £363,850; and New York, £105,232.

During 1937, new loans were arranged as follows:—City of Sydney, £215,850; suburban municipalities, £1,186,005; country municipalities, £1,374,923; shires, £841,667; and county councils, £451,500.

The following table shows the fixed loans at the end of various years since 1921, also the accumulated sinking funds and the net amount of loans outstanding.

^{* 35355—}F

The figures published in Tables 498 to 500 have been revised since-1936-37 by the inclusion of the loans of the county Councils, with which are classified the loans of the Sydney County Council, which used to becombined with those of the City of Sydney.

Table 498.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Gross and Net-Loan Debt. 1921 to 1937.

		Gro	excludin (excludin	Accumu-	Net Amount			
At 31st December.		ity of dney.*	Other Municipali- ties.	Shires,	County Councils.†	Total.	lated Sinking Fund.	of Loans Outstand- ing.
	£	000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
$1921 \dots \dots$		5,570	1,983	110	3,771	11,434	1,466	9,968
$1926 \dots \dots$		7,619	4,388	1,036	7,013	20,056	2,486	17,570
$1929 \dots \dots$. 1	0,488	8,145	1,398	11,949	31,980	3,156	28,824
1930	. 1	0,666	8,591	1,488	14,359	35,104	3,544	31,560
1931	. 1	0,878	8,613	1,438	14,428	35,357	3,969	31,388
1932	. 1	0,995	8,201	1,361	14,645	35,202	4,269	30,933
1933	. 1	1,069	7,736	1,300	14,646	34,751	4,673	30,078
1934	. 1	1,166	7,239	1,216	14,834	34,455	5,160	29,295
1935	.} 1	1,037	6,821	1,150	14,769	33,777	5,709	28,068
1936	. 1	0,921	6,714	1,293	14,347	33,275	5,710	27,565
1937	. 1	1,065	8,169	2,020	14,727	35,981	6,311	29,670

^{*} Exclusive of Loans of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).
† Includes The Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Between 1921 and 1930 the councils expended large sums, chiefly on electricity services and roads, and the net loan liability increased rapidly. Loan projects were drastically curtailed during the depression period and for some years the amounts set aside to provide for redemption exceeded new loans. Under the system of Government subsidies described on page 580, the councils' loan programmes were expanded and the net loan liability increased by £2,105,000 in 1937.

The net loan liability at the end of 1937, was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £14,001,489, or 47 per cent.; gasworks, £24,248; water supply, £434,241; sewerage, £429,974; and roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, etc., £14,779,856, or 50 per cent.

The place of redemption and the approximate amount of interest payable on the fixed loans of the municipalities, the shires, and county councils in New South Wales, are shown in the following table:—

Table 499.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Gross Loan Debt and Interest payable in Australia and Overseas, 1921 to 1937.

		Gross Amour	nt of Fixed Loa	ns Maturing.	An	nual Interest.		
Yəar.		In Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	In Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
1921		9,922,268	1,512,000	11,434,268	421.185	85,690	506,875	
1926		16,823,720	3,232,500	20,056,220	855,326	187,862	1,043,188	
1929		24,674,813	7,305,000	31,979,813	1,327,416	401,775	1,729,191	
1930		25,755,090	9,348,986	35,104,076	1,418,665	514,194	1,932,859	
1931		26,026,351	9,330,633	35,356,984	1,251,709	516,958	1,768,667	
1932		25,898,669	9,303,397	35,202,066	1,182,891	490,830	1,673,721	
1933		25,466,403	9,285,028	34,751,431	1,168,884	476,889	1,645,773	
1934		25,014,389	9,440,988	34,455,377	1,096,751	480,935	1,577,686	
1935		24,351,690	9,425,166	33,776,856	1,068,867	480,065	1,548,932	
1936		23,866,394	9,408,622	33,275,016	1,024,137	470,102	1,494,239	
1937		26,590,799	9,389,810	35,980,609	1,087,213	469,082	1,556,295	

^{*} Years 1921 to 1929 London only; New York included, in 1930 to 1937, viz.: Loan repayable by half yearly instalments, amounted at end of 1937 to £1,913,309, annual interest being £105,232.

The loan expenditure of the municipalities, shires and county councils is shown below for the years 1928 to 1937, also the amount provided annually for the redemption of loan debt during the years 1931 to 1937.

Table 500.—Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils, Loan Expenditure and Repayments, 1928 to 1937.

			City of Sydney.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. †	Total,					
Loan Expenditure.												
			£	£	£	£	ı. £					
1928			671,433	1,750,146	270,404	1,489,698	4,181,681					
1929	•••		1,235,256	1,344,810	294,223	2,556,134	5,430,423					
1930			579,987	1,172,903	196,315	2,439,942	4,389,147					
1931			184,540	616,136	62,130	58,468	921,274					
1932	•••		61,997	231,208	23,099	328,287	644,591					
1933			312,556	135,734	22,323	170,826	641,439					
1934			157,683	115,268	18,503	246,912	538,366					
1935			202,594	145,354	$18,\!186$	20,222	386,356					
1936			106,183	415,864	159,384	32,530	713,961					
1937	•••		138,499	1,680,796	$685,\!544$	468,854	2,973,693					
				Repayment of	Loans‡.							
		1	£	£	£	£	£					
тя31			275,589	582,114	96,985	197,782	1,152,470					
1932			216,075	581,997	102,807	193,477	1,094,356					
1933			251,056	583,678	114,508	322,717	1,271,959					
1934			$341,\!115$	608,933	118,083	233,719	1,301,850					
1935			461,782	597,888	113,937	289,206	1,462,813					
1936		!	139,519	597,577	108,943	664,827	1,510,866					
1937)	479,498	656,310	135,859	267,786	1,539,453					

The municipal, shire and county councils frequently resort to the "instalment payment system" when purchasing road-making and other plant, land for parks, etc., and, in some cases, for works, such as roads and bridges. In this way the councils in country districts incurred a large amount of indebtedness to the State Government for the construction of water and sewerage services. The total amount of "instalment or deferred payment debts" incurred and of principal repaid in each of the seven years, 1931 to 1937, were as follows:

	Year.	Deferred Debts Incurred.	Principal Repaid.	Year.	Deferred Debts Incurred.	Principal Repaid.
		£	£		£	£
1931		 592,342	236,666	$1935 \dots$	 528,716	234,984
1932		 319,212	216,214	$1936 \dots$	 372,842	265,959
1933		 453,652	193,709	1937	 130.081	254,407
1934		 725,906	195,215			

MUNICIPAL GASWORKS.

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of municipalities and shires to construct gasworks, and to supply gas for public lighting and for use by private consumers. In the metropolitan area the supply of coal gas is

^{*} Exclusive of Electricity Undertaking (now Sydney County Council).
† Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.
‡ Includes credits to Sinking Fund Reserves.

controlled by private companies, and in the country private and municipal undertakings provide the service at different centres. Gasworks have not been established by any of the shire councils.

Details of the accounts of the gasworks undertakings of various municinalities are shown in the section "Local Government" of the Statistical Register, 1937-38. A summary of the revenue accounts of the municipal (coal) gasworks in various years since 1921 is shown in the following statement:—

Year		Expen	diture.	[Income.							
ended 31st Decembe		Cost of Gas and Residuals.	Total Expendi- ture.	Sales. Gas. Residuals.		Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	Surplus or Deficiency (—).			
1921 1926 1931 1932		£ 139,466 127,554 103,814 100,012	£ 145,261 128,681 106,317 100,606	£ 135,629 111,852 90,332 82,576	£ 12,534 12,966 13,419 13,359	£ 4,698 5,126 4,631 4,137	£ 4,646 4,377 3,376 4,865	£ 157,507 134,321 111,758 104,937	£ 12,246 5,640 5,441 4,331			
1933 1934 1935 1936 1 9 37	•••	97,630 95,477 89,630 88,493	98,282 95,851 97,234 89,181 92,087	76,807 74,697 71,537 71,549 71,522	11,329 13,538 12,084 12,954 13,959	3,135 2,016 2,292 2,526 2,864	4,504 5,348 5,570 4,298 8,699	95,775 95,599 91,483 91,327 97,044	(—)2,507 (—) 252 (—)5,751 2,146 4,957			

Table 501.—Municipal Gasworks, Revenue Account, 1921 to 1937.

The activities of municipal gasworks declined with the extension of electricity services in country districts. The number of municipalities conducting coal-gas undertakings decreased from 21 in 1921 to 18 in 1937, and the quantity of gas sold from 375,915,000 cubic feet to 210,387,000 cubic feet.

The gas manufactured in 1937 measured 272,426,000 cubic feet and the average cost, after deducting proceeds from the sale of residuals, was 5s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet. Of the gas sold, 209,854,000 cubic feet were for private consumption and 533,000 cubic feet for public lighting. The average price realised was 6s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold. Provision for depreciation of plant, treated as a manufacturing cost, amounted to £11,556, and £4,112 was provided for the redemption of capital indebtedness. Plant to the value of £10,538 was purchased during the year.

The balance sheet of the gasworks trading undertakings at the end of 1937 is given below:—

Table 502.—Municipal Gasworks, Liabilities and Assets, 1937.

Liabilities		Assets.
Overdrafts Total Liabilities	ent debts 27,910 15,368 12,469 55,747 252,586 £308,333	### Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc. 265,106 Sundry debtors, including amounts due from other funds 24,406 Outstanding rates 1,972 Fixed deposits and investments 8,460 Bank balance and cash £308,333

A surplus of assets at the end of 1937 was disclosed by all gasworks undertakings, though ten of them incurred deficiencies in respect of the year's operations.

CONTROL OF ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT.

Measures for co-ordinating the development of electricity resources in New South Wales are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935.

The Governor's approval must be obtained for the construction or extension of a generating station or a main transmission line for the supply of electricity to the public, except in the case of a transmission line forming part of a system within an area already supplied with electricity.

By the Act the Electricity Advisory Committee was constituted. Its duties are to report on matters referred to it relating to the generation, transmission, supply and use of electricity, and, in relation to electricity and its supply, to furnish information concerning finance, statistics, standards and testing, to devise schemes of co-ordination, to recommend amendments of the law and to carry out such functions of an advisory character as may be prescribed. Proposals relating to electricity, for which the Governor's approval is required, must be referred to the Committee before approval.

The Committee consists of thirteen members. Four members were appointed under the Act, viz., the Under-Secretary for Local Government, as chairman, the general manager of the Sydney County Council, and the chief electrical engineers of the Public Works Department and the Department of Railways. The remaining nine members were appointed by the Governor to hold office for three years; eight of them were nominated by various representative bodies.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTRICITY WORKS.

The supply of electricity for lighting and for power is undertaken directly in many areas by the councils of municipalities and shires and by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for the sole purpose of conducting electricity undertakings. Some councils have established works for the generation of electricity, and other councils purchase it in bulk from another council, from Government works, or from collieries, etc., and distribute to consumers. In addition, councils obtain electricity for street and private lighting and power in defined areas from works which are privately owned and are not included in the statistics relating to the municipal and shire undertakings which follow.

The largest undertaking is that of the Sydney County Council, which in 1937 distributed electricity direct to consumers in the city and thirty-two other municipalities. It also supplied electricity in bulk to the local councils of ten municipalities and four shires for distribution in their respective localities, and to a private company for distribution within a municipality and a shire.

Certain other local government bodies obtain electricity in bulk from the generating stations of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, the Victorian State Electricity Commission, or the New South Wales Government Power station at Port Kembla. A number of southern localities and the Australian Capital are supplied from the Burrinjuck hydro-electric works.

The St. George County Council purchases from the Railway Commissioners bulk supplies of electricity which are sold for street lighting and to private consumers in its area, and the Clarence River County Council has constructed hydro-electric works on the Nymboida River. The Bega Valley County Council commenced operations in December, 1937, having purchased a small plant from a private company; it is to develop a hydro-electric scheme on the far South Coast.

A statement of the income and expenditure of the electricity concerns of the local governing authorities in 1937 is shown below:—

Table 503.—Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils, Electricity Undertakings, Revenue Account, 1937.

		County C	ouncils.		Man tot			
Particulars,	Sydney.	St. George.	Clarence River.	Bega Valley.	Munici- palities.	Shires.	Total.	
Income. Electricity Sales Meter Rent, Installations, etc	£ 2,769,148 8,931	£ 157,124 6,843	£ 86,257 4,862	£ 658 67	£ 1,307,976 113,741	£ 279,866 27,814	£ 4,601,029 162,258	
·	2,778,079	163,967 4,755	91,119	725 153	1,421,717 20,366 14,421	307,680 24,485 4,400	4,763,287 44,851 25,129	
Total Income	2,778,079	168,722	92,519	878	1,456,504	336,565	4,833,267	
Expenditure. Cost of Electricity Public Lighting, Attendance, etc	2,615,382 127,286	132,451 8,890	73,244 686	639 878	1,193,960 91,933	262,227 21,249	4,277,903 250,922	
Trading Exp	2,742,668	141,341	73,930	1,517	1,285,893	283,476	4,528,825	
Net Income	35,411	27,381	18,589	(-) 639	170,611	53,089	304,442	

In suburban and country municipalities and shires, 79 municipal and 34 shire councils provided electricity services during 1937. Of these 24 municipalities and 10 shires operated generating plants, 53 municipalities and 21 shires distributed current purchased in bulk, and 2 municipalities and 3 shires generated a small quantity of electricity, but purchased the major portion of their supplies from other sources. The ratio of electricity generated by councils to the total quantity generated and purchased was approximately 18 per cent. in municipalities and 9 per cent. in shires.

Deficiencies in respect of the year's operations amounting to £23,504 were incurred by 5 municipalities, while in the shires, some of which conduct more than one electricity fund, the aggregate deficiency of 6 funds amounted to £2,130.

The amount provided in 1937 to meet depreciation and obsolescence of assets was £871,698, distributed as follows: Sydney County Council £657,933, other county councils £21,202, municipalities £154,905, and shires £37,658. Capital expenditure incurred during the year amounted to £1,380,471: viz., £740,296 by the Sydney County Council, £181,303 by other county councils, £314,532 by municipalities and £144,340 by shires.

A summary of the liabilities and assets of the electricity works at 31st December, 1937, is shown below:—

Table 504.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Electricity Undertakings, Liabilities and Assets, 1937.

		C	county Co	uncils.		35		
Particulars.		Sydney.	St. George.	Clarence River.	Bega Valley.	Munici- palities.	Shires.	Total.
Liabilities,		£ 13,878,611	£ 186,634	£ 648,484	£ 19,000	£ 1,028,928	£ 475,991	£ 16,237,648
Overdrafts		11,401		23,100		70,440	27,232	132,173
Creditors, etc		1,228,431	46,122	41,322	1,301	133,274	52,853	1,503,303
Total Liabilities	£	15,118,443	232,756	712,906	20,301	1,232,642	556,076	17,873,124
Assets.	ļ							
Land, plant, etc.	•••	14,388,425	400,167	736,845	17,133	2,833,167	875,445	19,251,182
Debtors, etc	•••	395,417	48,215	29,963	836	321,187	115,751	911,369
Bank and cash	•	*384,812	27,007	63,484	1,694	198,404	78,474	753,875
Fixed deposits investments	and	2,308,248	93,334			316,764	36,953	2,755,299
Total Assets		17,476,902	568,723	830,292	19,663	3,669,522	1,106,623	23,671,725
Excess of Assets	£	2,358,459	335,967	117,386	(-) 638	2,436,880	550,547	5,798,601

^{*} Includes securities held in Trust Fund.

The liabilities of the Sydney County Council undertaking, as shown above, are exclusive of depreciation and other reserves, and the assets represent the tangible assets less depreciation reserve in respect thereof.

Sales of Electricity.

A dissection of the sales in 1936 and 1937 by municipalities, shires and the county councils is shown below.

Table 505.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, Electricity Sales, 1936 and 1937.

Doublook	}	1936.		1937.			
Particulars.	Units.	Amount.	Per unit.	Units.	Amount.	Per unit.	
Domestic and Commercial Public lighting Industrial power and bulk sales.	29,549	£ 2,608,748 263,333 1,389,297	d. 2·15 2·14 0·93	000 333,004 30,735 403,849	£ 2,817,705 258,803 1,546,896	d. 2·03 2·02 0·92	
Total	677,396	4,261,378	1.51	767,588	4,623,404	1.45	

The value of sales, as stated above, includes £27,858 in 1936 and £38,419 in 1937, representing discounts for prompt payment which are not allocable to the different classes of sales.

The cost of the 677,396,000 units sold in 1936 was £3,978,242, or 1.41d. per unit, and 767,588,000 units sold in 1937 cost £4,277,903, or 1.34d. per unit.

Sydney County Council Electricity Undertaking.

The electricity undertaking administered by the Sydney County Council was established by the Municipal Council of Sydney in 1904. It was transferred to the control of the Sydney County Council constituted in 1935 in terms of the Gas and Electricity Act.

Supplies of electricity were obtained from a power station at Pyrmont until the year 1923, when a contract was made for the purchase of additional supplies from the Railway Commissioners. Since January, 1929, supplies have been available from a power station constructed by the Council at Bunnerong, and the contract with the Railway Commissioners was terminated on 30th September, 1929. The cost to the 31st December, 1937, of the Bunnerong generating station, was approximately £3,934,307, of which £1,590,132 represented cost of land, buildings and railway siding, £2,293,836 cost of machinery and equipment, and £50,339 furniture, plant and tools.

The following statement shows the electricity sold during various years from 1929 to 1937, also revenue from sales and the cost of the electricity and the deficit or surplus after the payment of interest and exchange, and providing for depreciation of plant:—

Table 506.—Sydney Count	v Council	$. ext{Electricity}$	Undertaking.	. 1929 t	o 1937.
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Particulars.	1929.	1931.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Units sold (000's)	347,595	319,326	428,615	461,301	514,092
Receipts per unit (d.)	1.69 £	€ 1.40	£ 1.42	1·35 £	1.29 £
Cost of electricity*	2,313,434	2,466,719	2,391,816	2,518,128	2,615,382
Other expenditure	44,902	57,178	75,263	79,359	127,28
Total expenditure	2,358,336	2,523,897	2,467,079	2,597,487	2,742,668
Sales	2,494,606	2,288,607	2,532,111	2,603,523	-2,769,148
Other income	55,079	30,971	7,078	6,185	8,931
Total income	2,549,685	2,319,578	2,539,189	2,609,708	2,778,079
Net Profit	191,349	()204,319	72,110	12,221	35,41

[·] Including interest, exchange and depreclation.

The electricity sold in 1937 was 514,092,000 units and the average price was 1.29d. per unit. The purposes for which the electricity was used were as follows:—Domestic 130,866,000 units, average price 1.81d.; street lighting, 14,917,000 units; commercial, 89,501,000 units, average price 1.64d.; industrial power, 243,367,000 units, average price 0.93d.; and bulk supplies, 35,441,000 units, average price 0.72d.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires are controlled by a Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909-1927. Its jurisdiction extends over certain districts which were defined in the Act or added by proclamation. The areas under the control of the Board are grouped to form fire districts. They include the City of Sydney, nearly all the area comprised by the suburban municipalities, also the City of Greater Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them.

The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and seven members, elected for a term of three years, viz., one by the councils of the Sydney and suburban municipalities and shires, one by the councils of the other incorporated areas to which the Act applies, three elected by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen who are members of the Fire Brigades Association of New South Wales. The votes are apportioned among the councils according to the amount contributed to the fund administered by the Board, viz., £100 or under, one vote; over £100 and not exceeding £500, two votes; over £500 and not exceeding £1,000, three votes; over £1,000, four votes. Each insurance company and each volunteer and permanent fireman is entitled to one vote.

In each year the Board makes an estimate of the amount proposed to be expended in the various fire districts during the ensuing year, and of this sum the councils of the municipalities and shires concerned contribute one-fourth, the insurance companies one-half, and the Government one-fourth. The estimates must be made so that the contribution by the councils in a fire district will not exceed \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. in the \(\frac{1}{2} \) on the unimproved capital value of ratable land, though the Board may exceed this limit with the consent of the Minister if requested by the councils to do so.

Where a fire district is comprised of more than one municipality or shire, the amount to be paid by each council is apportioned according to the annual value of ratable land within the district. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district. With the consent of the Governor, the Board may borrow money up to £250,000.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades, which are subsidised out of the funds. In the metropolitan districts in 1939 there were 79 fire brigades comprised by 730 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal and 279 volunteers. In the country there were brigades at 154 localities, the principal stations being at Newcastle and Broken Hill, and there were 81 officers and permanent firemen and 1,565 volunteers.

The following table shows the revenue account of the Board of Fire-Commissioners for the year ended 31st December, 1939:—

Table 507.—Fire Brigades, Revenue Account, 1939.

Revenue.	Expenditure.				
Subsidy from Government £ Subsidy from Municipalities and Shires 118,677 Subsidy from Fire Insurance Companies and Firms 237,354 Other Sources 8,423	Administration 19,517 Salaries, including Payments to Volunteers 279,404 Repairs to Buildings, Plant, and other expenses 138,595 Equipment and Property Charges 40,573				
Total £483,131	Excess of Revenue 5,042 Total £483,131				

The contributions by the fifty-five municipalities and shires comprising the Sydney fire district in 1939 represented 6s. 2.4d. per £100 of assessed annual value of the ratable land, as compared with 5s, 7d. in 1919.

Contributions amounting to £237,354 were received from 124 insurance companies and 42 firms who insured goods with companies not registered in New South Wales. In the Sydney fire district such contributions represented 18.2 per cent. of the premiums less reinsurances, and in the other districts the proportions ranged from 3.27 per cent.

The estimates of the proposed expenditure by the board for the year 1940 amounted to £472,320, viz., £360,992 for the Sydney fire district and £111.328 for other districts.

The balance sheet of the Board as at 31st December, 1939, is shown in the following statement:—

	Liabilities.					Assets.					
Debentures and Property and count Bank Balances Trust Accounts Fund Account Surplus Revenue	Equip		Ac-	£ 173,967 623,227 35,177 1,634 29,425 959	Plar	it and	Buildi Fire A Hand	Appliai	 ices 		£ 441,869 376,720 45,800
Total	•••	***	£	864,389		1	Cotal		•••	£	864,389

Table 508.—Fire Brigades, Balance Sheet, 1939.

WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICES.

The water and sewerage services in the Metropolitan and Newcastle (Hunter) districts are administered by statutory boards representative of the State Government and the local councils; three country services, viz.: Junee, South-west Tablelands and Broken Hill, are under the direct control of the State Government; and the other country services are administered by the municipal or shire councils.

The works administered by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards were constructed from Government loans, and their accounts used to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Account at the State Treasury. Gradually the Boards have been entrusted with power to manage their own finances and to raise loans, with the Governor's approval, for the construction of new works. Substantial Government assistance has been granted to these bodies in the form of remissions of capital indebtedness to the State. Particulars of the services are shown later in this chapter.

In the areas served by the Junee and South-west Tablelands systems water is delivered into service reservoirs for reticulation by the councils. The works at Broken Hill are to be vested in a statutory board in terms of the Broken Hill Water and Sewerage Act, 1938.

The water and sewerage works in other country towns are vested in municipal and shire councils. Until 1935 the works, as a general rule, were constructed by the State, and transferred on completion to the local councils, which were required to repay the capital cost, with interest, over periods fixed in relation to the durability of the works. In 1935 arrangements were made to enable the councils to undertake the new construction of works for new services, part of the cost to be met by the State. An advisory committee investigates each proposal for new works and apportions the cost between the State and the council concerned. The share to be

borne by the councils is fixed on the basis of the probable excess of annual revenue over working expenses; the revenue of water supply services being calculated at 25s. per head of the population to be served, and the revenue of sewerage services at 21s. per head. Furthermore, the State Treasurer may undertake to pay the interest on loans in excess of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Existing arrangements between the State Government and councils for the repayment of the cost of works constructed by the State were modified when the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage (Debts) Act was passed in 1937. By terms of the Act which expired on 30th June, 1939, provision was made for the writing off of part of the indebtedness to the State, and the councils were authorised to raise loans to repay the remainder. Up to 30th June, 1938, the sum of £334,516 had been written off and £1,398,862 accepted by the State in full settlement of the debts of fourteen councils amounting, in the aggregate, to £1,733,378.

At 31st December, 1937, country water supply services were in operation or under construction in eighty municipalities and thirty-three shires, and country sewerage services in forty-three municipalities and seven shires. The capital indebtedness of the water supply services amounted to £3,767,552, including £3,329,248 owing to the State, and of the sewerage services £1,955,830, including £1,522,391 to the State.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Metropolitan and Hunter District services for the year ended 30th June, 1938, and similar information regarding the services in other districts for the calendar year 1937. The works classified under the heading "municipalities and shires" include the Grafton and South Grafton water services administered by a board representing both municipalities, and the "other" works are those administered by the State Government, viz., Broken Hill, South-west Tablelands and Junee.

Table 509.—Water and Sewerage Services, Revenue Account, 1937.

		Water Suppl	y and Sewere	igo Works.				
Particulars,	Metropolitan.	Hunter District,	Municip- alities and Shires.	Other	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£			
C Day or	1 741 000		Vater Suppl	y.				
Gross Revenue	1,741,809	240,097	482,276	76,034	2,540,216			
Working Expenses	582,789	83,570	224,686	55,359	946,404			
Interest and Exchange	996,648	113,057	120,491	38,015	1,268,211			
Net Revenue	162,372	43,470	137,099	(-)17,340	325,601			
Provision for Debt Redemption	97,005	12,180	52,479	2,265	163,929			
Surplus	65,367	31,290	84,620	(-)19,605	161,672			
"	Sewerage and Drainage.							
Gross Revenue	1,041,515	129,962	204,859		1,376,336			
Working Expenses	317,653	48,940	58,503	Ţ	425,096			
Interest and Exchange	659 577	112,238	61,374		826,189			
Net Revenue	71,285	(-) 31,216	84,982		125,051			
Provision for Debt Redemption	67,481	12,532	17,866		97,879			
Surplus	3,804	(-) 43,74 8	67,116		27,172			

* Subject to revision,

The amount of revenue remaining after providing for working expenses was £2,545,052. Interest in the Metropolitan services amounted to £929,995 for water and £610,153 for sewerage and drainage, and the cost:

of exchange was £66,653 and £42,424 respectively. In the Hunter District interest was £100,095 and exchange £12,962 in respect of water supply, and for sewerage and drainage services interest £99,612 and exchange £12,626. The surplus, after meeting sinking fund contributions and instalments in reduction of debt, amounted to £188,844.

A brief statement of the liabilities and assets of the Metropolitan and Hunter District services at 30th June, 1938, and of the other works at 31st December, 1937, is shown below:

Table 510.—Water and Sewerage Services, Liabilities and Assets, 1937.

	Water Supply and Sewerage Works.						
Particulars.	Metropolitan	Hunter District.	Municip- alitles and Shires,	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£		
Liabilities—							
	41,329,702	6,158,578	5,723,382	1,130,623	54,342,285		
Other Creditors	562,259	129,971	139,140	20,190	851,560		
Total Liabilities	41,891,961	6,288,549	5,862,522	1,150,813	55,193,845		
Assets—		_ _					
Works, etc Sundry debtors and outstand-	51,635,557	7,192,544	6,734,372	1,682,639	67,245,112		
ing notog	133,070	114,905	329,894	10,092	587,961		
Cash, investments, etc	344,814	87,0 18	485,429	51,802	969,063		
Total Assets ,,,	52,113,441	7,394,467	7,549,695	1,744,533	68,802,136		
Excess of Assets	10,221,480	1,105,918	1,687,173	593,720	13,608,291		

The surplus of assets in the Metropolitan works consists of debt remitted by the Government, £7,500,000; a grant by the State Government from unemployment relief funds, spent on construction, £721,810; capital value of old City Council water works transferred to the Board, £98,486; reserves for repayment of capital debt, £1,608,673; reserve for renewals, £328,035; less debit balance of revenue account, £35,524. In the Hunter District the surplus consists of unemployment relief grants spent on construction, £214,664; excess value of assets over loan debt due to the Government consequent upon an adjustment of capital indebtedness in 1928, £673,666; reserves for repayment of capital debt, £142,106; general reserve, £25,600; and credit balance of revenue account £49,882.

Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board was constituted in 1888 to assume control of the water supply and sewerage services in the county of Cumberland, including those under the control of the City Council. The water supply was transferred to the Board's management in May, 1888, and the sewerage in September, 1889. The Board's jurisdiction extends to a large district outside the county of Cumberland and embraces a strip of territory extending along the South Coast beyond Wollongong to Lake Illawarra.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, a president and a vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of local areas concerned to hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies and one member is elected by each group.

The sources of the metropolitan water supply are the waters of the Nepean, Cataract, and Cordeaux Rivers, draining an area of 347 square miles with a copious rainfall. The supply is stored chiefly in five large reservoirs, viz., Prospect, from which 1,951,000,000 gallons are available by gravitation; Cataract, with a capacity of 20,743,000,000 gallons; Cordeaux, 20,597,000,000 gallons; Nepean, 17,898,000,000 gallons; and Avon, 47,153,000,000 gallons. A reservoir of 15,473,000,000 gallons capacity at Woronora and a weir on the Warragamba River which will provide a storage of 37,000,000 gallons are under construction.

The water is conveyed from the upper storages to the Prospect Dam, thence to Sydney and adjacent areas by means of tunnels, canals, etc., and branch systems supply Camden, Campbelltown, and other townships along the southern railway. Wollongong and several settlements on the South Coast are supplied from two reservoirs on the Upper Cordeaux River which have a combined capacity of 430,000,000 gallons, and water for Richmond is pumped from the Hawkesbury River. There are eighty service reservoirs throughout the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 514,703,000 gallons. The largest has a capacity of 175,750,000 gallons; there is one of 96,110,000 gallons capacity, two of 37,000,000 gallons, and three of about 19,000,000 gallons.

The total length of water mains as at 30th June, 1937, was 4,031 miles. The first sewerage works in Sydney were begun in 1853, and there were 70½ miles of sewers in existence in 1889, the date of transfer to the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

The present system consists of three main outfalls—the Bondi Ocean outfall; the southern and western suburbs outfall, which discharges into the Pacific Ocean at Long Bay; and the northern suburbs outfall, discharging into the ocean at North Point.

The Metropolitan Board also maintains 83 miles of channels for stormwater drainage purposes, and is authorised to levy drainage rates within areas notified by gazettal.

The following statement shows the number of premises supplied with water and those connected with the sewerage system administered by the Metropolitan Board in various years since 1911.

Table 511.—Metropolitan Water and Sewerage, Particulars of Services, 1911 to 1938.

Year ended 80th June.		Water Supply,		Sewerage.			
	Premises Supplied,	Total Supply during Year.	Average Daily Supply Per Property.	Premises connected.	Length of Sewers.	Length of Stormwater Drains.	
	No.	Thousand gallons.	gallons.	No.	miles.	miles.	
1911	139,237	10,587,434	208	108,012	825	49	
1916 -	183,598	14,374,000	214	130,638	1,022	54	
1921	221,886	17,701,000	218	148,923	1,197	64	
1926	268,558	24,506,739	250	176,388	1,419	67	
1931	308,657	30,803,000	273	204,772	1,871	76	
1933	315,097	32,337,000	281	210,777	1,936	76	
1934	319,607	31,546,000	271	215,013	2,041	77	
1935	322,480	33,683,000	287	221,701	2,106	79	
1936	326,021	34,372,000	288	228,195	2,179	82	
1937	332,941	35,896,000	295	235,992	2,382	83	
1938	341,948	38,431,000	308	245,342	2,477	86	

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rates, which in 1916 were 6d. in the £ for water and 9½d. for sewerage, had risen to 9d. and 12d. respectively in 1921. In recent years the rates have varied as follow, viz.:—

Year.	Water Rate.	Sewerage Rate.
	\mathbf{d}_{ullet}	d.
1931-32	9	8
1932-33	101/4	10
1933-34	9 1	9
1934-357	-	
to >	91	81
1938-39	- 4	- ,

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes in 1932-33 was 1s. 4d. per 1,000 gallons, less a rebate of 2d. where consumption was greater than in the previous year. In subsequent years the rate has been 1s. 2d., with a rebate of 2d. on water used in excess of the previous year's consumption. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee of 8s. per annum. The number of gardens registered on 30th June, 1938, was 63,928.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed in each area, so as to yield the revenue required to meet expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. They vary from ½d. to 3½d. in the £ of assessed annual value. In substitution of its power to levy stormwater drainage rates in any area, the Board may arrange that the council pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of a rate.

The capital funds of the Board to 30th June, 1938, were derived from the following sources:—

Table 512.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Capital Funds at 30th June, 1938.

Particulars.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales Government—				
Loan Funds	15,063,638	9,890,434	312,885	25,266,957
Less Repayments	707,852	434,514	15,489	1,157,855
Remission	2,845,015	4,507,570	147,415	7,500,000
Net	11,510,771	4,948,350	149,981	16,609,102
Advances	3,686,879	1,386,379	122,742	5,196,000
Unemployment Relief Fund	292,218	290,175	•••	582,393
Amount due to New South Wales	1			
Government	15,489,868	6,624,904	272,723	22,387,495
Loans raised by Board	9,626,065	8,595,942	715,686	18,937,693
Unemployment Relief—Commonwealth		, ,	,	
Savings Bank	2,862	1,652	- ***	4,514
*Unemployment Relief Fund (New		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
South Wales)—Grant	276,685	442,548	2,577	721,810
Total £	25,395,480	15,665,046	990,986	42,051,512

* Not repayable.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage (Capital Indebtedness) Act, 1935, provides for the remission of £11,450,000 of debt due by the Board to the Government. The remission is to be made in instalments

over a period of five years commencing on 1st July, 1936, and the Board is to expend £3,000,000 from loan funds in each of the years. An amount of £5,750,000 was remitted in 1936-37 and £1,750,000 in 1937-38.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, also a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest rates on the Board's indebtedness to the State have declined substantially since 1929-30, when the rate on the debt incurred prior to 1925 was 5.17204 per cent.; i.e., the average rate of interest on the State public debt. The rate was 4.37804 in 1932-33, and the rate on Treasury advances was reduced from 5 per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as from 1st January, 1933. The rate on both classes of debt was 4 per cent. from 1st July, 1934, to 30th June, 1934, and it was reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 1st July, 1934.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands ratable for that service. A sinking fund provision of 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

The authority to raise loans was granted in 1925, but the Board's first loan was not floated until July, 1928. In the intervening years the Treasury advanced moneys for the construction of works, and these advances amounting to £6,495,000 were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. Four instalments amounting in the aggregate to £1,299,000 had been repaid by 30th June, 1938, from the proceeds of loans floated by the Board, and the amount outstanding at that date was £5,196,000. Then it was arranged that repayment should be spread over 40 years and be made from revenue by annual instalments of £243,314 including principal and interest.

Particulars of the loans floated by the Board, which were current at 30th June, 1938, are shown below:—

TABLE	513.—Metropolitan	Water,	Sewerage	and Drainage,
	Loans Outstaudi	ng at 3	Otlı June,	1938.

Year floated.		Amount Outstanding.	Price of Issue.	Rate of Interest.*	Term— Years.	Repayable in-	
		i	£		Per cent.		<u> </u>
1928	•••	••••	1,000,000	Par.	* 5≩	20	Australia.
1929	•••	•…	1,485,000	£99 10 0	*5į	15	,,
1930			850,000	£99 10 0	*6ž	20	,,
1930	•••		1,441,899	£87 5 0	5 4	20	New York.
1931			50,000	£99 10 0	*61	20	Australia.
1932	•••	•••	100,000	Par.	5	15	,,
1932	•••		1,200,000	£98 0 0	41	15	,,
1933	•••		500,000	£98 0 0	41	15	,,
1935	•••	•	500,000	£97 10 0	41 41	20	,,,
1933	•••	•••	2,500,000	Par.	$\overline{4}^{4}$	23	, ,,,
934	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,000,000	"	33	$\overline{12}$	",
1935	•••		500,000		38	8	,,,
1936			1,000,000	£98"0 0	4	15	
1936	•••		500,000	£98 0 0	$\bar{4}$	15	,,
1936			625,000	£97 5 0	4	15	"
1936			1,000,000	£99 0 0	44	15	,,
1937	•••	•••	1,375,000	£98 12 6	41	12	1 '''
1937	•••	•••	2,000,000	Par.	4	20	London.
1938		•••	824,750	,,	$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{4}{4} & 1 \\ \frac{3}{16} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	15	Australia.

^{*} Subject to the Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

At 30th June, 1938, the amount outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board was £18,451,649, and sinking fund investments amounted to £317,640.

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Metropolitan Board in various years from 1911:—

Table 514.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Finances, 1911 to 1938.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtodness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Man- agement.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital.	Ex- change.	Sinking Fund Contri- bution.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
-				Water Sup	nlu.			
1911	5,420,813	299,442		200,087	192,486			7,601
1921	10,323,252	855,751	347,298	508,453	473,890			34,563
1926	16,338,231	1,319,872		827,239	795,144		66,350	() 34,255
1931	23,381,090	1,672,954	456,474	1,216,480	1,062,981	93,921	58,010	1,568
1933	23,905,107	1,728,397	413,204	1,315,193	1,013,808	162,313	64.553	74,519
1934	24,476,811	1,516,295	414,101	1,102,194	948,771	93,465	74,841	() 14,883
1935	25,369,907	1,490,879	422,981	1,076,898	877,084	85,977	79,473	34,364
1936	26,180,768	1,573,298	428,751	1,144,547	906,450	83,891	83,997	70,209
1937	25,229,515	1,645,552	526,934	1,118,618	887,310	69,123	89,684	72,501
1938†	25,670,843	1,741,809	582,789	1,159,020	929,995	66,653	97,005	65,367
				Sewerage.				
1911*	4,496,290	234,208	79,636	154,572	159,070	1 .	l .	() 4,498
1921*	7,329,632	615,615		386,174	341,675	•••		44,499
1926	10,138,844		293,244	484,565	501,451		38,917	(—) 55,803
1931	14,440,475		247,896	731,493	694,575	63,944	39,674	(-) 66,700
1933	14,976,954	1,031,771		819,587	617,205	115,180	43,229	43,973
1934	15,150,416		229,207	671,668	584,723	64,026	49,829	() 26,910
1935	15,713,691		236,722	639,266	539,463	59,234	52,467	(-) 11,898
1936	16,259,059		237,279	669,444	560,362	57,619	55,014	(-) 3,551
1937	15,026,095	935,747		651,768	502,782	37,679	54,516	56,791
1938†	15,402,163	999,989	301,544	698,445	569,871	40,538	63,319	24,717
·				Dunings				
1000	202 706	99 700	15 560	Drainage			1 400	/ \ 9.655
1926	398,796 699,450	33,790	15,568	18,222	20,189	0.004	1,688	(-) 3,655
1931 1933	681,932	51,745 46,576	11,516 10,839	40,229 35,737	33,880	2,624	1,872	1,853 (—) 2,856
1934	749,042	39,119	10,839	28,822	30,432	6,110	2,051 2,209	(—) 2,856 (—) 4,542
1934	817,152	38,992	9,684	29,308	28,387 26,967	2,768 2,661	2,209	(—) 2,688
1936	896,950	39,314	9,447	29,867	28,919	2,543	2,505 2,585	1 4 400
1937	880,513	40,059	11,425	28,634	30,193	1,972	3,349	(—) 4,180 (—) 6,880
1938†	1,006,479	41,526		25,417	40,282	1,886	4,162	(-) 20,913
1990	1,000,470	±1,040	10,100	20,417	40,202	1,000	4,104	() 20,013

^{*} Includes particulars of Drainage Branch. † Subject to revision.

The decrease of capital indebtedness in 1937 was due to remission of part of the debt due to the State as described on page 596.

The working expenses shown in the foregoing table do not include expenditure on renewals except in 1925-26, 1936-37 and 1937-38. In 1925-26 expenditure included in respect of renewals was £70,274 for water supply, £3,818 for sewerage and £1,966 for drainage; in 1936-37 it was £80,000, £19,290 and £710, respectively, and in 1937-38 £81,400, £18,000 and £600.

During the period 1906-07 to 31st March, 1925, renewals were met from the Public Works Fund, and the amount expended was £484,589. Between April, 1925, and 30th June, 1938, the amount expended on renewals was £1,486,447, of which £576,585 was charged to revenue, £274,844 to loans, and £635,018 to a renewals reserve fund. Resources of the renewals reserve fund were derived from £160,500 charged against revenue in 1929-30; £593,680 appropriated from surplus revenues in subsequent years, and £190,209 granted by the Unemployment Relief Council in the period 1932-33 to 1934-35. At 30th June, 1938, the unexpended balance of the renewals reserve fund amounted to £309,371.

No charge was made for sinking funds until the separation of the Board's financial affairs from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 1st April, 1925, and the Board was first called upon to bear a share of exchange payable in respect of State oversea debt in 1930-31.

Accounts are kept on a revenue and expenditure basis, and the revenue accrued and the expenditure incurred in respect of any year are brought into account in that year. The accumulated loan expenditure is inclusive of works in course of construction. Interest on these works is payable by the Board and until 1927-28 it had been the custom to charge to revenue interest on works during construction. In that year, however, it was decided to capitalise such interest in respect of major works, *i.e.*, those having a life estimated at not less than fifty years.

The Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage.

The first water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880. In 1892, control of the works was transferred to the Hunter District Water Board.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River at a point about 60 miles north from Newcastle. This supply can be supplemented if required by pumping water from the Hunter River.

The sewerage scheme for the Hunter district has its outfall at Merewether Gulf, some distance south from Newcastle. The districts served are Newcastle, Adamstown, Carrington, Hamilton, Lambton, New Lambton, Merewether, Stockton, Waratah, Wickham, Cessnock, and parts of Tarro and Lake Macquarie shires.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board at intervals since 1911 are shown below:—

Table 515.—Hunter District Water and Sewerage, Particulars of Services, 1911 to 1938.

		ļ		Water Supply.		Sewerage.		
Year ended 30th June.			Properties Supply during Supplied.		Average Daily Supply, Per Property.	Properties Connected.	Length of Sewer.	
				thousand			<u> </u>	
			No.	gallons.	gallons.	No.	miles.	
1911			17,164	675,214	108	1,465	30	
1921			25,874	1,711,187	181	12,218	148	
1926		•••	33,997	2,668,215	215	18,071	177	
1931			42,631	2,905,391	187	21,471	200	
1933			42,968	2,961,547	189	21,801	203	
1934		•••	43,110	3,043,379	193	21,920	246	
1935		•••	43,811	3,277,373	205	22,548	248	
1936		•••	44,656	3,670,130	224	24,066	249	
1937			45,745	3,931,350	235	25,289	277	
1938			47,089	4,107,500	239	26,932	300	

The Hunter District Water Board, as reconstituted in terms of the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1938, consists of seven members. A president and a vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires to hold office for four years.

The Board's accounts formed part of the accounts of the State Treasury until 1st July, 1938.

The capital funds of the Board at 30th June, 1938, consisted of the following items, viz., capital indebtedness repayable to the State Government, £6,303,213, and non-repayable State and Commonwealth grants for unemployment relief works, £214,664. The capital indebtedness to the State was reduced in terms of the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1938, to £5,040,980 as at 30th June, 1938, and further remissions amounting to £1,712,000 are to be made in instalments, viz., £962,000 in 1938-39, £380,000 in 1939-40, and £370,000 in 1940-41. These remissions are conditional upon the Board expending from loan moneys £800,000, £790,000 and £745,000 in the respective years. The indebtedness had already been written down by £1,854,544 in 1928.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or overseas, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. Since 1st July, 1936, the rates have been as follows, viz., water 12d. and sewerage 15d. in the pound, with a minimum of 15s. on ratable premises; water 9d., and sewerage 12d. in the pound, with a minimum of 5s. on

ratable vacant lands. Unless fixed by special agreement the charge for water by meter ranges from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 1,000 gallons, according to the quantity supplied.

A stormwater drainage rate of 3d. in the pound on assessed annual value was levied for the first time in 1937-38.

The Board is required to pay interest and sinking fund charges on its loans, and to pay interest on its debt to the State at the rate of 3½ per cent. together with a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. When the Board repays indebtedness to the State from the proceeds of any loan, the Treasurer may reimburse any annual loan charges in excess of the amounts formerly payable to the State.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in various years since 1910-11 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 516.—Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage, Finances, 1911 to 1938.

Year ended 30th June.		Capital Debt.	Gross Revenne.	Working Expenses and Manage- ment.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Re	Net evenue.	
	. ,		£	£	£	£	£	£		£
				W	' 'ater Supp	olu.				
1911		•••	495,747	45,711	17,774	16,970				10,967
1921	•••	•••	1,472,074	116,320	59,895	35,556				20,869
1926	•••	•••	3,733,126	163,807	65,328	55.819				42,660
1931	•••	•••	2,847,998	235,325	77,706	144,720	15,578	8,117	(-)	10,796
1934		•••	2,889,654	213,020	68,211	113,930	17,208	9,841	ľ ,	3,830
1935	•••	•••	2,898,585	215,696	66,395	99,829	14,477	10,193		24,802
1936	•••	•••	2,912,875	226,998	73,587	99,407	14,197	10,530		29,277
1937	•••	•••	2,967,348	234,286	74,575	99,582	13,194	11,333		35,602
1938	•••		3,034,183	240,097	83,570	100,095	12,962	12,180		31,290
1000	•••	•••	17,001,100	210,001	00,010	100,000	12,002	12,100	ļ	01,200
					Sewerage	1				
1911			170,151	8,975	3.177	2,902				2,896
1921	•••		590,790	32,164	16,007	25,328			(-)	9,171
1926	•••		677,912	68,412	22,625	31,932			ľ ′	13,855
1931	•••		1,234,476	91,158	37,630	34,886	9,756	5,083		3,803
1934	•••		1,739,024	72,233	33,004	27,583	4,166	5,765		1,715
1935			1,849,454	74,578	32,125	24,133	3,500	6,338		8,482
1936		•••	1,963,200	77,442	33,706	23,821	3,402	6,945		9,568
1937	•••		2,057,480	106,185	39,583	61,398	8,045	7,701	(−)	10,542
1938			2,182,903	115,229	45,171	64.052	8,203	8,600	(–)	10,797
		• • • •	_,,_,		10,171	01,002	0,200	0,000	ľ ′	10,.0.
				Storn	nivater Dr	ainaae.				
1926	•••	•	41,637	•••						•••
1931	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	634,326							***
1934	•••	•••	969,818		487	l		2,883	(-)	3,370
1935	•••	,,,	1,040,311		511	.		3,218	(-í	3,729
1936	•••	•••	1,074,415		762			3,418	(-í	4,180
1937	•••		1,079,977		854	35,366	4,500	3,716	(-)	44,436
1938	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	1,086,127	14,733	3,769	35,560	4,423	3,932	(-)	32,951

The amount of interest on the capital used for water supply increased substantially after 1925-26 as major works were completed and charges, capitalised during construction, became payable from revenue. For a similar reason there were increases in interest in respect of sewerage

and drainage works in 1936-37. Interest and exchange in respect of drainage works were capitalised in full until 1931-32 and in part on works under construction in later years. The charges on completed drainage works were paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State in the years 1932-33 to 1935-36.

The interest shown in the table in respect of all services in 1936-37 and 1937-38 is subject to adjustment consequent upon the reduction of the capital debt as described on page 600.

FOOD AND PRICES.

FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are beef and mutton, bread, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, jam, potatoes and a wide variety of other vegetables and fruit. Ample supplies of nearly all these commodities are produced within the State. Tea, which is the popular household beverage, is imported from tropical countries. The local production of potatoes, sugar and some fruits and, to a smaller extent, eggs is augmented by importation from other Australian States. The consumption of poultry, pork, bacon, ham, fish, cheese and coffee is comparatively small.

The administration of the food laws in incorporated towns and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed are primarily duties of the Board of Health, but the work may be left to the municipal and shire councils. If a council fails to fulfil the duties satisfactorily, the Board itself may exercise its powers in respect of these matters, or may take steps to compel the council to act.

The Pure Food Act prohibits the sale or exhibition for sale of food which is adulterated or falsely described. Packages must be labelled with the true description and weight of the contents and the name of the maker or vendor. Standards for the composition, purity and quality of foods are prescribed by regulations, and the regulations have been brought to uniformity throughout Australia so far as the divergence of the laws of the various States will permit. The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of food and of drugs imported into Australia.

In the matter of distribution of food supplies, the councils of municipalities and shires are authorised to establish public markets and to regulate the hawking and peddling of food commodities within the incorporated areas. Outside the City of Sydney, however, there are few markets except saleyards for livestock.

The Municipal Council of Sydney has established large markets in the city for vegetables, fruit, farm produce, fish, and poultry, also cold storage works. The business conducted at the markets consists for the most part of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders. A new market in which producers may sell vegetables was opened in 1938.

The area and cost of the Sydney Municipal Markets are as follows:-

Table 517.—Sydney Municipal Markets.

Market.	Floor Space.	Cost of Market.	Market.	Floor Space.	Cost of Market.
Vegetable Produce	45,300	£ 129,101 74,354 198,147	Poultry Fish Producers' (vegetable)	sq. ft. 12,200 47,517 180,500	£ 32,919 35,275 500,000*

*Approximate.

The cold storage works of the City Council of Sydney have been constructed with chilling and freezing rooms for the storage of fruit, dairy and farm produce, mutton and rabbits, and the cost was £59,996. The total storage capacity is 200,000 cubic feet.

The operations of agents selling on commission farm produce, such as vegetables, fruit, eggs and poultry, are subject to the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1932. The agents must be licensed, and must furnish to the Registrar appointed under the Act a substantial bond from an approved insurance company.

Another measure relating to the marketing of food products, with the main purpose of assisting producers, is the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1938, which authorises the formation of marketing boards in respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. A board for any product may not be formed unless a poll be taken of the producers thereof, and votes are given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes are in favour of its constitution. Since 1938 the right to vote when a poll is taken has been restricted to producers who are enrolled as electors in respect of elections of the Parliament of New South Wales. The Director of Marketing administers the Act, and the State Marketing Bureau, under his supervision, affords assistance to producers in regard to the marketing of their products, and collects and publishes information relating to market conditions. Marketing boards are in operation for rice, eggs, and wine grapes and a board for marketing bananas is in course of liquidation, the banana growers having decided that it be dissolved.

Supervision of Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act is designed for the protection of the public from dishonesty in regard to the measurement of food in the course of distribution. It prescribes that traders' weighing and measuring appliances must be kept to a specified degree of accuracy.

The standard weights and measures of the United Kingdom have been adopted. It is a general rule that articles sold by weight must be sold by avoirdupois weight. The exceptions are as follows:—Precious metals, by troy weight; precious stones, by metric carat; drugs, retail, by apothecaries' weight. Sales by retail must be according to net weight or measure, and the practice of selling certain vegetables—e.g., green peas in the pod—and other commodities by measure of capacity has been prohibited by regulation. The net weight or measure must be stamped on packages in which commodities are offered for sale. Special provision has been made to prevent fraud in respect of the weighing of coal and firewood.

The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the Bread Act of 1901. The standard loaves weigh 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb.

Meat.

For the purpose of estimating the consumption of meat it is difficult to obtain details regarding the dressed weight of the animals slaughtered for local consumption. The most satisfactory of the available records indicate that during the five years ended June, 1932, the average annual consumption per head of population was 110 lb. of beef and veal and 73 lb. of mutton and lamb, and in more recent years about 100 lb. of beef and veal and 76 lb. of mutton and lamb. The annual consumption of pork is somewhat less than 5 lb. per head, and of bacon about 10 lb. per head of population.

The slaughter of stock and the sale of meat in the county of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, are under the control of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner, appointed by the Governor.

In the Newcastle district, i.e., within a radius of 14 miles from the Newcastle Post Office, slaughtering and inspection are controlled by the Newcastle District Abattoir Board. Outside the county of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, slaughtering is done at private abattoirs, which are subject to inspection by officers appointed by the local authorities and by the Board of Health.

The abattoir controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner is situated at Homebush Bay in proximity to the stock saleyards. The carcase butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the abattoir on the day prior to slaughtering. They are treated by the staff of the abattoir and after chilling the carcases are delivered to the owners early on the following morning.

The fees per carcase for slaughtering stock for home consumption, dressing the carcases and delivering at the Meat Hall, Homebush Bay, are as follows:—Cattle, 10s.; heavy vealers, 6s. 9d.; calves, 2s. 9d.; sheep and lambs, 1s. 1d.; pigs, 2s. to 4s. 10d., according to weight.

For frozen meat there are additional charges for freezing, wrapping, storage and delivery to ship's side.

The Newcastle Abattoir is controlled by the Greater Newcastle Council. The slaughtering is done by the staff of the Abattoir. There are livestock saleyards at Waratah.

The average retail prices of meat are shown in Table 531, and further particulars relating to the meat supply are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Pastoral Industry."

Fish.

The quantity of fresh fish marketed in New South Wales in 1938 represented nearly 12 lb. per head of population.

Owing to the climatic conditions it is difficult to distribute fresh fish to householders who reside at a distance from the coast and the bulk of the fresh fish is consumed in the metropolitan district. Somewhat more than half the supply is obtained in the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and the balance by deep-sea trawling. The quantity of trawled fish was 14,145,600 lb. in 1938.

Preserved fish is supplied almost entirely by importation. The average consumption is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head of population.

The Syduey Corporation Act, 1932-1934, prescribes that in a defined area, which embraces the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan districts, fish may not be sold by auction except in public markets under the control of the council of a municipality or shire, and no person, except the original owner, may sell fish by wholesale unless it has been sold previously in a municipal market. The effect is to centralise the marketing of fish in Sydney in the Municipal Market, where the sales are conducted by licensed agents.

Regulations under the Fisheries Act require that all fish sold in the fish markets or by wholesale dealers must be sold by weight.

Bread and Flour.

The average consumption of bread in New South Wales is estimated at about 100 loaves (2 lb.) per head.

The consumption of flour is estimated at approximately 200 lb. per head, including 205,000 tons, or 150 lb. per head, used for bread. In factories where biscuits are made for local consumption and for export, 14,838 tons of flour, equivalent to 12.2 lb. per head of population, were used during 1938-39; but the quantity used by pastrycooks is not recorded. Further particulars of the wheat and flour consumed in New Sonth Wales are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to Agriculture.

The bread supply of the metropolitan area is baked in about 400 bakeries and is distributed by the bakers, part by retail delivery to the consumers' homes, and part by delivery at wholesale rates to retail shops, where it is sold "over the counter" to consumers. In 1932-33 it was ascertained by inquiry that the "cash over counter" trade was 34 per cent. of all bread sold, and in January, 1935, it was 40 per cent. Only a small quantity is sold to consumers at the bakeries.

The hours of baking are fixed by industrial awards. The starting time in the County of Cumberland is 4.30 a.m. on an ordinary day, 11 p.m. for a "treble" delivery day (i.e., a day preceding two holidays), and midnight for a "double" day or a day next following a "treble" day.

Prices of Flour and Bread.

For many years an association of millers has announced an official price for flour for local consumption (Sydney basis) which has been varied at fairly frequent intervals in general conformity with variations in prices of wheat, bran and pollard. An association of bakers has announced official prices for bread in the metropolitan area in relation to price of flour and other costs. Local or branch associations of bakers have functioned in various other parts of the State. These prices have generally, in practice, been subject to an appreciable degree of competition. Since December, 1938, prices of bread and flour have been subject to Government regulation and supervision under the Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act.

Approximately 1 ton (2,000 lb.) of flour is produced from 48 bushels of wheat and 1,330 (2 lb.) loaves of bread from 1 ton of flour. One penny per bushel variation in the price of wheat is equivalent to 4s. per ton variation in cost of flour, and prices of flour are varied at frequent intervals in relationship to variations in the price of wheat, though the prices of milling products (bran and pollard) are taken into account. Prices of bread are varied in relationship to the price of flour, but changes are not so frequent as alterations in the price of flour breause a variation of 4d. per loaf (2 lb.) of bread sets off a variation of £1 7s. 6d. per ton in price of flour. Other variations may result from changes in wage, rates, hours of work, working conditions, taxation and costs of materials and equipment.

At various periods between March, 1931, and February, 1936, taxes were imposed on flour used for local consumption for the purpose of raising funds to assist farmers during periods of low wheat prices. In December, 1938, when the price of wheat had fallen again joint action to assist farmers was undertaken by the Commonwealth and the various Australian States. As part of the plan the Commonwealth levied an excise tax or flour used for home consumption, the rate of tax varying with the export parity price of wheat, and the Parliament of New South Wales enacted legislation to authorise the State Government to fix minimum and

maximum prices of flour and other wheat products, including bread. The rate of flour tax was declared at £5 15s. per ton as from 5th December, 1938, and the Master Bakers' Association announced that the price of bread would be raised by 1d. per loaf in Sydney on 11th December. Before that date, however, the State Government issued a proclamation in terms_of the Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act, 1938, fixing the maximum prices at 5½d. per loaf for "cash over the counter" retail sales, and 4¾d. for sales to retail shops in the inner industrial areas of Sydney, viz., the City of Sydney and the suburbs of Glebe, Darlington, Newtown, Erskineville, Redfern, Alexandria, Paddington, Mascot, Waterloo, St. Peters, Marrickville, Petersham, Annandale, Leichhardt and Balmain. Details regarding the plan for assisting wheat growers and the flour tax and its effect on the price of flour are shown in the chapter "Agriculture" of this Year Book.

The following statement shows the "official prices" of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association at each date of change since 1920 in comparison with the price of flour (including tax) on the date of change in prices of bread:—

Table 518.-Bread and Flour Prices in Sydney, 1920 to 1940.

Date of		Bread per loaf.	Pı	ice	of	Date of	Price of I 2-lb.		Pı	rice (of
change in price of Bread.	Cash over counter,	Cash delivered.*		loui r to		change in price of Bread.	Cash over counter.	Cash delivered.*		floui r to	
1920.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	1931.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Jan 1 Feb	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$	4 <u>3</u> . 5 <u>3</u> .	12 16	15 7	0 6	29 Mar 1932.	5	5 1	10	0	0‡
9 ,, † 13 Dec. †	6	43. 53. 64. 6½	19 19	2 7	6	1 Jan 1933.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	0‡
1921. 26 Sept.†		63	20	17	6	4 Dec 1934.	5	6	11	15	0‡
10 Dec. † 1924.	_	5	12	0	0	1 June 13 Aug	1 47	5 1 51	7 9	5 15	0
21 July 20 Oct	F 1	$\begin{array}{c c} 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	14 15	10 5	0	1935. 25 Mar		51	11	2	6‡
1925. 5 Jan 1926.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	15	15	0	21 Oct 1936. 25 Feb	_	$5\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{3}{4}$	12	12 10	6‡ 0
10 May 12 July	e i	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	15 15	0 15	0	25 Feb 17 Aug 1937.	1 2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	12	0	ő
6 Dec	0.	61		10	Ŏ	25 Jan 19 April	~ i	$\frac{5\frac{3}{4}}{6}$	12 13	15 7	$\frac{0}{6}$
31 Jan 19 Sept	*	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$		$\frac{10}{15}$		6 Sept 1938.	. 51	53	12	5	0
1928. 13 Feb	53	6	12	15	0	10 July 16 Dec	F1 / 3	$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{6}$	$\frac{9}{12}$	0 10	0 0‡
1929. 4 Feb 1930.	. 5½	53	11	0	0						
30 June 1 Sept	19	5½ 5¼	10	5 10		<u> </u>					
20 Oct	41	5		15							

^{*} Cash daily or weekly. † Prices fixed by Profitcering Prevention Court. ‡ Including tax. § 4\frac{3}{4}\text{d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. The prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission. (a) Proclaimed price—5\frac{1}{4}\text{d. in inner industrial suburbs; current March, 1940.}

The price of bread delivered by bakers to shops in the period covered by the table was ½d. per loaf less than the cash over counter price, except between March and October, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4½d. per dozen loaves.

From 1920 to June, 1930, the cash over counter price was 4d. per loaf less than the cash delivered price. Thereafter until the end of 1931 it was ½d. less, and from January, 1932, to 25th March, 1935, it was 1d. less.

With the onset of general depression after 1930 competition intensified in the bread trade and the average prices actually realised by bakers for delivered bread fell far below the declared prices quoted above. Thus the actual price realised for delivered bread was ascertained to be 4.99d. per loaf in 1932-33, and 5.06d. per loaf in January, 1935, though the declared price in both periods was 5½d.

Butter, Cheese, and Milk.

Butter is an article of diet in general consumption throughout New South Wales, the local product being choice in quality and the supply more than sufficient in quantity for the local demand.

The manufacture of butter, etc., in factories is supervised by State inspectors in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, which is described in the chapter relating to dairying. Regulations under the Act prescribe that butter must contain not less than 80 per cent. of milk fat, not more than 16 per cent. of water, nor more than 3 per cent. of salt. It must not be mixed with foreign fat or oil, nor contain foreign substance except salt.

The butter industry is highly organised for production and distribution under arrangements which are described in the chapter of this Year Book entitled Dairying Industry. The effect of these arrangements have been to eliminate seasonal fluctuations in the prices of factory butter sold for local consumption, all but a very small proportion being of choicest grade. The wholesale price was constant at 140s. per cwt. from 1st May, 1934, to 29th June, 1937; then it was increased to 149s. 4d., and there was another increase to 158s. 8d. on 8th June, 1938. Butter is marketed in 56 lb. cases and these quotations are exclusive of the cost of the cases, viz., 2s. 6d. per cwt. The retail price of butter was 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. in the various parts of the metropolitan district from May, 1934, and the average was about 1s. 5d. per lb. It was increased to 1s. 6d. per lb. in June, 1937, and to 1s. 7d. in June, 1938.

Table 519.—Consumption of Butter in New South Wales, 1930 to 1939.

Year ended		uption. I Farm butter.)	Year ended	Consum (Factory and	nption. Farm butter.)
June.	Quantity.	Per head of Population.	June.	Quantity.	Per head of Population
1930	0 1 1 20,000	lb. 33·6	1935	lb. 88,354,000	lb. 33·8
1931 1932 1933	82,915,000 83,100,000	32·6 32·4	1936 1937	91,800,000	34·6 34·3
1934	84,119,000 86,650,000	$\begin{array}{c} 32.5 \\ 33.2 \end{array}$	1938 1939	93,680,000 93,050,000	$\frac{34.6}{34.0}$

The consumption of cheese is small, the average being less than 4 lb. per head per annum.

Available records regarding the consumption of fresh milk in the metropolitan area indicate that the average in 1938-39 was about 24½ gallons per head, as compared with 22 gallons in 1935-36 and 22½ gallons in 1928-29. Increased consumption has followed an improvement in quality and in methods of distribution. The practice of delivering milk in bottles has expanded.

The conditions under which milk and other dairy products are produced and distributed for human consumption are subject to regulation under the Dairies Supervision Act of 1901 and under the Pure Food Act of 1908, the Dairy Industry Act of 1915, and the Milk Act, 1951. All dairymen and milk vendors must be registered, and dairy premises are open to inspection at all times. The duties of registration and of inspection are vested generally in the local authorities, the Milk Board exercises control in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and the Pure Food Branch of the Department of Public Health exercises general supervision with a view to maintaining the standard of dairy products offered for sale.

The standard for milk is fixed by regulation under the Pure Food Act, which prescribes that it must be clean and fresh, and taken from a healthy cow, properly fed and kept. It must contain not less that 8.5 per cent. of milk solids not fat, and 3.2 per cent. of milk fat. In testing milk to determine the standard use is made of the freezing point test, and it is prescribed that freezing point must not lie between zero Centigrade and — 0.55 degrees Centigrade, as determined in the Hortvet Cryoscope.

Metropolitan and Newcastle Milk Supply.

Less than a third of the milk supply of Sydney is derived from dairies within the metropolitan area and the balance from country districts, viz., the South Coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the Main Southern Railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond Districts, the districts around Singleton, Branxton and Maitland on the Northern Railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Dungog on the North Coast line.

The milk from the metropolitan dairies is distributed directly to the consumers within a few hours of milking. The milk from the country is handled for the most part by distributing companies. As a general rule, the milk is delivered by the producers at country factories, where it is received by the companies for transportation in bulk to the metropolis.

The greater part of the milk consumed in and around Newcastle is supplied by dairies outside the district.

The following statement shows the quantity of country milk distributed in the metropolitan district during each year since 1927-28, and in the Newcastle district since 1933-34:—

Table 520.—Country Milk distributed in Sydney and Newcastle, 1928 to 1939.

Year.	Metropolitan District.	Year.	Metropolitan District.	Newcastle District.
	gallons.		gallons.	gallons.
1927-23	17,754,800	1933 - 34	18,038,000	1,183,10
1928-29	19,773,900	1934 – 35	18,639,500	1,192,00
1929-30	20,998,200	1935 - 36	20,035,400	1,376,60
1930-31	19,518,700	1936 – 37	21,249,500	1,616,30
1931-32	20,014,800	1937 - 38	22,694,800	1,747,30
1932-33	18,245,300	1938-39	24,666,700	1,790,50

The supply and distribution of country milk in both metropolitan and Newcastle districts are supervised by the Milk Board, which consists of three members appointed by the Governor, viz., a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of the milk consumers.

The metropolitan producing and distributing districts are defined by schedule of the Milk Act, and the Newcastle districts by proclamation. Other districts may be proclaimed subject to approval by Parliament. The metropolitan distributing district embraces the City of Sydney and fifty-three other municipalities, the Shires of Sutherland and Warringah, parts of Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, and the Port of Sydney.

The Newcastle distributing district consists of Newcastle and suburbs

and parts of the Shires of Lake Macquarie and Tarro.

The Milk Board commenced operations in the metropolitan district in December, 1931, upon the dissolution of the Metropolitan Milk Board and in Newcastle at the end of September, 1932.

The functions and powers of the Milk Board include the fixation of prices, and the regulation of methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts and of distribution in distributing districts. The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Board, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. By arrangement, distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving the milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or Newcastle, where they purchase their supplies from the Board.

The Board determines the quantity of milk to be supplied by the various producing areas and pays the producers at the minimum prices fixed under the Act. The Board is authorised to raise loans, with the Governor's approval, up to a limit of £500,000, and to acquire the business of persons engaged in the milk trade, paying the current market value for land and replacement value, plus 10 per cent. for plant, etc.

In March, 1932, the Milk Board fixed minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk for the metropolitan district, delivered at certain factories, on a basis by which the cost, including treatment, handling at country factory, and freight would be about 13d. per gallon on rail, Sydney. The prices fixed for milk for sweet cream were 4d. per gallon less than the prices for other milk. Prices for the Newcastle district were fixed as from 6th January, 1933. The Board varied the prices in March, 1938:—

Table 521.—Milk Prices—Sydney and Newcastle.

	Metropoli	tan.	Newcast	le.
Particulars.	1932 (March).	1938 (March).	1933 (January).	1938 (March).
Prices to Dairymen—Minimum— For distribution as whole milk gal. For separation for sweet cream gal. Wholesale Prices to Vendors—Maximum— At distributors' depots—in bulk gal. bottled gal. Retail Prices—Maximum— Country milk—loose qt. bottled qt. Local milk retailed by producer qt.	s. d. 1 5 0 7	s. d. $ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11d. to 11¼ds. d. 1 4 0 6½	s. d. 1 0 0 10½ 1 5 1 8 0 6¾ 0 7½

Maximum prices for special pasteurised milk in Sydney were fixed at 2s. 11d. a gallon wholesale and 9d. a quart retail from 1st August, 1939.

Sugar and Jam.

The quantity of sugar consumed, including the quantities used in the local manufacture of products such as jam and biscuits (of which a proportion is exported), is about 100 lb. per head. This estimate does not include the sugar contents of imported jam, preserved fruit, etc.

The records of the factories of New South Wales in 1938-39 show that 13,004 tons of sugar were used in manufacturing confectionery, 6,922 tons in breweries, 6,873 tons in jam and fruit canning, 5,369 tons in making aerated waters and cordials, 3,622 tons in making condiments, pickles and sauces, 3,526 tons in biscuit factories, and 6,633 tons in other food factories. The aggregate quantity used in factories, 45,949 tons, represented nearly 37 lb. per head of population.

Sugar is produced in New South Wales and Queensland in sufficient quantity to supply Australian requirements. In terms of an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland, the Queensland Government acquires the raw sugar manufactured from sugarcane grown in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar manufactured from cane grown in New South Wales. The Queensland Sugar Board makes arrangements for the refining and distribution of sugar for use in Australia at prices fixed by the agreement, and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar into Australia is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in Sydney and suburbs is 4d. per lb.

Jams and preserved fruit are manufactured in Australia in larger quantities than the local demand can absorb.

Tea and Coffee.

Tea enters largely into consumption among all classes, the average annual consumption being about 7 lb. per head. Of coffee on the other hand, the average is about half a pound per head.

The tea consumed in New South Wales is imported mainly from Netherlands East Indies and Ceylon. During the three years ended June, 1938, the Netherlands East Indies supplied 62 per cent. of the total importations; 29 per cent. was imported from Ceylon, 4 per cent. from India, 3 per cent. from China, and 2 per cent. from Japan.

About one-third of the supply of coffee is obtained from Netherlands East Indies, but the proportion from this country has diminished in recent years and substantial quantities have been imported from British East Africa, India, Papua, and Central America.

Vegetables and Fruit.

The potato is the chief article of diet in the vegetable group, but it is subject to great fluctuations in supplies and in prices, and the consumption varies accordingly. Local production is inadequate, and large quantities are imported from Tasmania and Victoria.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources, the Sydney supplies being marketed at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty.

The fruit supply is derived mainly from the local orchards, and from Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. The Tweed River district of New South Wales and the State of Queensland are the chief sources of the supply of bananas.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

An index of the quantity of gas and electricity consumed in the metropolitan area (excluding electricity used for railways and tramways), with the average annual consumption during the three years 1929 to 1931 as base equal to 100, is shown below:—

Table 522.—Gas and Electricity—Index of Consumption—Syducy.
1929 to 1939.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number
1929	105	1935	108
1930	99	1936	112
1931	96	1937	119
1932	96	1938	123
1933	98	1939	131
1934	102		-9-

The supply of gas and electricity for cooking, heating and lighting is subject to regulation in terms of the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935. Standards are prescribed in respect of power, purity and pressure of gas, also standard prices for gas supplied to private consumers by meter. Standard rates are fixed for dividends payable by the gas companies, viz., 6 per cent. on ordinary share capital, and 5½ per cent. on preference shares. The standard prices may be varied after inquiry as to what price would enable the company concerned to pay the standard rates of dividend. Such inquiries are conducted by boards which may be appointed from time to time, each consisting of a member nominated by the Minister for Local Government, one nominated by the company concerned, and a chairman chosen by agreement between the Minister and the company.

The Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, authorises the Governor to proclaim regulations in respect of the use of electrical apparatus and the supply of electricity. It constituted an advisory committee to advise the Government in matters relating to the supply and use of electricity, and its development throughout the State.

Further particulars relating to gas and electricity works are shown in the chapters "Local Government" and "Factories."

The rates for gas for domestic consumption, as charged since 1911 by the Australian Gaslight Company, which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area, are shown below:—

Table 523.—Gas for Domestic Use—Prices in Sydney, 1911 to 1940.

Date of Change in Price.	1000	e per cubic et.	Date of Change in Price.		Ra per 1 cubic		Date of Change in Price.	1000	te per cubic
January, 1911	 s. 3	d. 9	May, 1922		s. 5	d. 9	November, 1931	s. 5	d. 6
,, 1913	 3	6	August, 1922	•••	5	8	September, 1932		3
August, 1914	 3	10	January, 1923		5	6	November, 1933	5	2
March, 1917	 4	11	February, 1925		5	4	March, 1937	. 5	4
August, 1918	 4	5	November, 1925		5	2	September, 1937	5	9
February, 1919	 4	4	January, 1926		5	7	_	6	9
January, 1920	 4	8	July, 1926		5	8	February, 1938*	} 1	0
November, 1920	 5	l	August, 1927		5	9		[3	$11\frac{1}{2}$

* On sliding scale according to quantity consumed in 2 months.

Up to 14th February, 1938, a flat rate was charged for gas for domestic consumption, accounts being rendered monthly. Then a scale of charges was introduced so that the rate decreases gradually as consumption increases, and accounts are rendered at intervals of two months. The highest rate is .428d. per gas unit (equivalent to 5s. 9d. per 1,000 cubic

feet) for the first 2,000 gas units (approximately 12,400 cubic feet) consumed in the two months; and the lowest rate is .295d. per gas unit (about 3s. 11½d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the consumption in excess of 96,400 gas units (nearly 600,000 cubic feet). A gas unit means 3,412 British thermal units gross, and a British thermal unit is the quantity of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. The scale introduced in February, 1938, was still in operation in February, 1940.

The electricity supplied by the City of Sydney electricity undertaking to private dwellings was charged at separate rates for lighting and for power until May, 1925. Lighting was charged at a flat rate per unit, or, at the customer's option, at the "maximum demand" rate, which is ½d. per unit dearer than the flat rate, for the first hour's use per day, and at a lower rate per unit thereafter.

In May, 1925, a "single meter" system of charges was introduced, by which a certain rate is charged for primary units (either lighting or power) up to 2½ units per quarter per 100 square feet enclosed by the outer walls of the residence; and a much lower rate for secondary units in excess of this limit. The rate for secondary units is lower still where an electric range has been installed for cooking. Consumers at the date when the single meter rate was introduced were allowed the option of having their accounts charged as formerly at separate rates for power and lighting or of changing to the new system.

The rates charged for electricity supplied by the City of Sydney electricity undertaking in the metropolitan district since January, 1911, are shown below:—

Turr	524.—Electricity—Prices	in	Sydney_Rates	1911	to	1940
LABLE	524.—-inectricity—i rices	111	by uney—mates,	LULL	ιO	1040.

	ъ		Lighting.				eter—Pov Lighting.	er and
Date.	Power— Flat Rate, per unit.	Flat Rate, per unit,	_	nd Kate.	Date.	Primary Units. Per unit.	per	COOKING
1911 1921, July 1923, April*	d. 1·5 2 1·7	d. 4·5 5 4·75	d. 5 5.5 5.25	ary unit. d. 2 2·5 2·25	1925, May 1933, July 1934, May 1935, Sept.*	d. 5 5 5 5	d. 1.25 1.25 1.1	d 1 1 0 7

^{*} Current February, 1940.

REGULATION OF PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

State Price-fixing Authority.

In December, 1938, the powers of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales (see page 658) were extended to enable it to investigate the prices of certain commodities, viz., articles of food (except eggs, milk and butter, for which marketing plans are already in operation as described elsewhere in this volume); clothing and apparel; building materials; and articles which enter into the composition or preparation of any of these commodities. Authority was granted also for investigations into rents of dwelling-houses and shops.

The first inquiries referred to the Industrial Commission were (1) the rents of dwelling-houses under £3 per week in the metropolitan area and Newcastle and Wollongong, and (2) the prices of (a) bricks; (b) slates and tiles, and (c) timber. Following a report on the price of bricks in the metropolitan area, the Commission was further authorised by an Act passed in June, 1939, to fix maximum prices of the commodities where,

by reason of monopolistic control or agreement, prices are excessive and it is desirable in the interests of the public that prices should be fixed. The Commission was directed to fix prices of bricks immediately.

For the purpose of investigating and fixing prices, the Industrial Commission may be constituted by a single member, and appeal lies to the Commission of three other members, as arranged by the President.

The Commission's report on rents is summarised later in this chapter.

Prices of Bricks.

A summary of the report of the Industrial Commission upon the price of bricks (issued in April, 1939) was published on page 942 of the Official Year Book for 1937-38.

On 9th June, 1939, the Commission issued an order reducing the price of common bricks from 68s. to 58s. 6d. per 1,000 and the price of face bricks from 118s. to 94s. per 1,000, at brickyards within 30 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney. The price of "callows and clinkers" was fixed at 53s. 6d. per 1,000.

The brick manufacturers appealed against this order to the Full Bench of the Industrial Commission. On 1st October, 1939, the Commission announced its decision that the proper maximum selling prices should be 57s. per 1,000 for common bricks, 96s. 6d. per 1,000 for face bricks and 52s. for "callows and clinkers"; also that the prices should be subject to adjustment according to variations in the basic wage for Sydney and the price of coal used in the brick industry. In the meantime the war-time price fixing regulations of the Commonwealth had been brought into operation and the Commonwealth Prices Commission issued an order on 7th December, 1939, which fixed the prices of bricks in Sydney on the basis adopted by Industrial Commission.

The following statement shows the prices of common and face bricks in the metropolitan district from August, 1928 to December, 1939, viz., the prices up to November, 1938 inclusive, as fixed by the brick manufacturers and later prices according to the decisions of the Industrial Commission and the Commonwealth Prices Commission:—

Table 525.—Bricks—Prices in Metropolitan Area, 1928 to 193	TABLE	525	Bricks-	-Prices	in	Metron	olitan	Area.	1928	to	1939
--	-------	-----	---------	---------	----	--------	--------	-------	------	----	------

	Price p	er 1,000			Pr	ice pe	er 1,00	0
Date.	Common Bricks.	Face Bricks.	Date.		Com: Brie		Fac Brie	
1928—August 1929—April 1930—March June 1931 to 1932 1933—June 1934—March— Yards south of Parra matta Road North Sydney and Sutherland	72 0 67 0 57 0 50s. to 57s. 50 0	s. d. 121 0 122 0 117 0 107 0 100s. to 107s. 100 0 88 0 95 0	1934—December 1936—October 1937—June September 1938—November 1939—June October December		s. 50 60 59 65 68 58 57 57	d. 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 3	s. 100 110 109 115 118 94 96 97	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0

War Time Regulation of Prices.

Within a few days of the declaration of war in September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government adopted measures for the control of prices and the prevention of profiteering in Australia. Proclamations were issued by the Minister for Trade and Customs under the Defence (National Security) Regulations on 8th September (and on several occasions later in that month) fixing the prices prevailing at 31st August, 1939 (plus any increased sales tax as from 9th September) as the maximum prices of approximately 60 commodities. At a Conference of Premiers on 9th September it was agreed to set up a joint prices administration operating under Commonwealth law, except where existing State price fixing authorities were required to continue. Subsequent action for regulating prices was taken in terms of the (Commonwealth) National Security Act, 1939, which commenced on 9th September. Control is vested in the Commonwealth Minister for Customs and a Commonwealth Prices Commissioner who is assisted by two advisers. In each State there is a Deputy Prices Commissioner and an honorary advisory committee (nominated by the State Government). The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners were appointed in the latter part of September and regulations as to their powers and duties were issued early in October. These were followed by a comprehensive prices order embodying an "averaging" system whereby prices could be varied in accordance with changes in costs without specific fixation. The order also provided that the basic price (31st August) could be varied by the Commissioner or that specific prices might be fixed for any commodity.

Goods or services are brought within the price fixing authority of the Commissioner when declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs by notice in the Gazette. Prices or the basis of prices of commodities are determined and proclaimed by the Commissioner but may be referred back by the Minister for Customs for reconsideration by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner may conduct investigations, summon and examine witnesses, and obtain returns. He may fix maximum prices at which declared goods may be sold and may fix different maximum prices according to differences in the quality of the foods, quantity sold, terms and conditions of sale, or for different localities, maximum prices on a sliding scale for cash or delivery or relatively to those charged by individual traders on a date or to wages or other costs, or upon other principle or condition; and he may vary orders made by him. It is an offence to refuse to sell a reasonable quantity of a declared commodity at the fixed price, or to speculate or corner the market or restrict the circulation of goods.

The Commissioner is authorised to fix maximum rates and charges for declared services supplied or carried on by a public utility undertaking or industrial or commercial enterprise such as electricity, gas or water supply, transport, sewerage, disposal of refuse, or drainage.

As a general rule, the prices prevailing at 31st August, 1939, are the basis of the price fixing orders issued by the Commissioner. It is provided, however, that "basic" prices prevailing at that date may be adjusted in cases where the profit margin in such prices is found to be inequitable either to trader or consumer. It is recognised that some increases in prices in Australia are inevitable, e.g., those arising from increased prices of imported materials and goods, higher ocean freights etc. on such imports, and from higher prices of local raw materials used in manufacturing. The

system of "averaging" permits importers, wholesalers and manufacturers to vary their prices by averaging the cost of new stocks and old stocks of any commodity and adding a normal profit margin thereto. With the permission of the Commissioner, imported goods due to arrive within three months may be taken into the calculation. The system of averaging applies also where the new stock is acquired at lower cost than the old. In the retail trade the averaging system is not generally applicable. The maximum price which may be charged is the cost to the retailer plus normal gross profit. Special provisions are made in respect of proprietary goods, consignment goods and raw materials such as coal, metals, hides, leather, timber, etc., where the principles adopted have been either a formula or specific determination of basic prices at intervals.

The Commissioner exercises his authority to fix prices of particular commodities or prices in defined areas when circumstances render this course advisable, but the necessity for determining specific prices has been obviated to a large extent by the promulgation of these general rules.

A list of the goods and services declared up to 26th January, 1940, is shown below. The system of averaging has been applied to all the goods except those indicated by notes at the foot of the list—

Commodities Subject to Wartime Prices Regulation, 26th Jan., 1940.

```
Building Materials, n.e.i.—continued.
Asbestos, crude.
                                             Iron and Steel Sheet—
                                                 Black.
Baking powder.
                                                 Galvanised flat.
Bicarbonate of soda.
                                                 Galvanised corrugated.
Bicycles.
                                             Latex.
Bicycle parts and accessories.
                                             Lime.
Biscuits.
                                             Paints, varnishes and enamels.
                                             Paper hangings.
Bitumen.
                                             Plaster of paris.
Bitumen, cutback.
                                             Plywood.*
Bituminous emulsions.
                                             Sanitary articles of earthen-
Bread.*
                                                 ware.
Brooms and brushes.
                                             Structural beams.*
Building materials, n.e.i.:-
                                             Structural troughing*.
    Bricks.*
                                             Tiles.
    Builders' hardware, viz.:-
                                             Wall and ceiling boards.
         Brackets.
                                             Window frames—
         Door closers.
                                                 Metal.
         Door handles.
                                                 Other.*
         Door knobs.
                                        Butter.*
         Door springs.
                                         Camphor,
         Fanlight openers.
                                         Candles.
        Fasteners—cupboard, door
                                         Cement, Portland.*
             and window.
                                         Citric acid.
         Finger plates.
         Hooks-hat and coat.
                                         Coal.*
         Latches.
                                         Cocoa.
         Locks.
                                         Coffee.
         Sash fittings.
                                         Coke.*
         Screw hooks.
                                         Cornflour.
    Doors,
```

Commodities Subject to Wartime Prices Regulation—continued. Furniture and furnishings-Cotton wool, medicated or other-Blind rollers.† wise. Glycerine. Cream of tartar. Cream separators. Golf balls.* Grain and Pulse, prepared or pro-Dates. cessed-Dental equipment, parts and acces-Breakfast foods. sories. Oatmeal. Dental supplies. Wheatmeal. Diamonds, industrial.* Hides and Skins (unless for ex-Drugs and Chemicals, viz.:port)--Ammonium bromide. Cattle.* Bismuth carbonate. Calf.* Borax. Yearling.* Borax glass. Sheep Pelts.* Lead acetate. Hosiery, full fashioned. Lead nitrate. Infants and invalids' foods. Magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts). Jams and fruit jellies. Methyl salicylate. Jute and hessian manufactures-Phenazone. Bags and sacks.‡ Potassium bromide. Piece goods. Potassium bichromate. Woolpacks.* Potassium citrate. Potassium iodide. Leather--Sodium bichromate. Dressed from hides.** Sodium bromide. From sheepskins.* Sodium iodide. Kid. Sole.* Sodium salicylate. Splits.* Dyes and dry colours. Upper, from calfskins, hides Electrical appliancesand yearlings.* Cable and wire (covered).* Matches. Storage batteries and parts Meat, canned and extract of. thereof.* Mercury. Engineers' Supplies-Metal powders, bronze.** Gate valves.* Metals-Steam unions of gun metal Aluminium. and bronze.* Aluminium, scrap.* Fertilisers. Brass, scrap.* Fish in tins. Bronze, scrap.* Copper-bars, blocks, ingots, Fish paste. pig and scrap.* Flexible shafting and casing for Gunmetal scrap.* Lead, pig and scrap.* Flour-Tin ingots.* Plain.* Zinc—bar, blocks, ingots, Self-raising. scrap.* Milk and cream-condensed, con-Fruits— Canned.* centrated and powdered (in-Dried.* cluding powdered skim milk).

Commodities Subject to Wartime Prices Regulation -continued. Refrigerators and parts*-Needles for-Electrical. Knitting machines. Gas. Sewing machines. Resins and gums-shellac. Oils-Rice.* Castor. Rubber belting. Crude petroleum. Rubber, crude. Fuel oil. Rubber footwear. Kerosene. Rubber hose. Linseed. Rubber matting. Mineral lubricating. Rubber tyres and tubes. Olive. Sago. Paraffin (medicinal). Salt. Petrol. Sausage casings. Packing cases—wooden. Sewing machines and parts. Paper-Skewers, butchers'. Absorbent (copying). Soaps, household. Blotting. Stationary and paper manufac-Boards. tures-Carbon and stencil. Envelopes. Cartridge. Paper bags. Writing paper. Electrical insulating: Felt. Sugar.* Filter. Surgical dressings-Fruit wrapping. Bandages, Gummed. Gauze. Lint. Newsprinting. Parchment. Tapioca. Printing. Tartaric acid. Sensitized. Tea. Tennis balls.* Surface coated. Timber*— Tissue. Transparent cellulose. Dressed and undressed including shooks. Wrapping. Writing and typewriting. Logs not sawn. Tinplate. Other. Tractors. Piece Goods-Twine, reaper and binder. Cotton. Vegetables, dried and canned. Silk. Whitelead. Artificial silk. Wirenetting. Plate and sheet metal— Aluminium. Wooden handles for tools and Tinplate. implements!— Services Subject to Wartime Regulation.

Transport by sea between Australian ports—fares and freights.

* Averaging principle not applied as at 26th January, 1940. † Averaging principle applied if imported.

‡ Averaging principle applied if made in Australia.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The average wholesale prices of various commodities in each year from 1901 to 1920 are published in the "New South Wales Statistical Register" for 1919-20, and those for the years 1921 to 1930 in the issue for 1929-30. The monthly averages from January, 1919, are shown in the annual issues from 1919-20.

Index numbers of the wholesale prices in Sydney have been compiled from the prices of 100 commodities, arranged in eight groups, weighted according to the average annual consumption in New South Wales during the three years 1911-1913. The composition of this wholesale price index was explained in the 1919 and 1920 issues of the Year Book. The only important change made was in January, 1930, when local prices of wool and cotton were substituted for the English prices used prior to that date.

The index numbers for each year from 1901 to 1921 are published in the 1921 issue of the Year Book. The prices in the year 1911 have been used as a base, and called 1,000. The indexes are not comparable between groups, except to illustrate the relative change.

TD 1	200	77711	1 D '	Y 1	AT 1	(0 1)	- 00-	1 1000	
TABLE	ozo	– w notes	aie Frie	e maex	Numbers	(Sydney)	- T80T	to 1939	

Year.	I. Agricultural Produce.	II. Groceries	III. Wool Cotton, Leather, Jute.	IV. Metals and Coal.	V. Building Materials	VI. Meat.	VII. Dairy Produce.	VIII. Chemi- cals.	All Commodi ties.
1901	834	949	737	1001		1000	000	075	
1911	1000	1000	1000	1001 1000	1000	$\frac{1222}{1000}$	963	977 1000	904 1000
1913	1069	1033	1043	1039	1107	1379	1093	1003	1092
1920	2430	1914	3079	2602	2415	3113	2236	2301	2503
1921	1750	1941	1471	2511	2259	1921	2020	1863	1956
1926	1892	1683	1652	2161	1893	1802	17.60	1447	1834
1929	1707	1661	1656	2164	1953	2391	1842	1457	1863.
1930	1428	1664	1384	2046	1941	2230	1571	1472	1705
1931	1061	1758	1326	2038	1959	1538	1386	1633	1551
1932	1137	1752	1235	2034	1943	1371	1295	1636	1525
1933	1122	1659	1339	1995	1854	1518	1172	1585	1507
1934	1144	1678	1393	1933	1712	1599	1245	1458	1504
1935	1279	1677	1328	1920	1663	1609	1292	1374	1527
1936	1299	1670	1470	1901	1707	1679	1316	1346	1562
1937	1487	1671	1623	1985	1902	1754	1404	1358	1677
1938	1523	1682	1302	2002	1922	2024	1488	1391	1679
1939	1351	1711	1398	2001	1902	1867	1476	1428	1643

* Weighted-average.

The general index number of wholesale prices fell in each of the years 1929 to 1934, the aggregate decline over the period being 19 per cent. The index rose slightly in 1935 and 1936, and at a faster rate in 1937. The upward movement ceased in 1938 and the index number for the year was at the same level as in 1937. In the following year it declined by 2.2 per cent.

In comparison with 1929, the general index in 1939 was lower by 11.8 per cent.; the index numbers of following groups were lower, viz., agricultural and dairy produce about 20 per cent., meat 22 per cent., textiles 15.6 per cent. building materials 2.6 per cent. and chemicals 2 per cent. Groceries were dearer by 3 per cent. and metals and coal by 8 per cent.

The movement in wholesale prices, month by month, since January, 1938, may be gauged from the following table, the base being the year 1911 as in the preceding table:—

TABLE	527.—Wholesale	Price	Index	Numbers	(Sydney)	Monthly.

	I.	II.	III Wool,	IV.	v.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	All
Month.	Agricul tural Produce	Groceries	Cotton,	Metals and Coal,	Buildin g Materials	Meat.	Dairy Produce.	Chemi- cals.	Commodi- ties.
1938.							1		
January .	. 1471	1675	1400	1981	1959	1893	1451	1378	1666
February .	1459	1675	1341	1981	1928	1919	1466	1378	1655
March .	1429	1678	1315	2030	1928	1836	1481	1378	1646
April .	1549	1677	1298	2031	1934	1913	1516	1384	1680
May .	1654	1677	1305	2605	1933	1807	15, 8	1384	1689
June .	1617	1677	1276	1993	1933	2142	1545	1384	1711
July .	1759	1680	1292	2011	1906	2295	1496	1394	1755
August .	1650	1680	1288	2009	1904	2407	1483	1394	1740
	1451	1676	1264	1992	1904	2320	1472	1395	1681
	1472	1695	1285	1997	1908	1998	1459	1404	1660
November .	1321	1695	1291	1995	1910	1944	1480	1404	1625
December .	1444	1695	1268	1995	1918	1819	1494	1414	1639
1939.									
	1495		1268	1979	1918	1919	1519	1414	1660
	1539	1698	1279	1979	1919	1879	1562	1414	1672
March .	1548	1704	1276	1983	1919	2080	1488	1414	1686
April .	1443	1702	1262	1980	1919	.1946	1520	1414	1652
May	1292	1703	1254	1978	1920	1830	1526	1414	1607
June .	1255	1703	1281	1980	1891	1774	1514	1414	1594
July	1266	1703	1299	1978	1884	1792	1443	1414	1593
August .	1276	1708	1302	1980	1884	1751	1469	1414	1589
September .	1353	1709	1467	2005	1886	1816	1403	1437	1646
October .	1327	1734	1636	2)42	1876	1811	1424	1463	1668
November	1143	1738	1666	2042	1885	1888	1440	1463	1644
December .	1248	1739	1786	2089	1922	1912	1467	1463	1700

Between August and December, 1939, the index number rose by 7 per cent. The rise was greatest in the textile group, where it amounted to 37 per cent. In meat the increase was 9 per cent., metals 5½ per cent., dairy produce 4 per cent., chemicals 3½ per cent., groceries and building materials 2 per cent. In agricultural produce there was a decline of 2 per cent., due mainly to a steep fall in the price of potatoes, which had been very dear.

The following table shows the marked fluctuations in wholesale prices of the principal rural products in contrast with the relative stability of prices of the non-rural items included in the index:—

TABLE 528.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers (Sydney) Rural and Non-Rural Commodities, 1911 to 1939.

						,		
	•	Year.			Wheat.	Wool,	Butter (Local Sales).	Non-rural Commodities
1911				•••	1000	1000	1000	1000
1926			•••		1762	1976	1868	1823
1927		•••			1545	2106	2061	1851
1928	•••				1460	2176	1868	1866
1929	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	1395	1624	2041	1836
1930	•••	•••	•••		1100	1094	1725	1778
1931		•••	•••		695	1047	1543	1804
1932		•••		•••	876	965	1400	1774
1933		•••	• • • •		821	1271	1236	1716
1934	•••	•••	•••	•••	769	1471	1330	1666
1935					917	1282	1415	1651
1936					1198	1682	1415	1650
1937	•••	• • • •	•••		1476	1929	1462	1731
1938	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	1009	1294	1566	1725
1939	•••		•••	•••	733	1346	1604	1751
1000	• • •	***	• • •	• • • •	100	1940	1 100#	TOT .

The price of wool to which the index numbers relate is the average at auction sales in Sydney where the great bulk of the wool is sold for export oversea. Therefore the price depends upon conditions of world markets except in so far as it is affected by premium on exchange. Similar factors influence the price of wheat. Subsidies paid to the wheat farmers by the Government in the five seasons 1931-32 to 1935-36 and in 1938-39 are not included in the price of wheat on which the index is based. The index numbers for wool and wheat in 1937 were the highest since 1928 and they declined by about 32 per cent. in 1938.

The price of wool remained low until September, 1939, when the clip was acquired by the British Government. The index numbers for the last four months of the year 1939 are based on the agreed price without allowance for any part of the profits on resale which may accrue to the wool growers. The price of wheat trended downwards until the closing months of 1939 and the index number for the year was the lowest since 1931.

The index number for butter refers to the supply for local consumption, which is dearer than butter for export. The index number for non-rural commodities fell slowly between 1931 and 1936, but in 1937 and 1938 it was higher by 5 per cent. This index number is based on the prices of the 74 non-rural commodities included in the general index number, no highly manufactured commodities being taken into consideration.

The average wholesale prices of thirty commodities, which are representative of the various groups covered by the index numbers, are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the mean of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

T	7771 - 1 - 1	m '	70.1	4044	4000	
Table 529	Wholesale	Prices	(Sydney)	1911	to 1939	

		1	1 (50)	111037 10	1		
Commodity.	1911.	1821.	1929.	1931.	1932,	1938.	1939.
	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	в. đ.
Wheat, milling husl		8 7.9	4 10 6	2 5.2	3 0.9	3 6 4	2 68
Flour to		386 7	239 11	191 5*	197 C*	185 4	247 0*
Chaff, wheaten ,	91 A	128 9	137 2	78 2	78 9	134 3	82 0
Hay, oaten	0.1 5	151 11	150 4	118 11	124 G	196 2	154 1
Potatoes (local) ,	111 6	119 0	133 6	130 8	120 0	183 10	277 4
Sugar	197 6	980 0	746 8	746 8	746 8	664 0	664 0
Tobacco, dark plug Il		8 2	8 4	10 9	11 0	11 7	12 1
Tea	1 1.6	$\tilde{2}$ $\bar{1}$	2 2	2 4	2 1	2 1	2 2
Боар 40 11		28 9	24 0	22 11	22 Õ	21 11	22 1
Jam., 18.		13 0	11 6	10 9	11 7	10 0	10 5
Kerosere 81 ga		20 8	13 4	13 0	13 2	13 0	13 0
Wool, greasy ll		1 0.5+	1 1.8	0 8.9	6 8.2	0 11:0	0 11.4
Leather, sole	1 1.7	1 11	1 9	1 7	1 8	2 1	2 0
Woolpacks eac		3 9	3 10	4 2	3 8	2 10	3 11
Iron-Pig, local to		182 6	120 0	115 0	96 8	85 0	85 0
Plate, girder ,	999 4	696 8	390 0	410 2	434 7	417 1	421 3
Corrugated, galv.	9.46 0	979 2	517 6	609 7	571 7	623 4	570 0
Copper, sheet Il		2 2	1 9	1 9.5	1 10.3	2 1.3	
Hardwood, local (3 x 2)			} ~ "	00			
100 lin. f	. 86	18 0	16 4	16 0	15 1	14 0	13 9
Pine-Local (43 x 1) 100 sup, f		62 0	61 0	61 8	58 4	GO 9	61 6
N 7 (11 v 1)	22 2	62 0	41 0	42 8	43 6	44 0	44 0
Ouggan (9 x 2)	15 7	47 Ï	29 4	36 0	37 8	38 10	37 5
Bricks 1,00		68 0	71 7	57 0	57 0	65 4	62 7
Beef-Fores Il		0 2.2	0 4.3	0 2.4	0 2.4	0 3.4	0 8.2
TTI A.	0 0.7	0 5 6	0 69	0 5.0	0 4.3	0 5.9	
Mintton	0 9	0 4.2	0 4.4	0 2.0	0 2.3	0 3.8	
Lamb	0 9.7	0 6.8	0 6.4	0 4.6	0 3.9	0 6.2	
Dutton	0 10:6		1 10	1 4	1 3	1 4.6	
Eggs, new laid doz		2 4	1 10	1 4	1 3	1 6.5	
Cream of tartar Il		2 0	1 4	2 0	1 10	1 8	1 8.5
							- 5,

*Including tax. + Weighted average (season ended June).

The prices of wheat, chaff and hay were much lower in 1939 than in the preceding year, but potatoes were unusually dear owing to scarcity of supplies, and an excise tax was added to the price of flour. Woolpacks also were very much dearer than in recent years. Other commodities with a lower average price in 1939 were galvanised iron, copper, oregon timber, bricks, meat and eggs.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices-Comparison with Other Countries.

The following statement shows the index numbers of wholesale prices in various parts of the British Empire and in the United States of America with 1929 as base:—

Table 530.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers.—International Comparison.

Year,	New South Wales. (Sydney). [Bureau of Statistics.]	Victoria. (Melbourne), [Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.]	New Zealand. [Census and Statistics Office.]	Canada. [Dominion Bureau of Statistics.]	United Kingdom, [Board of .Trade.]	United States of America, Bureau of Labour.]
Number of Commodities.	100	. 92	180	238	150	550
1529	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	92	89	97	91	88	91
1931	83	79	91	75	77	77
1932	82	78	89	70	75	68
1933	81	78	91	70	75	69
1934	81	82	92	75	77	79
1935	82	82	95	75	78	84 .
1936	84	63	96	78	83	85
1937	9.0	.92	103	88	95	91
1938	90	92	105	82	89	82
1939	1 88	92	108	79	90	81

The index numbers show the trend of wholesale prices in each of the countries specified but they are not comparable one country with another.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in this chapter, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following statement shows annual averages of the principal food commodities. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices during each year.

Table 531.—Retail Prices of Food—Sydney, 1901 to 1939.

Com	modity.		1901.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1931,	1932.	1938.	1939.
Flour Tea Sugar Rice Oatmeal Potatoes Kerusene Milk Butter Cheese	: ::	2 lb, loaf 2lb lb lb rlb gal quart lb ga doz lb y	0 1.8 1 3.0 0 2.3 0 2.5 0 2.3 0 5.7 0 10.1 0 4.0 1 0.2 0 7.5 1 3.0	s. d. 0 3:5 0 2:6 1 3:5 0 2:7 0 2:7 0 2:5 0 6:1 0 11:1 1 1:7 0 8:7 1 3:5 0 10:5 0 3:8 0 7:0 0 3:0 0 3:	s. d. 0 6:2 0 5:9 1 10:7 0 4:9 0 4:9 0 7:3 2 10:9 2 8:1 1 3:9 2 6:5 1 10:9 0 8:1 0 6:7 1 2:0 0 8:1 0 6:7 1 3:4 1 3:4	8. d., 0 5-7 0 4-2 2 2-1 0 4-6 6 0 3-7 0 4-1 1 1 1-3 0 9-0 7 1 4-2 2 1-1 1 7-7 0 11-3 0 8-6 1 4-0 0 9-8 0 11-0 0 9-8 1 2-6 1 3-2 1-1 3-2 1-1 1 3-6 1 3-2 1-1 1 3-6 1 3-2 1-1 1 3-6 1 3-2 1-1 1 3-6 1 3-2 1-1 1 3-2 1	s. d. 0 5 4 6 2 8 7 0 4 8 5 0 3 1 1 9 4 1 7 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 1 7 9 0 7 8 2 0 7 6 0 7 7 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s. d. 30 53 6 30 376 2 224 6 6 475 6 375 6 375 6 374 1 772 1 574 1 1 672 1 1 574 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s	8, d, 0 6.0 0 4.9 2 3.3 0 8.4 0 8.4 1 7.6 0 7.1 1 7.6 1 7.0 1 4.3 0 10.4 0 7.8 1 2.9 0 8.2 0 8.2 0 8.2 0 8.9 0 8.9 0 8.9 0 1 1.1 1 1.1

^{*} Rashers in 1932, and later years.

In 1939 the average prices of bread and flour were dearer than in the previous year owing to the imposition of an excise tax on flour in December, 1938. Potatoes, which were unusually dear in 1938, rose further by more than 50 per cent. Meat and eggs were cheaper, but nearly all other items of food and groceries increased in price during 1939.

A statement of the average prices of the principal food commodities in Sydney in each month of the years 1938 and 1939 is shown below. Fresh milk is not included in the table, as the price was steady at an average of 7.1d. per quart.

Table 532.—Retail Prices of Food—Sydney—Monthly.

						١	,	Beef Ribs	Mut	ton.
Month.	Bread	Flour	Теа	Sugar	Potatoes	Butter	Eggs	(incl. bone)	Leg	Loin Chops
<u> </u>	2-lb. loaf.*	2 lb.	lb.	lb.	7 lb.	lb.	doz.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1938.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.
January	5.6	4.4	2 2.4	4.0	0 7.4	1 6.0	1 8.2	7.7	7.4	9.1
February	5.6	4.4	2 2.4	4.0	0 8.3	1 6.0	1 9.3	7.8	7.4	9.2
March	5.6	$4\cdot 2$	2 2.4	4.0	0 7.9	1 6.0	2 0.0	7.6	$7 \cdot 2$	9.0
April	5.6	4.1	2 2.4	4.0	0 9.4	1 6.0	2 2.9	7.6	7.3	9.0
May	5.5	4.0	2 2.4	4.0	0 11.3	1 6.0	2 2.9	7.6	7.3	9.0
June	5.5	4.0	2 2.4	4.0	1 0.3	1 7.0	2 2.9	8.0	7.7	10.0
July	5.3	3.8	2 2.4	4.0	1 0.3	1 7.0	1 9 0	8.4	8.4	10.8
August	5.3	3.8	2 2.4	4.0	1 0.4	1 7.0	1 7.2	8.6	8·4 8·3	10·5
September	5.2	3.6	2 2.4	4.0	1 0.3	$\left egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 7 \cdot 0 \ 1 & 7 \cdot 0 \end{array} \right $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8·5 8·2	8·3 7·8	9.8
October	5·3 5·2	3.7 3.7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4·0 4·0	1 0·4 1 0·4	$egin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \cdot 0 \ 1 & 7 \cdot 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1 4.8	8.2	7.6	9.4
November	6.0	5.0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{4.0}{4.0}$	1 0.4	1 7.0	1 5.6	7.7	7.6	$9.\overline{2}$
December	6.0	5.0	2 2.0	4.0	1 0.8	1 70	1 5.0	''	7.0	9.2
1939.										
January	-6.0	5.0	2 2.6	4.0	1 4.5	1 7.0	1 7.5	7.9	7.4	9.2
February	6.0	5.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.0	19.4	1 7.0	2 1 4	7.8	7.4	$9.\tilde{1}$
March	6.0	4.9	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 \cdot 6}$	4.0	1 5.6	1 7.0	1 6.6	7.9	7.4	9.2
April	6.0	4.9	2 2.6	4.0	1 4.1	1 7.0	1.10.6	38⋅0	7.2	7:9
May	6.0	4.9	2 2.5	4.0	1 1.8	1 7.0	1 11.8	7.6	7.1	8.2
June	6.0	4.9	$2 \ 2.5$	4.0	1 3.2	1 7.0	$1 \ 11.9$	7.8	$7 \cdot 2$	8.4
July	6.0	4.9	2 2.6	4.0	1 5.6	1 7.0	1 6.0	7.7	$7 \cdot 2$	8.8
August	6.0	4.9	2 2.6	4.0	1 8.3	1 7.0	1 3.0	7.4	7.1	8.6
September	6.0	4.9	2 2.6	4.0	1 8.8	1 7.0	1 2.8	7.6	7.1	8.8
October	6.0	4.9	2 5.6	4.0	1 10.7	1 7.0	1 2.8	7.7	$7 \cdot 2$	8.8
November	6.0	4.9	2 5.6	4.0	1 7.2	1 7.0	1 .2.8	7.8	7.2	9.0
December	6.0	4.9	$2 \ 5.6$	4.0	1 0.4	1 7.0	1 4.8	-8.0	7.4	9.9

^{*} Delivered.

Retail Prices of Food-Comparison with other Countries.

The following statement shows the increases as compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices of the principal articles of food in other countries. The figures for the oversea countries have been taken from the British

Ministry of Labour Gazette and other official sources; those relating to Sweden include fuel and lighting. The particulars for the Australian States relate to the capital cities.

Table 533.—Retail Prices of Food, Increase in Various Countries since 1914.

G tu .		Percentage Increases in Retail Food Prices as compared with July, 1914.										
Country.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1985.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	July. 1939.				
New South Wales	32	25	26	30	29	34	43	44				
Victoria	23	15	20	28	31	36	45	51				
Queensland	24	18	23	28	31	38	43	44				
South Australia .	10	4	7	13	16	18	24	27				
Western Australia	. 7	1	7	10	18	19	20	26				
Tasmania	16	12	16	17	20	27	28	35				
Australia	23	16	20	26	27	32	39	42				
New Zealand	8	4	11	18	25	36	41	49				
South Africa	. 6*	2*	3	2	1	2	7	6				
United States	8	13	17	27	33	36	29	27				
Canada	. 8*	5*	1	3	9	17	17	10				
United Kingdom	. 25	18	22	26	29	40	46	39				
O	16	14	20	23	24	25	24	25				
Cara dan	28	23	25	32	35	41	45	49				
Norway	34	32	33	40	45	61	68	66				
Fanna (Dania)	449	408	391	325	362	500	588	661				

^{*}Percentage decrease.

The index numbers shown above may not be used for exact comparisons between the various countries owing to differences in the scope of the data, and in methods of compilation.

House Rents.

Information relating to housing in New South Wales is contained in the chapter, Social Condition of this Year Book. Approximately 47 per cent. of the private dwellings in New South Wales were occupied by tenants at the date of the Census 1933. The proportion in the metropolis was nearly 58 per cent.

When the census was taken in June, 1933, the private dwellings occupied by tenants in New South Wales numbered 270,740, and the average weekly rental (unfurnished) was 18s. 10d. viz., private houses 18s. 1d. and flats and tenements 23s. 9d. The number in the metropolitan area was 160,260, and the average rentals 21s. 11d.—private houses 21s. 1d., flats and tenements 25s. 4d. Further details regarding rents in the metropolitan and country districts at the Census date were published in the 1933-34 issue of this Year Book.

Average Rents of Dwellings, Sydney.

A comparative statement of average weekly rents in Sydney from 1865 to 1920 is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, 1919-20, and for later years to 1936 in the Statistical Register, 1935-36. The average rentals of wooden and brick houses containing four and five rooms in each of the last ten years are shown below. The averages have been computed from returns supplied by house agents in relation to brick and wooden

houses of an average standard—those with special advantages or disadvantages being excluded. The figures for each year represent the mean of the averages for the four quarters.

		37			Four I	Rooms.	Five F	looms.	Weighted
		Year.			Wooden.	Brick.	Wooden.	Brick.	Average, 4 & 5 rooms.
	_			Ī	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929		•••	• • •	•••	$20 \ 0$	22 8	24 7	29 3	25 7
1930		•••	•••	• • • •	20 0	23 9	26 1	29 10	26 4
1931	•••				18 3	20 7	21 8	25 3	22 7
1932			•••	• • •	16 2	18 0	18 6	21 11	19 8
1933		•••			15 8	17 6	18 4	21 1	19 0
1934	•••		•••		15 4	17 9	19 6	20 11	19 1
1935			•••		15 3	18 2	19 2	21 10	19 7
1936 ((*)	•••		\	15 10	19 3	19 6	22 5	20 4
1937	• • • •				17 0	21 0	19 7	24 0	21 8
1938			•••		18 3	21 11	20 5	24 9	22 6
1939					19 1	22 7	21 2	25 5	23 3
	-Marc	h quar	ter		18 10	22 5	21 0	25 3	23 1
		quarte			19 0	22 7	21 2	25 4	23 2

Table 534.—Rents of Dwellings, Sydney, 1929 to 1939.

22 Note.-Kitchen is included as a room. (*) Basis amended slightly.

22

21

25

23

23

19

19 3

Sept. quarter ...

The general level of rents of four- and five-roomed houses in Sydney, which had been trending slowly upwards, commenced to decline in the latter part of 1930, and the average per week fell by 3s. 10d. in 1931. There was a further reduction of 3s. 7d. after the enactment of the Reduction of Rents Act, 1931. In 1934 rents began to rise slowly, and the average in 1939 was slightly higher than in 1931, but 3s. 1d. below the average in 1930.

Regulation of Rents.

Leases of dwellings in New South Wales are subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, and its amendments. The right to eject tenants from dwellings leased at rents not exceeding £3 a week is subject to orders of a competent court. The court may postpone eviction if the occupiers are in impoverished circumstances owing to inability to obtain employment, and postponement may be made subject to a condition that the occupier pay to the owner such sum in such instalments and at such times as the court orders. An order for postponement may not be granted if it would cause the owner to suffer undue hardship, nor if the occupier or other person residing in the dwelling has been guilty of acts of waste depreciating its value. The period of postponement is limited to four months.

In October, 1931, a general reduction of 22½ per cent. in rents was prescribed by law as part of a plan to combat the depression then prevalent in Australia. The period of this proportionate reduction has been extended from time to time in New South Wales, and is to continue until 31st December, 1941, but only in respect of rents of premises under a lease which was made prior to 30th June, 1930, and still subsists—subject to certain provisions for the determination of the rent by a competent court in terms of the Landlord and Tenant Act.

Inquiry into Rents by Industrial Commission of New South Wales.

Increases during the years 1937 and 1938 in the rents of dwellings under £3 per week in the metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Wollongong were investigated by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales in February, 1939.

For the purposes of the inquiry the Commission collected from agents data as to the rents of 44,718 dwellings in the metropolitan area, 2,558 in Newcastle and 202 in the Wollongong-Port Kembla district. A classification of these houses in three rental groups is shown below:—

TABLE	535	Rents-	of	Dwellings	investigated	bν	Industrial	Commission.

Rent per Week (as at 31	ist Decer	nber, 19	38).	Metropolitan	Newcastle.	Wollongong.
Less than 22s. 6d. 22s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. Over 32s. 6d		•••		18,557 20,031 6,130	1,639 825 94	79 91 32
Total		,		44,718	2,558	202

The Commission found that there had been no change during 1937 and 1938 in rentals of 22,005, or 49 per cent., of the dwellings in the metropolitan area for which reports had been received, and of 1,383 dwellings, or 54 per cent., in Newcastle. The proportion of rentals under 22s. 6d. per week which remained unchanged was 54 per cent. in the metropolitan district and 59 per cent. in Newcastle. The extent of the increases in the rents per week is indicated below:—

Table 536.—Rents of Dwellings Investigated by Industrial Commission—Changes during 1937 and 1938.

	Dontale			Rental	Rentals Increased by—				m-4-1
District.	Rentals Un- changed	Rentals Reduced.	Less than 2s: 6d.	2s. 6d.	28. 9d, to 58.	5s. 3d, to 7s. 6d:	Over 7s. 6d.	Total In- creases.	Total Rentals Reported.
Metropolitan Newcastle Wollongong	22,005 1,383 74	248 16 	5,152 191 14	8,410 442 31	6,712 378 51	1,550 96 23	641 52 9	22,465 1,159 128	2,558

The Commission reported that rents in the metropolitan area which were at a high level in 1929 had fallen below true rental values during the depression and remained low during the years 1931 to 1934, and that the cessation of building operations during this period accentuated a shortage of houses which had existed for many years. The Commission found that the shortage was not being remedied, and the high cost of building and an excessive unimproved capital value of land suitable for dwellings operate against the provision of an adequate number of houses.

As economic conditions improved rents began to increase towards the end of 1935, and by the end of 1938 most rents, particularly those which had been increased during the years 1937 and 1938, were as high as they should have been, though substantially lower than in the predepression years. The increases were due partly to recovery from the abnormally low level of the depression period, partly to additional rental value following improvement and renovation, and partly to the operation of the law of supply and demand. The Commission stated that the great majority of landlords are content to let their houses at a reasonable rental to a reliable tenant, but a small proportion of them have taken advantage of the shortage of houses to raise rents to excessive figures. Moreover, some of the houses let to tenants are in a poor state of repair.

The Commission suggested that a tribunal be constituted for the determination of rents on the basis of the true value of the buildings.

In Newcastle the trend of rents in the last ten years was similar to the movement in the metropolitan area, but the recovery from the depression period commenced earlier, and the general level of rents has remained steady since 1938. Notwithstanding brisk activity in building, there is a great shortage of dwellings in Newcastle, particularly houses at a rental under 25s. a week. Nevertheless, most of the landlords are satisfied with existing rents and do not seek to take advantage of the shortage and exploit tenants.

In the Wollongong-Port Kembla district, where the establishment of new industrial enterprises has led to a rapid influx of population, the Commission found a serious shortage of houses and rentals at a high level. It was recommended that action be taken to prevent further increases in rents and to effect a reduction of those which are excessive.

Fair Rents Act, 1939.

The Commission's report was completed in August, 1939, and after the outbreak of war in September a Fair Rents Act was passed to empower the courts of petty sessions to determine the fair rents of dwellings, including flats, let at a rent not exceeding £3 10s. per week, and shops or buildings used partly as dwellings and partly as shops let at a rent not exceeding £6 per week. Rents of such dwellings which were subject to lease between 31st May and 31st August, 1939, may not be increased above the rent at the latter date until the fair rent has been determined by a court. The Act does not apply to premises licensed under the Liquor Act, registered clubs, houses ordinarily leased for summer residences, dwellings occupied with more than half an acre of land, nor buildings erected on land used substantially for agricultural purposes.

The fair rent is determined upon the unimproved capital value of the property at a rate of 1½ per cent. above the "prescribed rate" (which is 5½ per cent.), plus the following annual amounts: (a) rates, (b) allowance for repairs and maintenance, (c) insurance, (d) depreciation in value of the buildings (if it diminishes the letting value), and (e) allowance for time when the dwelling or shop may be untenanted. The "prescribed rate" is notified by the Minister of Justice in the Government Gazette at intervals of not less than three months; it is calculated from the records of the Registrar-General relating to mortgages registered during a period of three to twelve months preceding gazettal. The prescribed rate (5½ per cent.) was gazetted on 7th December, 1939.

The determinations of a Fair Rents Court remain in force for a period of twelve months, notwithstanding change of ownership or tenancy.

The Fair Rents Act is to continue in force for the duration of the present war and for twelve months after the declaration of peace.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Retail price index numbers for Sydney and other Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The earliest index relates to the prices of food and groceries and rents of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base. Particulars of this index have been published in earlier issues of the Year Book; it is known as the "All Houses" or "A" series index, and has been practically superseded by the "All Items" or "C" series index.

The latter series originated in the findings of the Royal Commission appointed by the Federal Government in 1919 to inquire into the basic wage. The Commission conducted an investigation into the cost of living

for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under 14 years of age, and having determined a standard of living, ascertained the cost in the capital cities of Australia in November of each year from 1914 to 1920. After the inquiry, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of his investigations regarding retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Commission in order to compile the "All Items" index numbers. The groups of household expenditure covered by the series are food and groceries, rent of four- and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous items, including fuel and light.

The "All Items" retail price index numbers for Sydney as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown below. The index numbers from 1914 to 1922 inclusive are available for the month of November only. In 1923 and later years the index has been compiled for each quarter, and the annual figures in the table represent the mean of the four quarters. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group of household expenditure is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927, taken as 1,000.

TABLE 537.—Retail Price Index Numbers—"All Items"—Sydney, 1914 to 1939.

Period,	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Food, Groceries and Housing Combined.	Clothing.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total, Household Expendi- ture,
1914, November	638	758	680	755	766	712
1016	844	780	825	805	798	816
1010	833	791	818	903	808	836
1017	877	797	848	1009	889	892
1918 ,,	877	832	861	1102	988	938
1919 ,,	1073	866	1000	1237	1059	1065
1920 ,,	1225	980	1138	1323	1209	1193
1921 ,,	964	1000	. 977	1255	1009	1046
1922 ,,	982	1048	1006	1051	1034	1021
1923-27	1012	1111	1047	950	1021	1020
1928	1021	1143	1064	978	1048	1042
1929	1090	1162	1115	983	1046	1073
1930	984	1197	1059	931	1040	1026
1931	876	1026	929	835	1013	922
1932	$\bf 852$	894	867	769	996	867
1933	800	864	822	742	988	832
1934	825	869	840	746	975	842
1935	840	891	858	746	976	852
1936	848	930	878	778	949	866
1937	868	965	904	818	949	889
1938	904	1004	941	833	936	913
1939	936	1035	972	843	940	936
1939 (1st quarter	944	1027	974	835	937	934
(2nd quarter)	930	1033	968	841	939	932
(3rd quarter)	930	1039	970	84.1	639	933
(4th quarter)	940	1040	977	854	943	943

The index number of total household expenditure in Sydney fell by 22½ per cent. between 1929 and 1933. Then it began to rise slowly, and in 1939 it was higher than in any year since 1930. A comparison with the index numbers for 1929 shows that food and clothing were 14 per cent. cheaper in 1939, rent was 11 per cent. lower and the index number for all items was lower by 13 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION.

EMPLOYMENT.

Census Records.

At the Census taken in June, 1933, the bread-winners (including those unemployed, peusioners, and persons of independent means) numbered 1,209,805, and dependants numbered 1,391,042, being respectively 46.5 per cent. and 53.5 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales. The male bread-winners, 912,591, represented 69 per cent. of the male population, and the female bread-winners, 297,214, were 23 per cent. of the females.

A classification of the bread-winners, according to industry, is shown below:—

Table 538.—Breadwinners in N.S.W.—Census, 1933.

Industry,		Number.		Pro	portion of (approxim	Total ate).
Industry,	Males,	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Farming (including mixed and undefined)	81,999	1,740	83,739	6.2	-1	3.2
Grazing	43,049	1,153	44,202	3.3	·1	1.7
Dairy-farming	34,329	2,296	36,625	2.6	•2	1.4
Pig and poultry farming Other	3,867 8,517	365 147	4,232 8,664	•3	.0	•2
Total, Agricultural,	_	! 				
Pastoral, etc	171,761	5,701	177,462	13.0	.4	6.8
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	12.597	56	12,653	-9	.0	.5
Mining and Quarrying Industrial—	34,029	69	34,098	2.6	.0	1.3
Manufacture	152,793	48,756	201,549	11.6	3.8	7.7
Gas, Water, Electricity (Production and Supply)	11,398	343	11.741	.9		.5
Building	46,485	169	46,654	3.5	$\begin{cases} 0.1 \end{cases}$	1.8
Roads, Railways, Earthworks,	40,400	109	40,004	"] "] 10
etc	86,016	166	86,182	6.5	L	3.3
Total, Industrial	296,692	49,434	346,126	22.5	3.9	13.3
Transport and Communication	86,702	4,010	90,712	6.6	.3	3.5
Commerce and Finance	129,965	42,811	172,776	9.9	3.3	6.6
Public Administration and Pro- fessional Entertainment, Sport and Re-	51,249	41,702	92,951	3.9	3.3	3.6
creation	8,115	1,742	9,857	-6	-1	.4
Personal and Domestic Service	20,536	70,458	90,994	1.6	5.5	3.5
No Industry or Industry not stated*	50,939	19,329	70,268	3.8	1.5	2.7
Pensioners	50,003	61,902	111,908	3.8	4.9	4.3
Total, Breadwinners	912,591	297,214	1,209,805	69.2	23.2	46.5
Dependants	405,880	985,162	1,391,042	30.8	76.8	53.5
Total Population	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100	100	100

^{*} Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated, also persons described as Independent.

Amongst the males, nearly 31 per cent. were dependants (mostly children); 13 per cent. were engaged in rural pursuits and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in other primary industries; $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in industrial pursuits, about half being in manufacture; 10 per cent. in commerce and finance; and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in transport and communication.

Of the females classified as bread winners, the domestic group was the largest. It represented 5½ per cent. of the total females; 4 per cent. were in industrial occupations, mainly manufacture; 3 per cent. in commercial pursuits; and a similar proportion in the public administration and professional group, which includes teachers and nurses. There has been an appreciable increase in the proportion of bread-winners amongst females since the previous census, though owing to changes in classification the exact extent of the increase cannot be gauged. The proportion as recorded in 1921 was 16.8 per cent., but it is probable that many pensioners were excluded. In 1933 the proportion, exclusive of pensioners, was 18.3 per cent.

A comparative statement showing the grades of occupation as at each census from 1901 to 1933 is shown below. Dependents and others who may not be classified under the other categories are grouped under the heading "grade not applicable."

Table 539.—Grades of Occupations in N.S.W.—Census, 1933.

		Nu	mber.		Per	cent. of	Total.	ŕ
Grade.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
		_		Males.				
Employer	48,920	68,582	44,700	57,301	6.9	{ 8·1	$4 \cdot 2$	4.3
Working on own ac-	·			,				
Unremunerated assist-	65,577	49,676	104,483	118,402	9.2	5.9	9.9	9.0
ant	17 695	20,387	0.710	19.059	0.5	2.4	.9	1.1
Salary and wage earner	17,635				$\frac{2.5}{41.0}$	46.5	43.0	1·1 33·7
Unemployed	290,203 21,110		455,959 54,028	443,862	3.0	1.9	5·1	14.4
Grade not applicable	264,910	298,038		189,666 493,754	37.4	35.2	36.9	37.5
Not stated	1,650	11,189	10,868	1,634				
21-0 5000000 111 111	1,000	11,109	10,606	1,034	•••	•••		•••
Total	710,005	857,698	1,071,501	1,318,471	100	100	100	100
				Temales.				
Employer	4,933	5,672	3,192	5,774	ı •8	. •7	l •3	•4
Working on own ac-	_,	-,	, ,,,,,,	",	_	,	-	, -
count	16,780	12,827	17,280	18,811	2.6	1.6	1.7	1:5
Unremunerated assist-			'	/	l		Ì	
ant	6,077	4,869	1,256	1,891	.9	•6	•1	•1
Salary and wage earner	72,190	101,815	130,294	158,459	11.2	12.9	12.7	12.4
Unemployed	3,639	2,700	7,612	32,776	-6	•4	-8	2.6
Grade not applicable	540,911			1,064,160	83.9	83.8	84.4	83.0
Not stated	311	1,123	2,857	505		•••		•••
Total	644 841	789 036	1,028,870	1,282,376	100	100	100	100

In 1933 employers represented 4 per cent. of the male population, 9 per cent. were working on their own account and not employing labour, and 48 per cent. were in the wage-earning group (including the unemployed). The balance, 39 per cent., consists for the most part of dependants, pensioners, and persons with private means not actively engaged in business. These ratios are similar to those prevailing at the census of

1921; at the earlier census dates there was a larger proportion of employers. The outstanding change during the period lies in the increase in the proportion unemployed, which is discussed later.

Of the females employers and women working on their own account represented only 2 per cent., and the proportion in the wage-earning group was 15 per cent. in 1933, as compared with 13½ per cent. in 1921.

At the Census of June, 1933, the wage-earning group numbered 824,763, viz.:—Salary and wage-earners, 443,862 men and 158,459 women, and unemployed, 189,666 men and 32,776 women. A classification according to industries is shown below:—

Table 540.—Wage	Earners i	in Industries	(N.S.W.)—Census,	1933.
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Todoot	Wage	Earning G	roup.‡	Per	cent. of To	tal.
Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying	78,080	1,068	79,148	12.6	0.6	9.9
Forestry	3,971	38	4,009	0.6	0.0	0.5
Fishing and Trapping	1,064	8	1,072	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mining and Quarrying Industrial—	30,664	64	30,728	5.0	0.0	3.8
Manufacture Gas, Water, Electricity (Pro-	136,000	44,438	180,438	21.9	24.2	22:5.
duction and Supply)	11,373	343	11,716	1.8	0.2	1.4.
Building Roads, Railways, Earth-	39,013	161	39,174	6.3	0.1	4.9.
works, etc.*	84,296	163	84,459	13.7	0.1	10.5
Total Industrial	270,682	45,105	315,787	43.7	24.6	39.3
Transport and Communication	76,803	3,872	80,675	12.4	2.1	10.1
Commerce and Finance Public Administration and Pro-	95,832	37,225	133,057	15.5	20.3	16.6
fessional † Entertainment, Sport and Recrea-	42,051	32,660	74,711	6.8	17.8	9.3
tion	6,388	1,654	8,042	1.0	0.9	1.0
Personal and Domestic Service No Industry or Industry Not		62,000	75,865	2.2	33.7	9.4
Stated	14,128	7,541	21,669			
Total	633,528	191,235	824,763	100	100	100

^{*} Includes labourers, industry undefined. † Includes clerks and typists, industry undefined. † Includes unemployed.

The distribution of the male salary and wage-earners was: Rural 13 per cent., mining 5 per cent., industrial 44 per cent., distribution and commercial 28 per cent., administrative and professional 8 per cent., and personal and domestic 2 per cent.

The largest group of female salary and wage-earners were: Personal and domestic 34 per cent., factories 24 per cent., commercial 20 per cent., administrative and professional 19 per cent. Only a small proportion were engaged in primary production.

Details as to the unemployed in the principal industries are shown later in this chapter.

VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—CENSUS RECORDS.

Prior to 1933 the only records of total employment and unemployment in New South Wales were those obtained at the decennial census. The first such record was obtained in 1891, and subsequent census records were on a substantially comparable basis. These are shown below in comparison with an estimate for 1939, based on the census of 1933 with an adjustment for subsequent increase in number of wage-earners and for increase in numbers in employment as shown by wage tax returns. The numbers shown as unemployed include those unemployed on account of illness, accident, "voluntarily," etc., but are mainly those unemployed through scarcity of work.

Table 541.—Employment and Unemployment (all causes) in New South Wales.

Year.			Wage Earners Employed.	Unemployed.(a)	Total.	Proportion Unemployed (All causes).
						Per cent.
Census, 1891 (April)			278,093	22,328	300,421	7.4
Census, 1901 (March)	•••		362,393	24,749	387,142	6.4
Census, 1911 (April)	•••		495,431	18,910	514,341	3.7
Census, 1921 (April)	• • •	•	586,253	61,640	647,893	9.5
Census, 1933 (June)	•••		602,321	$222,442 \ (c)$	824,763	27.0
Estimate, 1939 (June)	• • • •		831,600	(c)81,400 (b)	913,000 (b)	8.9

⁽a) Unemployed all causes—including illness, etc., and some normally self-employed who were without occupation and recorded themselves as unemployed at the Census.

In 1901 recovery from the long continued depression of the previous decade had been proceeding slowly for some years, and the proportion of uncomployment was still approximately the same as it was in 1891—a few years before the worst point of the intervening depression had been reached. The growth of prosperity was approaching its zenith in 1911, and unemployment was at a relatively low level. In the years immediately following there developed an acute shortage of skilled labour. Census of 1921 was held at a time of trade reaction from the post-war boom, and unemployment was considered to be at an abnormally high level having regard to the experience up to that time. The post-war depression in New South Wales was slight and short lived as compared with that which commenced in 1929. The Census of June, 1933, occurred at a time when economic recovery had been proceeding steadily for a little over a year. It was believed that the ratio of unemployment at its worst point had been in the vicinity of 33 per cent, in the first half of 1932. Economic recovery proceeded uninterruptedly until June, 1938, when unemployment due to all causes was estimated to be in the vicinity of 7 per cent.

The number of unemployed at the Census of 1891 was ascertained from the enumerators' classification. The number included as unemployed on account of sickness and old age in 1901 was 4,694, or 1.2 per cent. of the total wage-earners. At the Census of 1901 and 1911 persons were classified as being unemployed if out of work for more than a week immediately

⁽b) Including part-time relief workers.

⁽c) Including approximately 15,000 unemployed through sickness, accident, etc., and causes other than shortage of work.

prior to the Census. Information as to cause of unemployment was not obtained at the Census of 1911, but all persons unemployed for a year or more were classified as permanently incapacitated for work and were excluded from the wage-earning and unemployed groups.

At the Census of 1921 and 1933 all persons who stated that they were unemployed at the time of the Census (including all who recorded themselves as unemployed for one day or more) were included as unemployed. Owing to the long continued severity of the depression which began in 1929 most of the unemployed recorded at the Census of 1933 had been unemployed for periods ranging up to four years. Less than 10 per cent. of the total had been unemployed for more than four years.

Comparative numbers of employed and unemployed according to sex at each Census from 1901 to 1933 are shown below:—

Table 542.—Employment and Unemployment in N.S.W.—Males and Females— Census, 1901 to 1933.

	Particulars.			1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Wage carning	Group—						
Males				311,313	409,826	509,987	633,528
$\mathbf{Females}$		•••		75,829	104,515	137,906	191,235
	Total	•••		387,142	514,341	647,893	824,763
Unemployed—	_		1	ĺ		ĺ	
Number-				21,110	16,210	54,028	189,666
	Females	•••	•••	3,639	2,700	7,612	32,776
	Total			24,749	18,910	61,640	222,442 (a
Per cer	t. of W	age-ea	rning				
Group-		٠		6.8	4.0	10.6	29.9
1	Females	•••		4.8	$2 \cdot 6$	5.5	$17 \cdot 1$
	Total			6.4	3.7	9.5	27·0 (a)

⁽a) Including 15,142 persons or 1.8 per cent. of total wage earners unemployed on account of illness, accident and causes other than scarcity of work.

The "wage-earning group" includes all persons employed on wages or salary, including "employed part time" and all who were recorded as unemployed. Persons working on their own account and unpaid helpers are excluded, except to the extent that they were without occupation and recorded themselves as unemployed.

The persons stated to be unemployed in June, 1933, included 8,971 males and 3,427 females who did not supply information as to the cause of their unemployment; 169,583 males and 25,319 females out of work on account of scarcity of employment; and 11,112 males and 4,030 females whose unemployment was stated to be due to some other cause. If the last-mentioned group be excluded, the proportion of male wage-earners unemployed owing to business depression was 28.2 per cent., and the proportion of female wage-earners 15 per cent.

The number of unemployed persons under 21 years of age of whom it was stated that they had not been employed prior to the Census was 12,108, viz., 7,856 boys and 4,252 girls.

The following table shows the number and proportion of males and females in various industrial groups who were returned as unemployed at the census of 1933:—

Table 543:—Employed and Unemployed in Industries N.S.W.—Census, 1933.

	Wag	e-earning G	roup.	Percentag Indu	ge in each stry.
Industry.	Employed.	Un- employed.	Total.	Employed.	Un- employed
	Males.	_		_	
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	65,255	12,825	78,080	83.6	16.4
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	(110	923	5,035	81.7	18.3
Mining and Quarrying Industrial—	18,007	12,657	30,664	58.7	41.3
Manufacture	98,122	37,878	136,000	$72 \cdot 1$	27.9
Supply)	9,170	2,203	11,373	80.6	19.4
Building	15,436	23,577	39,013	39.6	60.4
Roads, Railways, Earthworks, etc. *	39,222	45,074	84,296	46.5	53.5
Total, Industrial	161,950	108,732	270,682	59.8	40.2
Transport and Communication	64,563	12,240	76,803	84.1	15.9
Commerce and Finance	77,193	18,639	95,832	80.6	19.4
Public Administration and Professional†	36,310	5,741	42,051	86.3	13.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	4,755	1,633	6,388	74.4	$25 \cdot 6$
Personal and Domestic Service	10,585	3,280	13,865	76.3	23.7
No Industry or Industry Not Stated	1,132	12,996	14,128	8.0	92.0
Total, Males	443,862	189,666	633,528	70.1	29.9
	Females.	,		,	
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying, etc	1,163	15	1,178	98.7	1.3
Industrial	36,890	8,215	45,105	81.8	18.2
Transport and Communication	3,734	138	3,872	96.4	3.6
Commerce and Finance	32,988	4,237	37,225	88.6	11.4
Public Administration and Professional†	28,689	3,971	32,660	87.8	12.2
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation		293	1,654	82.3	17.7
Personal and Domestic Service	53,030	8,970	62,000	85.5	14.5
No Industry or Industry not stated	604	6,937	7,541	8.0	92.0
Total, Females	158,459	32,776	191,235	82.9	17.1
Grand Total (Males and Females)	602,321	222,442	824,763	73.0	27.0

^{*} Includes Labourers, industry undefined. † Includes clerks and typists, industry undefined.

The duration of unemployment was stated in respect of 174,164 males and 26,280 females, at the Census of 1933, as shown below:—

Table 544.—Duration of Unemployment—Census, 1933.

Duration.		Number.		Per	Per cent. of Total.			
Duramon,	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Under 3 months	16,410	5,365	.21,775	9.4	20.4	10.9		
3 months and under 6	12,754	3,128	15,882	$7 \cdot 4$	11.9	7.9		
6 months and under 12	20,945	4,445	25,390	12.0	16.9	$12 \cdot 7$		
1 year and under 2	25,276	4,469	29,745	14.5	17.0	14.8		
2 years and under 3	37,537	4,627	42,164	21.6	17.6	21.0		
3 years and under 4	43,071	3,051	46,122	24.7	11.6	23.0		
4 years and over	18,171	1,195	19,366	10.4	4.6	9.7		
Not stated	15,502	6,496	21,998			•••		
Total	189,666	32,776	222,442	100	100	100		

Of the males unemployed in June, 1933; more than 71 per cent. had been without regular employment for a year or more, and 35 per cent. for three years or over. The average period of unemployment was much shorter in the case of females, though 51 per cent. of them had been unemployed for at least a year. In contrast, the records of the Census of 1921 indicate that the proportion of both males and females unemployed for more than three months was less than 29 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SINCE 1933.

In view of the great importance (both from the standpoint of public policy and of economic analysis) of maintaining as accurate a record as possible of the volume of employment and unemployment, endeavour has been made to provide a reliable monthly record comparable with that obtained at the Census of 1933.

Comprehensive records of numbers of employees on pay rolls have been derived from information supplied by employers in remitting wages tax and from records of persons in Government employment. The number of wage and salary earners in employment of whom direct record is not available is relatively small, and is considered to vary in the same ratio as does recorded employment. The resultant monthly record of total numbers in employment is therefore a close approximation to the actual totals.

While this information is of great value in itself, endeavour has been made to render it more useful by relating it to the numbers available for employment. In this way there have been derived approximate percentages representing the proportion of wage-earners in employment and residual percentages representing the approximate proportion of wage-earners unemployed. The indexes so constructed were made to relate to wage-earners available for employment by excluding those who recorded themselves as unemployed on account of illness, accident, etc., at the Census of 1933.

The main element of approximation in these estimated ratios of employment and unemployment arises from minor difficulties encountered in estimating the number of wage-earners. Without going into details of the very extensive investigations made, it may be noted briefly that factors such as the following affect the accuracy of estimates of number of wage-earners at dates subsequent to the Census of 1933:—

(a) The Census was taken at an abnormal period, when opportunities for employment were very restricted. This may have had several special effects, viz., some persons normally working on their own *37795—B

account who had been for a considerable period without occupation probably recorded themselves as unemployed; some adolescents who would under normal circumstances have sought employment remained at school or at home or in family businesses assisting without wages.

- (b) It is always possible that the uneven growth of avenues of employment subsequent to the Census of 1933, extending latterly to the creation of a shortage of certain classes of skilled labour and a general shortage of female and juvenile labour, may have attracted into employment some who at the time of the Census were recorded as dependents. Again, the conditions under which extensive relief works and full-time Governmental works were made available subsequent to the Census may have had a corresponding effect in relation to persons such as hawkers, small shopkeepers, small farmers, etc.
- (c) Interstate and oversea migration of wage-earners is not recorded as such, but as the total migration has been relatively small since 1933, difficulty on this account is relatively unimportant.

The number of wage-earners in the population is estimated by increasing the total number of wage-earners in employment (plus the unemployed) at the Census of 1933 in ratio to the annual increase in persons aged 15 to 64 years. In order to increase the degree of precision in the index, adjustment has been made in the number of wage-earners thus estimated to allow for (a) the increase in the proportion of females who are wage-earners, and (b) youths who (according to details recently made available) were without occupation but were not recorded in the wage-earning group at the Census of 1933. Adjustment for seasonal variations in employment is not made except in respect of casual employees in retail shops in December.

The percentages of employment and unemployment compiled on the basis described are believed to have a much greater degree of precision than is usually associated with such indexes. There is, however, an inherent difficulty in determining the employment and employability of a small section of the wage-earning population, and determination of aggregate percentages of employment and unemployment must in any circumstances involve approximations. The percentages which are shown below relate to all wage-earners of both sexes. Separate estimates for males and females cannot be made from the data available. It is known, however, that there is relatively little unemployment among females; unemployment among males is probably between 1 per cent. and 1.5 per cent. greater than the ratio for both sexes combined.

The following estimates are considered to represent with a near approach to accuracy the changes in ratios of total employment and unemployment that have occurred in New South Wales since the Census of 1933:---

Table 545.—Index of Employment and Unemployment.

1	persons	of employed a (males and fen d available for	ales) depende	nt upon	Number of persons in—		
Middle of Month.		th employed e equivalent me Relief kers.	Relief Wo	g part-time orkers from loyed.	Private employment.	Govern- mental and Private	
	Employed.	Uncinployed.	Employed.	Unemployed.		employment ‡	
1933—June	74.4	25.6	73.5	26.5	477,600	594,300	
September	76.0	24.0	74.8	25.2	491,200	607,600	
Decembert	78.5	21.5	76.5	23.5	510,700	629,800	
1934—March	79.5	20.5	77.1	22.9	512,800	631,700	
June	80∙5	19.5	77.8	$22\cdot2$	518,600	639,600	
$\mathbf{September}$	82.6	17.4	80 0	20 0	539,800	660,500	
December†	85.2	14.8	82.8	17.2	570,000	694,200	
1935—March	84.4	15.6	81.9	18.1	557,100	682,100	
June	85.9	14.1	83.1	16.9	567,100	694,800	
September	88.4	11.6	85.6	14.4	591,400	719,600	
December †	90.3	9.7	87.8	12.2	619,900	749,600	
1936—March	88.9	11.1	86.7	13.3	608,400	734,900	
June	89.3	10.7	87.1	12.9	613,600	741,900	
September	90.0	10.0	88.6	11.4	625,800	757,600	
Decembert	91.9	8.1	90.5	9.5	649,700	786,300	
1937—March	92.2	7.8	90.8	9.2	643,800	783,300	
June	93.5	6.5	$92 \cdot 3$	7.7	652,900	800,400	
September	95.1	4.9	93.9	6.1	668,100	817,700	
Decembert	97.2	2.8	96.0	4.0	699,200	850,000	
1938—March	96.0	4.0	94.9	5.1	685,200	835,200	
June	96.1	3.9	95.1	4.9	688,900	839,500	
September	95.8	4.2	94.8	5.2	691,300	840,500	
Decembert	96.5	3.5	95.4	4.6	708,900	859,700	
1939—January	93.0	7.0	91.9	8.1	670,300	820,400	
February	94.4	5.6	93.3	6.7	683,400	833,600	
March	94.2	5.8	93.2	6.8	683,100	834,100	
April	94.6	5.4	93.5	6.5	685,600	837,700	
May	94.3	5.7	93.3	6.7	683,200	836,200	
June	93.7	6.3	92.6	7.4	678,600	831,600	
July	93.8	6.2	92.7	7.3	681,200	833,300	
August	93.5	6.5	92.4	7.6	680,300	831,800	
September	94.0	6.0	93.0	7.0	687,100	838,400	
October	95.0	5.0	94.1	5.9	700,400	850,000	
November	95.4	4.6	94.6	5.4	706,500	856,900	
Decembert	96.1	$\hat{3}\cdot\hat{9}$	95.4	4.6	723,700	875,500	

^{*} Persons unemployed on account of illness, accident, etc., are excluded. These numbered 15,142 or 1.8 per cent. of wage caraers at the census of 1933. The percentages unemployed here shown relate to those unemployed on account of searcity of work.
† Casual seasonal assistants in retail stores excluded from Index.
‡ Exclusive of part-time relief workers.

In each year from 1933 to 1937 the index of employment rose month by month from January to December, and after a fall in January due to the holiday season, the upward trend commenced again at a higher level than in the preceding year. There was little variation after January, 1938, and a tendency to decline became apparent in the later months of the year, and continued until September, 1939.

The number of persons in private employment increased from 477,600 to 688,900 between June, 1933, and June, 1938, the successive increases in each year being 41,000, 48,500, 46,500, 39,300 and 36,000. There was a decrease of 10,300 between June, 1938, and June, 1939, but the number in December, 1939, was greater by 14,800 than in December, 1938.

From the data on which the index of employment is based the following statement has been prepared to show in a concise form the trend of employment and unemployment in each year since the Census of 1933. The annual average number of wage earners in employment represents the mean of the number at the middle of each of the twelve months.

Table 546.—Employment and Unemployment in New South Wales—Annual Estimates, 1933 to 1939.

Xear ended June.					Average Number of Wage Earners in Employment.	Proportion Unemployed amongst Persons Dependent upon and Available for Employment.		
						per cent.		
1933 (J	une)				594,300	26.5		
1934	•••				620,000	24.2		
1935	•••			,	675,000	18.7		
1936				,	728,000	13:9		
1937					775,000	9.9		
1938					829,000	5.4		
1939	•••				837,000	6.2		

^{*} Part-time relief workers are counted as unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT—ANNUAL RECORDS.

Returns relating to the number of persons employed in the principal rural industries of the State are collected annually, but the information is not comparable with the census figures in Tables 538 and 540. The annual returns of rural employment, for intance, relate only to persons engaged regularly on rural holdings of one acre or over. Occupiers and managers are included in the annual returns, also members of their families, who work constantly on a holding, but temporary hands and contract workers engaged for harvesting, shearing, etc., are omitted.

Moreover, the census figures relate to a specific date, the workers being distributed amongst the several branches of rural industry according to the work on which they were engaged at the time. On the other hand, the annual records show the average number employed during the period, and those engaged on each of the numerous holdings where more than one class of rural production is undertaken are distributed according to the main purpose for which the holding was used.

In regard to the number of females employed in rural industries, considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining satisfactory statistics, owing to the fact that a large number of women and girls, especially on dairy farms, are employed only partly in rural production in conjunction with their domestic duties. Usually they do not receive wages, and at a census they are classified as dependants. In the annual returns there is a tendency to include them as rural workers, consequently a wide discrepancy arises between the census and the annual records, the latter being overstated.

The number of male wage earners working permanently on rural holdings and the amount of wages paid to such permanent employees and to casual employees are shown in chapter "Rural Settlement" of this Year Book.

The following statement shows the number of persons engaged as working proprietors, unpaid relatives assisting, and permanent employees in the various branches of rural industry in various years since 1911. Casual employees are not included.

Table 547.—Rersons Permanently Engaged in Rural Industries,

Year,	Agriculture, Poultry, Pig, and Bee-farming.		Dairying.		Pastoral.		Total, Rural Industries.			
iear.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total,	
1911	58,299	1,141	27,488	11,293	43,387	770	129,174	13,204	142,37	
1920-21	50,162	1;509	.26,648	:13,176	43,76 6	1,022	120,576	15,707	136,28	
1925–26	44,991	841	30,351	15,027	45,652	420 '	120,994	16,288	137,28	
1926-27	43,268	866	29,106	12,525	47,546	854	119,920	14,245	134,16	
1927-28	43,953	713	. 29,845	12,378	46,882	453	120,680	13,544	134,22	
1928-29	40,058	606	30,997	9,765	46,808	306	117,863	10,677	128,54	
1929-30	39,860	472	32,494	9,105	44,069	271	116,423	9,848	126,27	
1930-31	40,163	518	33,977	18,735	40,849	290	114,989	9,543	124,58	
1931-32	39,382	390	36,601	7,923	40,946	.209	116,929	8,522	125,48	
1932-33	42,556	400	38,196	'7,7 88	41,043	157	121,795	8,345	130,1	
1933-34	42,084	.301	-38,358	7,246	43,748	229	124,190	7,776	131,96	
1934-35	42,135	`374	38,231	6,823	46,042	213	126,408	7,410	133,8	
1935-36	42,204	,339	38,150	16,481	46,771	238	127,125	7,058	134,13	
1936-37	43,648	341	37,450	5,444	46,908	.207	128,006	5,992	133,9	
1937-38	43,279	349	35,940	6,027	46,832	203	126,051	6,579	132,6	
1938-39	44,627	356	35,860	6,505	45,854	198	126,341	7,059	133 4	

^{*} Inchiding proprietors working on their own holdings, and excluding casual workers.

The number of men engaged in cultivating, etc., was fairly constant at about 42,200 during the four seasons 1933 to 1936. There was an increase to 43,600 in 1936-37 and, after a slight decline, a further increase to 44,600 in 1938-39. This is the highest number since 1925-26, but is appreciably lower than in the earlier years shown above, though the area under cultivation has increased. Apparently the greater use of machinery and the substitution of motor for horse-drawn vehicles has lessened the need for workers in agriculture. The decrease in permanent employees may have been offset, to some extent, by the employment of contract workers. Details regarding the labour engaged in relation to machinery used in cultivating are shown in the chapter relating to agriculture. It was ascertained that 57 per cent. of the area sown with wheat in 1939 was ploughed by tractors.

The number of male dairy workers was 35,900 in the last two years as compared with 38,200 in the four seasons ended 1935-36. Recent seasons

have not been favourable in the principal dairying districts. In the pastoral industry the number of men permanently employed declined by 1,000 in 1938-39.

On the whole, the number of men engaged permanently on rural holdings of one acre and over in extent which had been about 120,000 for eight seasons, began to decline in 1928-29, and fell in the course of three seasons to 115,000. It increased in each of the six seasons 1932-33 to 1936-37 and the number in 1936-37, viz., 128,000, was the highest since 1913-14. There was a decline to 126,000 in 1937-38 and a slight increase in the following year.

The number of women engaged in rural work in 1938-39 was 7,059 as compared with 16,288 in 1925-26. The decline may be attributed partly to the exclusion from the returns in the more recent years of women whose chief occupation is domestic rather than rural. The majority of the women are relatives not receiving wages, and the number so classified in the returns was 11,696 in 1926-27 and 5,442 in 1938-39, and the number of women classified as working proprietors or paid employees was 2,549 and 1,617 in the respective years.

The total number of rural workers in 1938-39 included 68,009 men and 872 women, who were classed as working proprictors, i.e., owners, lessees, or sbare-farmers working on the holdings; 17,555 men and 5,442 women were classed as relatives employed constantly, but not receiving wages. There were 40,777 men and 745 women, including managers and relatives, in receipt of wages. The wages paid to these employees and the value of board, etc., amounted to £6,363,707, viz., £6,302,126 to men and £61,581 to women. In addition the wages and keep of casual workers amounted to £3,611,123, including £3,704 paid to women.

Annual returns relating to employment in the rural, mining and manufacturing industries are summarised in the following statement. In regard to the manufacturing industries, employees in establishments with fewer than four persons have not been included unless machinery was used in the factory, and the figures shown in the table represent the average number employed in the factories during each year:—

Table 548.—Persons Engaged in Principal Industries, 1911 to 1939.

Year.	Rural Indus- tries. †	Mining.	Ma	inufacturing	ŗ.	Total,			
	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1911	142,378	33,367	79,005	25,546	104,551	241,546	38,750	280,296	
1920-21	136,283	25,612*	107,700	31,511	139,211	253,888	47,218	301,206	
1925-26	137,282	29,186*	128,846	40,928	169,774	279,026	57,216	336,242	
1928 - 29	128,540	26,562*	135,773	44,983	180,756	280,198	55,660	335,858	
1929 - 30	126,271	25,010*	122,005	40,908	162,913	263,438	50,756	314,194	
1930 - 31	124,532	18,370*	93,881	33,724	127,605	227,240	43,267	270,507	
1931-32	125,451	17,721*	90,667	35,688	126,355	225,317	44,210	269,527	
1932-33	130,140	17,7211	99,718	38,786	138,504	239,234	47,131	286,365	
1933-34	131,966	16,9331	111,599	42,400	153,999	252,722	50,176	302,898	
1934-35	133,818	17,816‡	127,114	47,919	175,033	271,338	55,329	326,667	
1935-36	134,183	17,8641	140,896	52,304	193,200	285,885	59,362	345,247	
1936-37	133,998	18,890‡	152,064	56,433	208,497	298,960	62,425	361,385	
1937-38	132,630	19,775‡	164,391	60,470	224,861	310,217	67,049	378,266	
1938-39	133,400	20,891	167,172	61,609	228,781	314,404	68,668	383,072	

Note.—Working Proprietors are included in all groups. *Calendar year ended six months later. † Excluding casual workers. † Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Employees engaged in treating minerals at the place of production are included in the returns of the manufacturing industries, and not with the mining employees, viz., those engaged in the manufacture of coke at coke works, in the manufacture of lime, cement, etc., at limestone quarries, and in the treatment of ores at mines. The number of miners, as stated for 1921 and later years, is exclusive of fossickers.

In the coal mines employment increased from 17,000 in 1911 to 21,000 in 1921, and to 24,000 in 1926. Subsequently the industry was affected severely by industrial strife and by trade depression, and the number of coal-miners was only 14,100 in 1932 and 12,800 in 1935. There was an increase to 14,864 in 1938.

In other mines employees increased from 4,639 in 1921 to 5,061 in 1926, then declined to 2,786 in 1931. With the revival in gold mining and improvement in silver, lead and tin mines, the number rose to 6,027 in 1938.

The number of factory workers did not vary greatly between 1926-27 and 1928-29, but there was a decrease of 54,400 between the latter year and 1931-32. In the following years there were increases ranging between 12,000 and 21,000, and the number in 1937-38 was 44,000 above pre-depression level. There was a slackening in the rate of increase in 1938-39 when the number was 3,900 greater than in the previous year. The improvement has been general throughout the various classes of factories. The majority of female factory workers are engaged in the clothing trades, and fluctuations in the number of female employees reflect generally the condition of that group of industries.

Index of Employment in Factories.

An index of employment in factories in New South Wales during the years 1927-28 to 1938-39, and in each month since July, 1934, is shown below, with the year 1928-29 as base, equal to 100. The annual movement in factory employment in relation to the increase in population of working age is shown also by means of an index:—

Table 549.—Index of Employment in Factories in New South Walcs, 1928 to 1940.

Year ended June.	Average Number of Employees in Factories (including Working Proprietors.)		Index of Factory Employ- ment divided by	Middle	Index of Factory Employment in each month (Base, year 1928-29=100).						
	Persons.	Index (Base, 1928-29 =100).	Index of Population of Work- ing Age (15-64 years).	of Month.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-39.	1939-40 (a).	
1928	177,698	99	102	July	90	101	110	120	125	124	
1929	180,756	100	100	Aug.	92	103	111	121	127	124	
1930	162,913	90	88	Sept.	93	104	112	122	127	126	
1931	127,605	71	68	Oct.	96	106	114	124	128	129	
1932	126,355	70	67	Nov.	98	108	116	125	128	131	
1933	138,504	77	72	Dee.	98	109	116	126	127	133	
1934	153,999	85	78	Jan.	95	105	113	123	123		
1935	175,033	97	88	Feb.	98	107	117	125	126		
1936	193,200	107	96	Mar.	100	109	119	127	128		
1937	208,497	115	101	April	101	109	118	126	127		
1938	224,861	124	108	May	101	111	119	127	127		
1939	228,781	127	109	June	101	110	120	127	127		

⁽a) Preliminary, subject to revision. The monthly index is based on sample returns.

Factory employment in New South Wales declined by 30 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32. In each succeeding year there was an appreciable increase offsetting by 1936-37 the decline since 1928-29 in the ratio of factory employees to the population of working age. There was a marked rise during 1937-38, which was sustained with little further increase until June, 1939. The decrease which set in in July and August, 1939, was converted into an increase by an access of war activities in the closing months of 1939.

Index of Employment in Retail Shops.

The course of employment in retail stores in each month since July, 1933, is illustrated by the following index, which relates to 599 establishments which employed 51,667 persons in June, 1939. Employment in these stores in July, 1933, is taken as a base, equal to 100; no adjustment has been made for increase in population or for seasonal fluctuations:—

TABLE 550.—Index of Employment in Retail Shops in New South Wales.

Year.	July,	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April,	May.	June.
1933–34 1934–35 1935–36 1935–37 1937–38 1938–39 1939–40	108 116 122 129 134	93 105 113 120 126 129 129	99 107 113 120 126 128 129	99 108 115 121 127, 129 130	102 110 119, 123 129, 132, 133-	113 123 133 137 144 148 148	102. 109 116 123 128 129	104 112 119 125 131 134	104 109 117 123 128 129	103 111 118 124 129 129	105 112 119 126 129 131.	105 112 120 126 131 130

Seasonal influences are apparent in Christmas trade during November and December, and in increased staffs at sale periods—usually February and July. In December there is usually a considerable number of employees (students, women and girls) who do not seek employment at other periods.

Further particulars of employment in retail shops are shown in tables 559 and 560.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES:

In New South Wales approximately 15 per cent. of all persons in employment are employed by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The State Government provides services such as education, police, justice, health, lands administration, undertakes the construction of public works, etc., and controls railways, tramways, omnibuses and wharves and abattors. The Commonwealth services include the post office, telegraphs and telephones, customs, pensions and defence.

The following statement shows the number of Government employees in. New South Wales, as at 30th June, in various years from 1929 to 1939.

Details are shown separately regarding the State employees engaged mainly in administrative services and the staffs of business undertakings and statutory bodies. Amongst the latter group there are a number of persons who are engaged in the construction of public works.

Table 551.—Government Employees in New South Wales, 1929 to 1939 (excluding Local Government).

								.1939.	
Services.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1936.	1937.	1938,	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
•		Employe	es of Sta	te Govern	ıment.				
Administrative, etc.— Public Service Board—			'						
Teachers (including In-	10,807	11.471	11,155	11,198	11,271	11,417	6,095	5,402	11,497
Hospitals, etc.—General Staffs	2(514	2,586	2,597	3,057	2,713	2,769	1.273	1.572	2,845
Other	9,284	9,311	9,261	9,629	9,725	10,229	8,118	2,454	10,572
Total, Public Service Board.	22,605	23,368	23,013	23,884	23,709	24,415	15,486	9,428	24,914
Police	3,569	3,71 7	3.656	3,909	3,843	3,816	3,853	14	3,867
Fire Commissioners Government Savings (Rural)	828	833	821	826	830	923	913	37	950
Bank of New South Wales Miscellaneous	1,704 2,662	1,690 2,598	2,886	941 2,713	1,045 3,065	1,053 3,199	823 2,251	275 998	1,098 3,249
Total, Administrative,	31,368	32,206	30,713	32,273	32,492	33,406	23,326	10,752	34,078
etc. Business Undertakings and									
Construction— Rallways	FD 03.1	53.351	40.010/	40,922	42,763	44,044	42,110	1,353	43,463
Road Transport and Tramways	58,011	51,174	49,810	9,357	9,982	10,529	10,261	241	10,502
Maritime Services Board Water Conservation and	1,232	727	-619	1,068	1,130	1,196	1,264	35	1,299
Irrigation Commission Dept. of Main Roads Metropolitan Water,	1,548 3,695	1,058 1,343	1,050 1,358	767 3,032	913 3,604	1,113 4,260	1,319 3,068	51 85	1,370 3,153
Sewerage and Drainage Board	5,715	1,894	1,801	₹3,510	10,325	6,807	7,153	90	7,243
Hunter District Water Board	542	270	336	292	357	422	1,943	63	2,000
Metropolitan Meat In- dustry Commission	674	704	676	773	1,382	1,658	1,701	.33	1,734
Miscellaneous	7,872	5,238	4,145	2,029	2,137	1,958	1,809	150	1,959
Total Business Under- takings and Con-					.,				
struction	78,789	62,408	59,795	61,750	72,593	71,987	70,628	2,101	72,729
Total, State	110,157	94,614	90,508	94,023	105,085	105,393	93;954	12,853	106,807
Emplo	uees of Co	ามากาม	ealth Gov	ernment	in New !	Sout h W a	les.		
Public Service Commission	14,824	11,557	11,844		13,961		13,249	2,360	15,609
Defence, Repatriation and War Service Homes Other	1,902 1,159	1,512 1,422	1,712 3,022	1,858 2,834	2,028 2,987	2,426 3,382	2,912 2,647	260. 728	3,172 3,375
Total, Commonwealth									
in N.S.W Total, Government	17,885	14,491	16,578	17,870	18,976	20,805	18,808	3,348	22,156
Employees in N.S.W	128,042	109,105	107,086	111;893	124,061	126,198	112,762	16,201	128,963

The foregoing totals exclude persons engaged part-time on unemployment relief works.

The total number of persons employed by the Government of New South Wales at 30th June, 1939, was 106,807. Of these, 34,078 were in the administrative departments, 11,497 being teachers. The employees in State business undertakings and construction numbered 72,729, of whom 52,965 or 74 per cent. were employed in railway and tramway and road transport services, and 9,249 by the Boards administering the water and sewerage services of the Metropolitan and Hunter districts. The commencement of a programme of full time construction work caused an increase in employment by the Hunter District Water Board during 1938-39. The staff of

the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner has increased since 1936 by the inclusion of the slaughtermen, formerly employed by the carcase butchers.

The number of persons employed by the State Government decreased by 3,350 between 1929 and 1939 notwithstanding an increase of 2,710 in the administrative services.

Employment in New South Wales by the Commonwealth has increased steadily during the last four years. The work of the post office has expanded, also the defence and other national services in view of the disturbed condition of world affairs.

A comparative statement of the number of Government employees in New South Wales at 30th June and the salaries and wages paid to them in the years 1929 to 1939 is shown below:—

Table 552.—Government Employees in New South Wales, 1929 to 1939 (excluding Local Government).

Year		Governmen		es in New h June.	s in New South Wales June. Salaries and Wages Paid during the Year.					
ended		State.*		Con	ımonwealth	.*	ļ			
June	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	State.*	Common- wealth.*	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£000	000£	£000	
1929	97,803	12,354	110,157	15,497	2,388	17,885	32,163	4,621	36,784	
L930	87,335 $81,848$	12,583 12,766	99,918 94,614	14,868 $12,506$	2,378 1,985	$17,246 \\ 14,491$	$28,957 \\ 26,375$	4,498 3,890	33,456 30,266	
1931 1932	78,003	12,700	90,508	14,240	2,338	16,578	24,247	3,267	27,51	
1932 1933	75,884	12,580	88,464	12,711	2,342	15,053	22,135	3,655	24,790	
1934	77,348	12,699	90,047	14,103	2,529	16,632	21,067	3,865	24,932	
1935	82,230	12,695	94,925	14,110	2,588	16,698	22,364	4,138	26,50	
1933	81,311	12,712	94,023	15,119	2,751	17,870	23,669	4,315	27,98	
1937	92,417	12,668	105,085	16,004	2,972	18,976	25,195	4,665	29,860	
1938 1939	92,539 $93,954$	$12,854 \\ 12,853$	105,393 106,807	17,419 $18,808$	3,200 3,348	$20,619 \\ 22,156$	$28,383 \\ 29,526$	5,178 5,844	33,561 35,370	

^{*} Including employees of Governmental bodies listed in Table 551.

The foregoing totals exclude persons engaged part-time on unemployment relief works.

The number of employees of Local Government bodies (Municipalities, Shires and County Councils not included above) was 26,238 as at 31st December, 1938. The amount of wages paid to such employees was £6 237,310 in 1938.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The State maintains a system of labour exchanges for the purpose of bringing together employers and persons seeking employment and in organising labour for public works.

In recent years the exchanges have been active in the registration of unemployed persons in need of sustenance, and in the organisation of relief works.

There is an Employment Council to administer matters relating to employment and unemployment. A number of committees appointed during 1938 investigated various phases of the problem of unemployment, and the investigations are being continued by the Council. Research directed mainly towards the prevention of unemployment amongst youths and young adults is undertaken in co-operation with the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding subsidies paid by the Government of New South Wales for the training of young men as apprentices are given on page 664.

State Labour Exchanges.

There are State Labour Exchanges, staffed by departmental officers, in Sydney, Newcastle, West Maitland, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow and five other towns. Eighty-four exchanges are controlled from these centres, and in the country agencies are conducted by the police in 400 localities. Persons over 14 years of age may register for employment and they must report at least once a month to maintain registration. Fees are not charged for the services provided by the exchanges or agencies. When work is available in a district, registered persons are summoned to report at the exchanges—usually in order of registration. Employment officers are engaged in Sydney in interviewing employers and effecting placements.

There is a special juvenile section of the exchanges in the metropolitan district for the placement of youths in industrial and rural employment. A vocational guidance service is available at the exchanges and rural training is provided at the Government Training Farm at Scheyville.

The number of men registered at the principal State Labour Exchanges and the total number registered, at half-yearly intervals since June, 1934, are shown below:—

Table 553.—Men (adults) registered at State Labour Exchanges, 1934 to 1939.

Month.			Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Maitland Coalfields	Wollon- gong.	Broken Hill.	Rest of State.	Total.
1934—June			46,257	7,418	5,337	3,073	2,498	19,930	84,513
$\mathbf{December}$			41,333	6,815	5,194	2,922	2,480	19,641	78,385
1935June	•••	• • • •	44,408	7,502	5,469	3,195	2,648	18,623	81,845
$_{ m December}$	• • •		39,165	6,588	4,994	2,312	1,971	16,861	71,891
1936—June			38,937	6,716	4,559	1,753	798	19,283	72,046
$_{ m December}$			31,727	4,565	3,667	879	800	17,972	59,610
1937—June		• • • •	25,945	3,901	3,171	661	505	16,540	50,723
$_{ m December}$	•••		23,648	3,495	3,396	443	595	10,937	42,514
1938—June			27,641	3,824	3,697	758	477	12,043	48,440
$\mathbf{December}$			27,423	4,309	3,397	720	660	10,741	47,250
1939—June			28,647	3,790	2,776	1,131	717	13,864	50,925
December	•••		26,534	3,448	2,277	721	777	11,701	45,461

Private Employment Agencies.

Private employment agencies are subject to supervision by the State authorities in terms of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Such agencies may be conducted by licensed persons only, and they are required to keep registers of persons applying for labour or employment, and of engagements made. The scale of fees chargeable is fixed by regulation, and if an applicant does not obtain labour or employment within fourteen days the fee must be repaid, less out-of-pocket expenses. Licensecs are prohibited from sharing fees with employers, and from keeping as lodgers persons seeking employment.

At 31st December, 1939, there were 122 private agencies on the register, including 43 in Sydney, 53 in the suburbs, and 26 in the country.

In addition to these private agencies there were 5 licensed theatrical agencies. These licenses are issued subject to conditions for the protection of theatrical employees and for securing the payment of their salarics and expenses. Theatrical employers also may be required to hold permits to carry on business, but both employers and agencies may be exempted by Ministerial authority from these provisions of the law. The number of such permits at 31st December, 1939, was 23.

Special Measures for the Relief of Unemployment.

A brief account of the unemployment relief system of New South Wales was published on page 967 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The social aid system for unemployed is described in chapter "Social Condition" and the Unemployment Relief Tax in Public Finance of this Year Book.

The following statement shows the number of men employed on parttime relief work or in receipt of food relief at annual intervals since June, 1933. Minors are not eligible for relief work unless married and the figures relate generally to adults:

	Men employed.	on Part Time-Relie	f-Work-by		
June.	Government Departments and Statutory Bodies:	Councils of Municipalities and Shires.	Total.	Men in receipt of Food Relief.	Total.
1933	. 11,864	22,365	34,229	65,527.	99,756
1934	. 28,838	46,810	75,648	17,865	93,513
1935	. 20,390	51,983.	72,373	16,060	88,433
L936	. 9,209	46,561	55,770	18,202	73,972
1937	. 14,181	10,795	24,976	23,074	48,050
1938	. 16,684	2,514	19,198	26,509	45,707
1939—June	, 18,689	1.540	$20,\!229$	30,066	50,295
Decembe	r 13,064	1,148	14.212	29,368	43,580

Table 554.—Men in Receipt of Relief, 1933 to 1939.

A decline of 47,600 in the number of men in receipt of food relief in the year 1933-34 was due mainly to their transfer to relief work. In the following year there was a decrease in both groups, then the number of part-time relief workers began to decrease rapidly, so that the number in June, 1938, was less than 27 per cent. of the number in June, 1935. The decrease was offset to some extent by an increase in recipients of food relief. Nevertheless, the total number of men in receipt of relief by way of part-time work or food in June, 1938, was less by 54,049 than in June, 1933.

In the twelve months ended June, 1939, the number of men employed on part-time relief work increased by 1,000 and those receiving food relief by 3,550. The increase in recipients of food relief occurred in the country districts, where activities were affected by the low prices of the principal rural products, e.g., wool and wheat. Between June and December, 1939, there was a decrease of 6,000 in the number of part-time relief workers and of 700 in the number of men in receipt of food relief.

EXPENDITURE ON FOOD RELIEF AND RELIEF WORKS.

The following statement shows the expenditure on food relief and charitable assistance for the unemployed, and on relief works. These amounts do not represent the total expenditure in respect of relief of unemployment, They are exclusive, for instance, of interest or other debt charges on loan moneys expended on relief, and of the additional cost of

family allowances and charitable and social services arising from widespread unemployment. The figures are exclusive also of expenditure for the prevention of unemployment.

Table 555.—Expenditure on Food Relief and Relief Works, 1931 to 1939.

Year		I	Expenditure fr	om Revenu	e.		Expend-
Ended June	Food Relief.	Cash Pay- ments Cloth- ing and Med- ical Services.	Grants and Loans for Relief Works.	Training of Unema- ployed youths.	Adminis- trative Expenses, etc.	Total of Foregoing Items.	iture from Loans
1931	£ 1,837,886	£ 101,858	£. 2,373,030		£. 44,310	£ 4,357,084	£
1932	5,070,732	130,943	766,613		137,164-	6,105,452	
1933	3,510,194	63,296	276,384	•••	156,783	4,006;657	2,801,727
1934	1,467,953	247,498	75,430		179,099	1,969,980	5,249,770
1935	1,076,670.	123,728	41,386		173,716	1,415,500	6,993,427
1936	980,759	116,115	836,799		192,283	2,125,956	5,423,827
1937	1,1,14,950	144,614	997,672		200,425	2,457,661	3,252,458
1938	1,263,901	137,854	1,465,414	7,896	221,263	3,096,328	3,373,380
1939	1,419,836	165,583	408,147	197,545	241,553	2,432,664	4,026,892

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

In both State and Federal departments of public health a section has been created to deal with industrial hygiene. The work of these units embraces the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice regarding measures which safeguard the health of the workers.

The provisions of various Acts for safeguarding health of employees were summarised on page 970 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to give notice to the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not supply a comprehensive record of such occurrences. In factories, employers are required to report accidents causing loss of life; accidents due to machinery or to hot liquid or other hot substance, or to explosion, escape of gas or steam, or to electricity or to acid or alkaline solutions, if an employee is so disabled as to prevent him from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours; and other accidents if an employee is disabled for seven days or more.

In the year 1938 there were 14 fatal accidents in factories and 8,902 non-fatal, including 160 which caused permanent injury. There were also 12 fatal and 38 non-fatal accidents in connection with lifts, scaffolding and cranes. Particulars of accidents in mines and of railway and tramway accidents are shown in other chapters of this Year Book.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

Under State legislation provision has been made for the payment of compensation to workers who suffer injury in the course of their employment. The principal enactment is the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1938, which commenced on 1st July, 1926. Special provision for workers who are disabled by the effects of silica dust is made under the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1920-1936, and cases of disablement by pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis, and lead poisoning in the Broken Hill mines are compensated under the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920-1934, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, 1922 and 1924.

Compensation to members of the police force, killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, is payable in terms of the Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, which is described in the section of this Year Book relating to the police. The amount of compensation is determined by the Governor.

The laws of the Commonwealth provide for compensation to men in a particular class of work, such as that of seamen, which is subject to special risks, and to workers in the service of the Commonwealth Government.

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1938, compensation is payable to workers whose remuneration does not exceed £550 per annum.

The provisions of this Act were described on pages 971 and 972 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Returns supplied to the Workers' Compensation Commission by insurers indicate that 80,713 claims in respect of workers within the meaning of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-38, were admitted to compensation during the year ended 30th June, 1939. This number includes many injuries, not strictly compensatable in terms of the Act, for which medical expenses only were paid by the insurers. It includes also cases in which the workers elected to take benefit under the Government Railways and Transport Act which makes provision for officers incapacitated in the Government transport services.

The number of cases reported does not represent the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment. There are groups of employees outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act, such as casual workers (unless employed for purposes of the employer's trade or business), outworkers, employees whose remuneration exceeds £550 per annum, and the police and others for whom special provision is made under other Acts. Also there are groups of employees who are paid full wages in cases of illness or accident and, as a general rule, claims for compensation are not made in respect thereof unless they result in death or serious disability.

From the returns supplied to the Workers' Compensation Commission the details shown in Tables 556 and 557 have been compiled. The returns supplied for individual years cover a large sample of the cases admitted to compensation, but do not provide data for a complete review of each year's operations. In the first place, there have been excluded cases of compensation by insurers in terms of their contracts with employers for which the employer was not liable under the Workers' Compensation Act, e.g., injuries which did not disable the worker for at least seven days. In the second place, a measure of deficiency arises from the non-supply of returns to the Commission or from retardation in this respect so that returns furnished during one year may include a carryover from an earlier period.

The following statement is a summary of the 64,648 cases admitted to compensation in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act, for which individual returns were supplied to the Commission in 1938-39:—

Table 556.—Workers' Compensation Act—Classification of Cases, 1938-39.

		1			Disabi	lity Cases C	ompensated	l. 	
Worl	(ers		Fatal	_	В	y Weekly I	Payments.		Grand Total,
	-		Cases.	By Lump Sam.	On Aecount of Workers.	On Account of Depend- ants.	Medical Treat- ment, etc.	Total Disability Cases.	all Cases.
	•		_			Cases.			,
Males Females	•••	•	129 	$1,154 \\ 42$	$ \begin{array}{c c} (c) \\ 59,239 \\ 4,084 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} (a) \\ (74,500) \\ (107) \end{array} $	$ \begin{pmatrix} (b) \\ (44,476) \\ (3,331) \end{pmatrix} $		60,522 4,126
Total			129	1,196	63,323	(74,607)	(47,807)	64,519	64,648
					Comp	ensation P	,—— aid.		
36.1			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Males Females	•••	•	70,819 	198,313 7,059	$526,838 \ 24,828$	160,135 377	188,874 14,209	1,074,160 46,473	1,144,979 $46,473$
Total			70,819	205,372	551,666	160,512	203,083	1,120,633	1,191,452

(b) Number of cases in which cost of treatment was paid (included in cclumn (c). (a) Number of dependants for whom compensation was paid (not included in total cases).

The average compensation paid to male workers in the last five years was £604 in fatal cases, £171 in cases of disability compensated by lump sums, and £13 19s. in weekly payments and medical expenses. The average amounts paid in respect to female workers were as follows:—Fatal cases, £40; disability, lump sum, £142; other, £8 19s. The average duration of weekly payments is about 4.3 weeks.

The average payment for medical treatment per case in which the cost of treatment was actually paid in 1938-39 was £4 5s.

The following is a comparative statement of the cases of compensation recorded by the Commission in each of the last five years. The details are not entirely satisfactory for purposes of comparison one year with another

owing to the variation in the proportion of each year's cases for which returns were supplied.

Table 557.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cases, 1935 to 19	TABLE 551.— MOLKELS.	Compensation	Act—Cases.	- 1935 -	to 1939.
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		Accidents.	,	Indus	trial Dis	sases.	Total	Compensation
Year.	Fatal.	Non- Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Non- Eatal.	Total.	Cases Reported.	Paid during Year.
,			A	lales.				
1934-35	89	38,053	38,142	10	318	328	38,470	664,433
1935–36	97	43,678	43,775	13	231	244	44,019	784,516
1936-37	99	49,809	49,908	16	235	.251	50,159	924,745
1937–38	121	60,627	60,748	17	420	437	61,185	1,155,233
1938-39	112	59,775	59,887	17	618	635	60,522	1,144,979
		'	F.e.	males.	1	1	,	l
1934-35		2,579	2,579	1	186	187	2,766	27,142
1935-36	•••	3,295	3,295		178	178	3,473	33,688
1936~37	2	3,534	3,536	1	208	209	3,745	38,787
1937–38	•••	3,735	3,735		281	281	4,016	47,034
1938-39	•••	3,813	3,813		313	313	4,126	46,473

The compensation paid in each year includes payments in respect of cases continued from earlier years, but balances payable in respect of cases not brought to finality at the end of the year are excluded.

The Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, 1922 and 1924, provide for the payment of compensation in respect of lead poisoning amongst men who had been employed by Broken Hill mine owners prior to 31st May, 1919, when mining operations were interrupted as a result of an industrial dispute. The duties of certifying surgeon or medical referee are entrusted to a board consisting of three medical practitioners appointed by the Governor, including one nominated by the mine owners and one by the workmen. No certificates of death or disablement due to lead-poisoning were issued in the years 1936 to 1939.

In terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, 1920 to 1934, which will remain in force until Parliament otherwise provides, compensation is payable in respect of persons who contracted pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis by reason of employment in the Broken Hill mines. Compensation in respect of those who were employed in the mines after the commencement of the Act of 1920 is paid by the mine-owners. At 30th June, 1939, compensation was payable in respect of 66 cases, including 47 employees who were living. The amount of compensation during the year was £11,140.

Payments to other persons eligible under Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts are made from a fund which is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine-owners. At 30th June, 1939, compensation was payable from the fund in respect of 593 workers, including 267 who were living, and the total number of beneficiaries was 922. The amount paid as compensation

during 1938-39 was £96,811, funeral and special expenses amounted to £401, and fees and administrative expenses to £2,222. The total disbursements from the fund from 1st January, 1921, to 30th June, 1939, amounted to £1,781,145.

The Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1920-1936, empowers the Government to provide by scheme for the payment of compensation with respect to workmen who suffer death or disablement owing to fibroid phthisis or silicosis of the lung, or other diseases of the pulmonary or respiratory organs caused by exposure to silica dust. Provision may be made by the scheme for the establishment of a general compensation fund to which employers in any specified industry involving exposure to silica dust may be required to contribute. In this manner liability in respect of a disease contracted by a gradual process may be distributed amongst the employers concerned.

A scheme of compensation for stonemasons, quarrymen, rock-choppers, and sewer miners employed in the county of Cumberland, entitled the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme No. 1, 1927, was brought into operation in September, 1927, and extended to the counties of Camden and Northumberland in February, 1936.

The maximum amount of compensation payable in cases of death was £500; and in the cases of incapacity a weekly payment up to 663 per cent. of the workman's average weekly earnings during the twelve months preceding the date of his inquiry, but not exceeding £3; the maximum liability in each case being £1,000. The compensation fund into which the employers paid contributions at the rate of 3 per cent. on wages is administered by a joint committee appointed by the Minister for Labour and Industry. This scheme was replaced in March, 1938, by an extended scheme covering registered workmen throughout the State engaged in quarrying, cutting, dressing, or excavating sandstone, or working in sandstone tunnels while excavating is in progress. For registration workmen must comply with prescribed conditions as to physique, term of residence in New South Wales and of employment in the sandstone industry.

At 30th June, 1939, compensation was being paid in respect of 62 incapacitated workmen and 13 dependants of deceased workmen. The compensation paid in 1938-39 included payments to beneficiariees, £6,799, and deposits on trust for dependants, £106; and medical expenses amounted to £812.

A second scheme of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1920-1936, was proclaimed in March, 1938. It relates to workmen engaged in certain processes in the iron, steel and stove-making industries, ore-milling (grinding of silica), refractory brickmaking, and tile and pottery making, and sandblasting in the glass making industry. Registration of workmen under the scheme is prescribed as in the case of sandstone workers. The number of workmen medically examined up to 30th June, 1939, was 199 and 29 or 14.6 per cent. were found to be suffering from silicosis.

Cost of Workers' Compensation Insurance.

The approximate cost to the employers of insurance in terms of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1938, is shown below in relation to the total amount of wages paid. The estimates refer to three periods since the inception of the Act on 1st July, 1926, and to the years ended June, 1937 to 1939. The three periods correspond with change in the phases of the industrial cycle in 1929 and 1933 and in the scope of the Act which was restricted by amending legislation in 1929. The estimates of the average annual amount of wages relates to all wage and salary earners, the amounts paid to workers covered by the Act being between 85 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the total.

Table 558.—Estimates of Wages and Cost of Workers' Compensation in New South Wales.

Period.	Estimated Total Wages paid in New South Wales (all Workers).	Injuries Compen- satable.	Estimated Cost to Employers of Workers' Compensation Insurance.	Compensatable Injuries per £1,000,000 Wages Paid.	Cost of Workers' Compensa- tion Insur- ance per cent of Total Wages
	£ million.	No.	£	No.	Per cent.
Average per year— July, 1926, to June, 1929 (3 years).	153.6	57,043	2,209,360	371	1.44
July, 1929, to June, 1933	123.7	39,625	1,306,150	320	1.05
(4 years). July, 1933, to June, 1937 (4 years).	136.8	60,048	1,498,227	439	1.09
Year ended June, 1937		74,835	1,955,819	480	1.25
Year ended June, 1938 Year ended June, 1939	100 8	$84,407 \\ 80,713$	2,411,049 2,577,046	476 440	1·36 1·40

The relatively high cost of insurance in the period 1926 to 1929 was due to two factors—(1) in 1926 and 1927, until risks under the Act were determined by experience, the rates of premium were at a higher level than was actually necessary; and (2) the liability for compensation was greater until amending legislation was brought into operation in November, 1929. The increase in the cost in the last two years was partly a result of a revision of rates of premium in January, 1936.

The ratio of the number of compensatable injuries to wages paid is affected by changes in rates of wages, and these were higher during the period 1926 to 1929 than in later years. Changes in the volume of employment in the different industries also influence the cost of insurance. For instance, in such industries as the metal trades and building in which both rates of wages and risk of accident are above the average, depression and subsequent recovery were greater in other industries.

REGISTRATION OF SHOPS.

Provision for the annual registration of shops is made by the Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, which commenced on 31st July of that year. The provision for registration does not apply to the whole State but to proclaimed shopping districts including the metropolitan shopping district which is bounded approximately by a line joining (and including) Manly, Hornsby, Parramatta and George's River, and the Newcastle shopping district which is the City of Greater Newcastle. All the other municipalities and most of the unincorporated country towns are shopping districts.

The number of shops of various kinds registered as at 30th June, 1939, is shown below, also the number of paid employees engaged in or in connection with the sale of goods. Waiters and waitresses are included as shop employees in restaurants—which are classified as a separate group in the table. But such persons as those engaged in factory or other work preparing goods to be sold, commercial travellers, newsboys, sellers in theatres, hair-dressers working in saloons attached to shops selling hairdressers' goods, and mechanics working in garages where petrol is sold are excluded.

Table 559.—Shops Registered in Shopping Districts, N.S.W., June, 1939.

		Shops.		Wage-earning employees engaged in connection with the sale of good						
Class of Shop.	Not employ-	Em- ploying	Total.	Mal	es.	Feni	nles.		Total.	
	ing labour.	labour.	10011.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Butcher	230	1,247	1,477	2,455	765	283	211	3,220	494	3,714
Chemist	178	761	939	728	699	191	159	1,427	350	1,777
Confectionery	1,555	598	2,153	186	189	423	429	375	852	1,227
Cooked Provisions	562	306	868	196	105	134	141	301	275	576
Fish	193	129	322	108	49	87	64	157	151	303
Flower Fruit and Vege-	165	106	271	24	19	80	112	43	192	235
tables	1,250	616	1,866	378	254	186	233	632	419	1,051
Hairdressing Goods		503	1,169	140	75	434	377	215	811	1,026
Tobacconist	968	569	1,537	496	219	134	112	715	246	961
Newsagent	254	424	678	262	300	230	241	562	471	1,033
Petrol and Oil	271	804	1,075	1,513	995	147	171	2,508	318	2,826
Refreshment	359	584	943	322	147	673	650	469	1,323	1,792
Restaurant	119	580	699	714	183	2,209	591	897	2,890	3,787
General (including						'			'	′
Grocers, Drapers,		l		[]		1			1	
etc.)	7,073	8,677	15,750	22,622	9,960	15,666	12,561	32,582	28,227	60,809
Grand Total	13,843	15,904	29,747	30,144	13,959	20,967	16,052	44,103	37,019	\$1,122

Paid labour was employed in or in connection with the sale of goods in 53 per cent. of the registered shops and the average number of employees in receipt of wages was 2.7 per registered shop and 5.1 per shop in which paid labour was employed. Male employees outnumbered the females; 37 per cent. were men and 26 per cent. women of adult age. Seventeen per cent, were boys and 20 per cent, were girls under 21 years of age.

The employees at June, 1939, consisted of 52,210 shop assistants, 10,769 office assistants and 18,143 other employees. Of the shop assistants 37 per cent. were men, 25 per cent. were women and 38 per cent. were minors with a slight preponderance of girls.

Particulars regarding the registered shops in the metropolitan, Newcastle and other shopping districts and the wage earning employees engaged therein are shown below:—

Table 560.—Registered Sliops—Classification of Employees, June, 1939.

					Sho	pping D	istricts.				
Particulars.		Metrop	olitan.	Newo	nstlė.	Otl	ner.	All Shopping Districts			
Registered Shops— Not employing labour Employing labour		8,9 8,4		564 539 \		4,3 6,9		13,843 15,904			
Total		17,3	79	1,103 11,265 2							
	ļ	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females:	Males.	Females:	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Shop Assistants— Adults Minors		10;584° 5,284	9,172 5,915	795 459	429 468	7,860 4,239	3,262 3,743	19,239 9,982	12,863 10,126	32,102 20,108	
Total		15,868	15,087	1,254	897	12,099	7;005	29,221	22,989	52,210	
Office Assistants— Adults Minors		1,100 415	2,841 3,037	54 ⁻ 26	147 237	708 196	947 1,061	1,862 637	3,935 4,335	5,797 4,972	
Total		1,515	5,878	80	384	904	2,008	2,499	8,270	10,769	
Other Employees— Adults Minors		5,819 2,027	3,726 1,162	445 168	132 78	2,779 1,145	311 351	9,043 3,340	4,169 1,591	13,212 4,931	
Total	,	7,846	4,888	613	210	3,924	662	12,383	5,760	18,143	
Total Employees— Adults Minors		17,503 7,726	15,730 10,114	1,294 653	708 783	11,347′ 5,580	4;520 5,155	30,144 13,959	20,967 16,052	51,111 30,011	
Total:		25,229	25,853	1,947	1,491	16,927	9,675	44,103	37,019	81,122	

In the metropolitan shopping district there were 17,379 registered shops and in 8,418 where paid labour was employed there were 51,082 employees or 6.1 per shop. In other shopping districts, including Newcastle, there were 12,368 registered shops and 7,487 shops employed 30,040 persons or 4 per shop. There was a majority of female employees in the metropolitan shops but 64 per cent. of the employees in country shops were males.

An award for the metropolitan shop assistants made by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales in October, 1937, provides for the allocation of work between males and females, and fixed a relative proportion of juniors to seniors. Certain groups of shops are classified according to the commodities offered for sale therein. In one group, which includes shops or departments for the sale of groceries, mercery, hardware, furniture, sports goods, motor vehicles or bicycles, all the assistants must be paid at the rates prescribed for males. In the second group of shops or departments the employer may employ all female assistants to sell such goods as women's clothing, haberdashery, fancy goods, etc. In shops not classified in these two groups, 50 per cent. of the assistants must be males, but this rule does not apply where less than three shop assistants are employed. As a general rule, the proportion of juniors to seniors must not exceed one to one; a senior is defined as an assistant 23 years of age or over receiving the full rate of wages, including any employer actively engaged in the shop.

TRADE UNIONS.

The Trade Union Act of 1881-1936 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees, in whom the union property is vested; and for the constitution of rules. If union funds are used for political purposes payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

There are two classes of trade unions, viz, unions of employees and unions of employees. The latter constitute the bulk of the registered organisations.

The organisation of employees in trade unions increased with the development of industrial arbitration, as unions formed for the purposes of arbitration must be registered under the Trade Union Act; as well as the Industrial Arbitration Act. Moreover, a wider recognition of the principle of preference to unionists led to an increase in membership.

After the introduction of the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration in 1904 some of the unions previously on the State registry became merged into federal associations, but unless a union elects to be regulated exclusively under federal arbitration and conciliation the branch in New South Wales retains its registration under the Trade Union Act.

Statistics relating to the trade unions of employees in the State are shown in the following statement for various years since 1911. The figures exclude certain unions registered under federal law only:—

TABLE:	561.—Trade	Unions	of	Employees,	1911	to	1938.
		Mämhera	_				-

Year:	Unions		Mëmbers		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Fundsa
1 641.	Employees	Måles.	Females.	Total.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	end of . Year:
					£	£	£
1911/	179	145,784	4,743	150,527	157,202	146,757	112,494
1916	202.	218,609	12,941	231,550	241,644	249,691	202,950
1921.	197	234,898	23,965	258,863	363,067	345,854	194,360
1926	170	286,245	33,354	319,599	494,341	494,979	322,912
1927	170	306)380	35,689	345,069	487,723	454,190	357,588
1928	165	302,282	38,661	340,943	504,640	498,020	362,118
1929.	172.	287,573	40,025	327,598	633,918	631,517	372,728
1930	167	265,487	36,831	302,318	488,348	527,847	329,262
1931	175	240,605	39,223	279,828	346,840	351,548	318,856
1932	170	241,127	39,718	280,845	330,167	316,931	336,574
1933	171	239,048	40,584	279,632	293,430	285,542	334,73
1934	173	242,905	41,021	283,926	327,578	303,574	358,980
1935	176	251,369	44,649	296,018	343,851	319,625	382,31
1936	177	253,621	47,486.	301,107	371,243	345,428	401,83
1937	179	267,568	50,833	318,401	412,429	384,397	428,66
1938	181	275,400	53,048	328,448	462,449	426,725	463,61

At the end of the year 1938 there were 181 registered trade unions of employees. The membership, especially amongst women, increased rapidly between 1911 and 1921 as a result of organisation for the purposes of industrial arbitration and conciliation. The expansion continued until 1927, then the number of male members began to decline owing to a diminution in employment, the decrease in the years 1927 to 1933 being 67,332. During the next five years there was an increase of 36,352 and the number in 1938 was the highest since 1929. The number of women in the trade unions was 40,025 in 1929. After a decline of 3,200 in 1930 the number began to rise and passing the pre-depression peak in 1933, reached the maximum on record, 53,048; in 1938.

The majority of the unions are small. In 1938 there were 31 with less than 100 members; 69 with 100 to 1,000 members; 53 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 13 with 5,000 to 10,000; and 6 unions had more than 10,000 members.

The receipts during 1938 amounted to £462,449, including contributions, £428,319. Of the total expenditure, payments in respect of benefits amounted to £102,768, and management and other expenses, including legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc., to £323,957. The total receipts and expenditure are liable to fluctuate under the influence of prevailing industrial conditions, the amounts being inflated in some years by the inclusion of donations for relief from one union to another. The funds include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in Trades Halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows the membership, receipts, expenditure, and accumulated funds of trade unions of employees, according to industrial classification, in the year 1938:—

TABLE	562	-Trade	Unions	of	Employees-	-Members	and	Funds.	1938.

Industrial Classification.	Unious.		lemberslend of y		Receipts.	Expendi- fure.	ls at end year.	ds per	ember.
		Males.	Females	Total.	Rec	EX	Funds of y	Funds	Me
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	۶.	đ.
Engineering and Metal Working	17	47,444		47,866	105,889			46	9
Food, Drink, and Narcotics	19	26,548						íŏ	ĭ
Clothing	-6	7,142		27,839		15,465			4
Printing, Bookbinding, etc	3	6,673	2,468		20,360	17,186			ō
Manufacturing, n.c.i	19	19,592	2,198	21,790	20,451	18,928	24,648	22	- 8
Building	13	22,303		22,358	19,842	19,536	16,167	14	- 6
Mining and Smelting	13	17,626		17,655		77,070		74	4
Railways and Tramways	13	39,979		40,566		54,140	28,554	14	1
Other Land Transport	4	6,223		6,223		6,157	4,441	14	3
Shipping and Sea Transport	11	7,106		7,118		11,481	4,663	13	1
Pastoral, etc	4	10,453			15,365	15,590		2	4
Governmental, n.e.i	16	33,123			40,809		63,956	33	3
Miscellaneous	34	31,188	11,568	42,756	34,824	32,417	44,140	20	8
Labour Council and Eight-hour									
Committees	3	•••			5,199	1,998	11,579	•	• •
Total Unions of Employees	175*	275,400	53,048	328,448	462,449	426,725	463,613	28	3

^{*} Exclusive of six Unions for which returns were not furnished.

Unions of Employers.

Few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act, so that the available information concerning them is scanty and does not afford any indication of the extent of organisation amongst employers.

The unions of employers registered under the Trade Union Act in 1938 numbered 25. The membership at the end of the year was 13,533, and the funds amounted to £76,826. The receipts during 1938 amounted to £41,982, and the expenditure to £39,605. The members included 8,548 in the pastoral industry, 2,050 retail tobacco traders and 1,533 licensed victuallers.

Any employer or group of employers with at least 50 employees may register as an industrial union under the Industrial Arbitration Act.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees, viz.: the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

There is also a separate system of arbitration under Federal law to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth are those which the States have agreed to confer upon it and are defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. In some matters the legislative power is exclusive to the Commonwealth, in others—including industrial arbitration—both Commonwealth and States have jurisdiction. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Federal law the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. It has been held by the High Court that an award of the Commonwealth Court is a law within the meaning of this section, therefore awards of the Federal industrial tribunals override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is delimited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State." In interpreting the law the High Court of Australia has decided that the Federal Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Federal industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union.

In order to remove disabilities arising from the limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters proposals for altering the Constitution were submitted to the electors by referendum in 1911, 1913, 1919 and 1926, but none of these proposals was approved. Nevertheless the Commonwealth system has gradually become the strongest factor in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Federal jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Federal award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably

New South Wales and Victoria, have adopted the Federal wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales for instance the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration have been substituted for those declared by the Industrial Commission (see page 670).

STATE SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION. Industrial Unions.

For the purpose of bringing an industry under the review of the State industrial tribunals, the employees must be organised as a trade union under the Trade Union Act, and must obtain registration as an industrial union under the Industrial Arbitration Act. Registration for the purpose has been effected by practically all classes of employees throughout the State, but employees in rural industries were removed from the operation of the State industrial system in December, 1929.

Registration as a union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed, on a monthly average, not less than fifty employees during the period of six months next preceding the date of application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not prescribed as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of the union (unless an award or agreement relating to its members is in force), or if the union is accessory to an illegal lockout or strike.

At 30th April, 1939, there were 190 unions of employers and 156 unions of employees on the register.

State Industrial Tribunals.

The principal tribunal is the Industrial Commission, constituted in 1926 in terms of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, to replace the Court of Industrial Arbitration. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioner and conciliation committees.

The constitution and functions of the Industrial Commission, of Conciliation Committees and of the Apprenticeship Commission are described on pages 982 and 983 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Industrial Agreements.

Industrial unions and trade unions are empowered to make with employers written agreements, which when filed in the prescribed manner become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned.

The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by a party thereto. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages (except for apprentices or trainee apprentices) lower than the living wages prescribed for the industry concerned, and upon any variation of the living wages the rates of pay in an agreement may be adjusted accordingly by the Industrial Registrar upon application by any party to the agreement.

Number of Industrial Awards and Agreements.

The number of awards and agreements made by the State industrial tribunals during each of the last five years is shown below:—

Table 563.—State Industrial Awards and Agreements, 1985 to 1939.

			Awards I	ublished.	Agreements/	In Force at end of Year.		
Y	ear.		Principal.	Subsidiary.	Filed.	Awards.	Agreements	
1935			 44	1,455	32	484	159	
1936	•••	•••	 52	816	40	480	170	
1937		0.01	 69	1,131	48	559	149	
1938*			 61	1,219	57°	5 40	147	
1939*			 73	1,311	22	566	155	

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

The subsidiary awards include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the living wages:

Complaints regarding breaches of award and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Labour and Industry. Department, who may direct prosecutions. Proceedings may be taken also by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by the Industrial Registrar or the industrial magistrates.

THE COMMONWEAUTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The chief tribunal is the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, consisting of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor-General, with life tenure. Each judge is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties in industrial disputes, and for the purpose he may convene compulsory conferences. Conciliation commissioners, not more than three in number, may be appointed by the Governor-General for a term of five years, with authority to intervene in industrial disputes and to summon conferences.

The Commonwealth system is described on pages 984 and 985 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

The industries subject to federal awards and agreements include coal-mining, shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works, and rubber works, and large sections of the metal and printing trades and of the railway and tramway employees.

At 31st December, 1938, there were 157 awards of the Commonwealth Court in force in New South Wales, also 49 agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act.

Crown Employees and Arbitration.

The system of arbitration applicable to Crown employees is described on page 985 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Hours of Work.

With the development of the industrial arbitration system the working hours in organised trades and callings have become subject to awards and agreements. The normal working time in New South Wales as prescribed by State and Federal tribunals is 44 hours per week.

Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of the industrial tribunals in regulating hours of work. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the Act was amended and, on the recommendation of a special court, the 44-hours week was proclaimed in many industries.

In September, 1922, the amending Act of 1920 was repealed and the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hours week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. The 44-hours week became the standard again (except in the rural industries) as from 4th January, 1926, and has remained in operation, except in the latter half of the year 1930, when the hours were 48 per week.

At the end of the year 1932 the Industrial Commission was charged with the duty of determining, after public inquiry, the standard hours for industries within its jurisdiction. The Commission announced, after its first inquiry in June, 1933, that it had decided to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries.

It is a general provision of the law that rates of wages prescribed by award or agreement are to be adjusted when standard hours are varied so that an employee working full time will receive the same amount of wages as for working full time prior to the variation. Nevertheless, after a declaration has been made and the rates of wages adjusted, the Industrial Commission may reduce the working hours in any industry and provide for a proportionate reduction in wages.

Overtime may be permitted under certain conditions or it may be prohibited or restricted for the purpose of relieving unemployment by distributing the work available.

Notwithstanding the provision of awards or agreements, work may be shared or rationed amongst employees of the Crown, *i.e.*, the Government departments and statutory bodies, but the application of the system in other employment is liable to be restricted in terms of awards, etc.

The hours of work in factories and shops are restricted in a general way by provisions of the Factories and Shops Act which prohibit the employment of youths under 16 and of women for more than 44 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 24 days in a year, or by written permission of the Minister, where necessary to meet the exigencies of trade, on 48 days.

The Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, prescribes that the closing times of shops in shopping districts are to be the hours fixed by the industrial awards and agreements for the cessation of work by the employees. With the exception of certain classes of shops, the closing hour is 5.45 p.m. in the metropolitan district and 5.30 p.m. in Newcastle on four days; and 8.30 p.m. on Fridays; and there is a half-holiday on Saturday.

The closing times for various classes of shops in the metropolitan and Newcastle shopping districts are shown below:—

TABLE 564.—	-Shops-Closing	Times—Sydney	and	Newcastle.
-------------	----------------	--------------	-----	------------

	-					}	(closing Times.	
	C.	lass of S	hops.				Monday to Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
,							p.m.	p.m. 5 0	p.m.
Farriers	• • •	•••	• • • •		•••	• • • •	$\bar{5}$ 0	$\bar{5}$ 0	•••
Motor vehicle sh	iops—							,	
Metropolitan	·						5 45	8 30	5 45
Newcastle					• • • •		5 30	8 30	5 30
Grocers, Drapes	rs, Iro	nmong	ers, R	adio a	nd Ge	neral			
Shops, n.e.i			, ,			-		'	
Metropolitan							5 45	8 30	12 30
Newcastle		•••		•••	•••		5 30	8 30	1 0
Hairdressers' Sa	loons				•••	• • • •	7 0	7 0	1 0 (a)
Hairdressers' Sh	ops				•••	•••	7 0	8 30	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & (a) \\ 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Chemists, Drugg				•••	•••	•••	7 30	9 0	1 0 (b)
Newsagents		1	•••		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8 0	9 0	8 0 ` ′
Flowers	•••	• • •				• • • •	8 30	9 30	9 30
Fruit, Vegetable							0 00	0 00	
visions, Toba	cconis	ts. Con	fection	ers. R	efreshn	ents	11 30	11 30	11 30
Restaurants, Fis								midnight	midnight
Petrol, Oil and					or bron	- 1	midnight	midnight	midnight
Butchers—		U_100	•••	•••	•••	•••	mungno		
Metropolitan							5 30	5 30	12 30
Newcastle		•••	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	4 15	4 15	12 0
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	# 10	x 10	

⁽a) One o'clock closing either Wednesday or Saturday.

The hours of work per shift in the coal-mines as fixed by an award dating from 1st January, 1917, are eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Monday to Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, the usual number of shifts. The hours are reckoned from the time the first person working on a shift leaves the surface to the time the last man on the same shift returns to the surface. The usual number of shifts was eleven per fortnight though in many collieries there was no work in winning coal on Saturdays. In 1939 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reduced the maximum hours of underground ("from face to waggon") workers to 40 per week, including one half hour per shift for meal time.

The following statement compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for each State of the Commonwealth shows the average number of hours in a full working week (without overtime) for adult male workers in industrial occupations, except shipping and rural industries:—

Table 565.—Hours of Work in Australian States, 1914 to 1939.

End of	Year.	New South Wales,	Vietoria.	Queens- land,	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania,	Australi a
1914 (April)		 49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
1916		 48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
1921		 45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
1926		 44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
1929		 44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
1931	•••	 44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
1936		 44.08	46.41	43.69	46.55	45.30	46.33	45.09
1937		 44.07	46.22	43.68	46.57	45.25	46.24	45.03
1938	•••	 44.01	45.85	43.67	46.31	45.11	46.00	44.85
1939 (June)	•••	 44.00	45.65	43.63	46.14	45.10	45.97	44.77

⁽b) May re-open from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Between April, 1914, and December, 1929, the average nominal working week for adult males in New South Wales was reduced by 5½ hours to 44.1 hours per week. Then an amendment of the State law, as quoted above, caused a temporary increase of 1½ hours. The average has since declined to 44 hours, and is less than in any other State except Queensland.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Gertain days are observed as public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other services where the employees work on holidays they receive recreation leave in lieu thereof, and in some cases extra wages.

The days which are observed generally throughout the State as public holidays are as follows:—1st January (New Year's Day), 26th January (the Anniversary of the first settlement in Australia), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 25th April (Anzac Day), Christmas Day, 26th December (Boxing

Day), and the King's Birthday.

If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is a holiday. As a general rule, when the King's Birthday falls upon any day of the week other than Monday the following Monday is a holiday in lieu thereof. The birthday of King George VI is 14th December and the holiday in each year has been transferred to the second Monday in June, so that it would not occur in the busy week preceding the Christmas holidays. Anniversary Day has been observed on the Monday following its date in recent years except in 1988 when the 150th anniversary occurred on Wednesday.

In addition to the days listed above, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed in respect of banks and many other financial institutions and public offices. The Governor may appoint by proclamation a special day to be observed as a public holiday throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Eight Hour Day. In the county of Cumberland the first Monday in October is Eight Hour Day.

Annual Holidays with Pay.

In New South Wales an annual holiday with full pay has become a custom in some classes of employment e.g., governmental services, banking and insurance and, to some extent, in commercial and industrial occupations. But the authority of the industrial tribunals to prescribe such holidays was not recognised for some years after the introduction of industrial arbitration. The High Court of Australia decided in 1912 that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration had jurisdiction to award holidays with pay and in 1915 the Court of Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board in a proper case might grant a claim in this respect.

It is not a general practice of the industrial tribunals to prescribe holidays with pay but each case is considered as it arises. In a report dated September, 1939, presented to the Parliament of New South Wales by the Minister for Labour and Industry, it is indicated that 219 awards of the State industrial tribunals provide annual leave with pay for various classes of employees, of these 92 awards prescribe 7 days or less, 78 awards 8 to 14 days, 39 awards 15 to 21 days, and in 10 cases the period is 4 weeks or longer.

Until 1936 the Commonwealth Court did not grant annual holidays with pay except in special cases or where it had become customary or the employers agreed to it. In later years the Court las given favourable consideration to claims for such leave where it is feasible.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

The laws relating to industrial arbitration confer upon both State and Federal industrial tribunals the authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of returned soldiers or sailors.

The State industrial tribunals may prescribe by award that, as between members of a union specified in the award and other persons offering or desiring employment at the same time, preference of employment be given to members of a union, other things being equal. It is a general rule to grant preference to a union which substantially represents the trade concerned.

The Commonwealth Court is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Court adheres to the general principle that only in case of strong necessity should there be any interference with the employer's discretion in choosing his employees. Consequently it has been the usual practice to refuse to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists. In 1932, however, preference was awarded in respect of women and girls in clothing factories with the object of preventing the exploitation of labour of this class.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Conditions of Apprenticeship in New South Wales are subject to the Apprentices Act of 1901, which prescribes that children may not be indentured until they reach the age of 14 years, the maximum term of apprenticeship being seven years. The hours of work may not exceed 48 per week, except in farming occupations and in domestic service. The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales confers upon the industrial tribunals authority to attach certain conditions to the employment of employees serving a period of training under indenture or other written contract for the purpose of rendering them fit to be qualified workers in an industry. In recent years authority under the Act has been exercised by an Apprenticeship Commissioner appointed for a term of seven years. Apprenticeship Councils are constituted for the various industries.

The operations of the system are described on page 989 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

In the years 1930 to 1932 there was a rapid falling off in the number of indentures registered due to the unwillingness of employers to bind themselves for a period of five years under adverse economic conditions, and in September, 1933, a new system of apprenticeship without indentures, known as "trainee apprenticeship" was introduced as supplementary to the existing system.

Under the trainee system an employer who will provide facilities for trainees to learn a trade may upon application to the appropriate apprenticeship council be registered as an employer of trainee apprentices. The trainees are required to attend technical classes where available and they are paid wages at 15 per cent, above the rates for indentured apprentices. At the end of the year 1937 the Government arranged to subsidise the

comployment of young men aged 19 to 25 years to enable them to be employed in skilled trades as indentured or trainee apprentices. Generally the training will extend over a period of four years, but the period may be reduced if the trainee has had previous experience. The scale of subsidies and the total rates of pay during the first three years are shown below. In the fourth year the rate of pay is £4 a week without subsidy:—

Age at commencement of training.		S	ubsidy per wee	k.	Total weekly wages (including subsidy).			
of	training.		1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
	Years.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
19	• • •	•••	$20 \ 0$	17 6	15 0	40 0	57 6	75 0
20	•••	• • • •	$20 \ 0$	17 6	15 0	40 0	57 6	78 O
21	•••		30 0	38 0	18 0	50 0	78 0	78 0
22 or	over		58 0	38 0	18 0	78 0	78 0	78 0

Table 566.—Apprentices—Government Subsidies for Trainces.

If a trainee in subsidised employment is discharged owing to lack of work he may attend day training classes at a technical school pending transfer to another employer and may receive from the Government sustenance payments at the rate of 24s. a week if single, or 38s. if married. The admission of new entrants to subsidy ceased at the end of the year 1939.

The number of indentured apprentices registered during each of the last eleven years is shown below; also the number of trainees registered since October, 1933:—

	Apprentices Registered.	Year. 1933	Indentured.	Trainee.	Total.
1926	2,253	1022		.	
1927 1928 1929 1930	1,981 1,823 1,446 1,005 543	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938†	529 813 967 1,263 1,436 1,427	58* 373 621 963 1,347 3,800	587 1,186 1,588 2,226 2,783 5,227

Table 567.—Apprentices Registered, 1926 to 1939.

By the Apprentices (War Service) Act, 1939, provision is made for the suspension of contracts of employment in the case of apprentices or traince apprentices absent owing to war service and for subsequent revival or cancellation upon the termination of war service.

^{*} October to December.

[†] Amended since last issue.

The following statement shows the distribution of indentured apprentices amongst the various trades at the end of 1928 and subsequent years.

TABLE	568.—.	Apprenticeships	Subsisting	in	December.	1928	to	1939.

Trades.		1928.	1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Baking	.,.	. 118	217	252	246	256	317	379
Boilermaking	•••	0.00	104	28	58	105	147	161
Bootmaking		141	155	298	314	336	325	294
Building		1 501	807	264	466	640	708	742
Butchering		. 00	23	16	12	9	13	17
Coachmaking		9/2	70	26	41	45	37	31
Confectioners		10	12	36	36	34	31	27
Electrical		. 952	566	347	432	551	615	688
Engineering		1 000	351	317	484	646	856	975
Farriery	•••	. 50	32	14	12	13	12	12
Furniture	•••	. 875	308	141	201	268	281	303
Gas meter making		. 25	21	10	9		3	2
Glass-working		. 25	31	33	57	78	95	109
Hairdressing		. 169	85	156	270	367	465	497
Jewellery, Electropla	ting etc	. 24	31	59	94	107	129	128
Metal Moulding		. 174	43	45	73	112	118	114
Optical Trades		. 10	17	20	25	32	43	44
Pastrycooks		. 66	90	67	76	86	92	135
Pharmacists						46	94	144
Printing		. 688	233	227	249	268	296	285
Sheet Metal-working	g and Tin							
smithing.	-	38	17	8	13	15	16	18
Ship and Boat build	ing		15	19	27	34	41	55
Other		. 51	52	40	49	58	56	64
Total		7,332	3,280	2,423	3,244	4,106	4,790	5,224

Industrial Dislocations contingent upon Disputes.

The law relating to industrial disputes was summarised on page 991 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Records relating to industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. In the compilation of statistical tables relating thereto, it is the rule of the Department in counting the number of disputes that if a section of employees in an industry ceases work and the dispute extends subsequently to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities, one dispute is recorded. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the militant unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dispute, that is, one in addition to the original dispute.

In the coal-mining industry, when the action of one section of the employees has caused a complete cessation of the operations of the mine, the number counted is the full complement of the mine. Where a section has ceased work and the operations of the mine have continued, only those who ceased work have been included as workers involved.

In calculating the duration, only actual working days, viz., days on which work would be performed ordinarily, have been counted, but apparently no allowance has been made for intermittency of employment. and it has been assumed that if the dispute had not occurred work would have been continuous during the period of its currency. Consequently the figures are inflated, particularly in the mining industry, where there is considerable intermittency due to causes other than disputes.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved; and, subject to the remarks above with respect to intermittency, the time lost in industrial disputes in each year since 1929. Particulars are shown separately regarding disputes which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date:—

Table 569.—Industrial	Disputes,	1929	to	1939.
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1		Disputes	F.	Wor	rkers Involv	ed.	Duration-Working Days:				
Year,	An- terior.	New	Total.	Anterior.	New.	Total.	Anterior.	New.	Total.		
1929	2.	330	332.	567	.100,676.	101,243	4,303	3,209,761	3,214,064		
1930	6	185.	191	11,136	52,045	63,181	1,210,266	339,783	1,550,049		
1931	5	99,	104	1,352	26,772	28,124	211,380	103,661	315,041		
1932	2	122	124	622	45,183		159,522	92,743	252,265		
1933	ľ	92	93,	100.	23,409	23,509	300	59,002	59,302		
1934	l.	171	172	80	50,780	50,860	720	211,406	212,126		
1935	3:	224	227	568	54,766	55,334	8,122	262,853	270,975		
1936	3	281	284	1,935	84,407	86,342	84,803	383,514	468,31		
1937	1	511	512.	360	183,848	184,208	1,080	545,668	546,748		
1938	1,	480	481	269	182,961	183,230	22,327	916,939	939,260		
1939	1	532	533	50	211,565	211,615	850	445,633	446.483		

The loss in working days during 1933 was the smallest in any year of the period—1914 to 1933—for which complete records are available. According to departmental records, the loss in 1931 includes 158,900 days, and in 1932 includes 159,522 days, in respect of two anterior disputes in metalliferous mines, where work was not resumed owing to adverse trade conditions:

A classification of the disputes according to mining and non-mining industries reveals the fact that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, the time lost in coal-mining, as a general rule, exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries. In calculating the duration of the dislocations, however, allowance is not made for intermittency, and it is probable that the over-statement arising from this factor is far greater in coal-mining than in other occupations. For instance, in 1929 the principal collieries in the northern district were closed in March owing to a dispute, and were still idle at the end of the year. As a result the loss of working days attributed to disputes in coal-mining in 1929 was 2,476,536 days, while the loss due to other causes (which are inoperative during a dispute dislocation) was 751,865 days in the principal mines. On the other hand the loss due to industrial disputes was only 36,068 days in 1933 and the loss on account of slackness of trade and other causes was 2,051,206 days in the principal collieries.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially if they are being compared with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown on the preceding page, because the practices vary greatly in the different countries in which such data are published.

The following statement shows the particulars of the disputes in mining and in other industries which commenced in each of the last ten years. The working days during each dispute have been assigned to the year in which the cessation of work occurred, and for this reason the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the working days classified according to the year specified.

Table 570.—Industrial	Disputes	According	to	Year	of	Commence-
	ment, 199	29 to 1939.				

	T	isputes.		Wo	rkers Invol	ved.	Duratio	Duration-Working Days.				
Year.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mirring.	Total.	Mining,	Non- mining.	Total.			
1929	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100,676	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377			
1930	158	27	185	44,453	7,592	52,045	617,538	76,797	694,335			
$\bar{1}931$	81	18	99	25,116	1,656	26,772	95,932	7,729	103,661			
1932	97	25	122	41,172	4,011	45,183	84,064	8,979	93,043			
1933	72	20	92	18,133	5,276	23,409	44,157	15,565	59,722			
1934	133	38	171	38,888	11,892	50,780	135,763	83,765	219,528			
$\bar{1}935$	192	32	224	46,851	7,915	54,766	164,169	183,487	347,656			
1936	254	27	281	79,163	5,244	84,407	219,574	165,020	384,594			
1937	417	94	511	145,167	38,681	183,848	315,333	252,662	567,995			
1938	423	57	480	170,541	12,420	182,961	726,014	191,775	917,789			
1939	497	35	532	202,621	8,944	211,565	382,214	64,771	446,985			

The loss in the mining industry attributed to disputes which commenced in 1929 included 3,463,922 working days—2,300,772 in 1929 and 1,163,150 in 1930—on account of the closing of the northern collieries from 1st March, 1929, to 3rd June, 1930. A serious dispute occurred, also, in the timber industry in 1929, following an extension of hours by award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The dislocation lasted from January to October.

In 1936 there was a dispute regarding hours in the iron and steelworks at Port Kembla, the loss being 143,100 working days. In 1937 there was a number of disputes about wages in the iron trades. In 1938 there was a general stoppage in the coalmines from 10th to 26th September following a claim for shorter hours and changes in other conditions of employment; also a dispute regarding piece work rates in galvanised iron works at Newcastle, the loss being 125,096 working days.

It is difficult to obtain reliable information regarding the cost of industrial disputes. An estimate of the losses in wages in each of the ten years is shown below, the method adopted being as follows:—The working days lost were classified into the fourteen industrial groups, for which average rates of wages are shown subsequently in this chapter, the days being assigned to the year in which the dispute commenced; the days lost in respect of each group in each year were then multiplied by the rate of wages which is the mean of the average rate for adult males in that group as at the end of that year and at the end of the previous year.

Table 571.—Industrial Disputes, Duration and Wages lost, 1929 to 1939.

	Dura	tion-Working	Days.	Estimat	ed Loss of Was	ges.
Year.	Mining.	Non-mining.	All Industries.	Mining.	Non-mining.	All Industries.
	Days	Days.	Days.	£	<u> </u>	£
1929	3,689,891	746,486	4.436,377	3,451.500	668,500	4,120,000
1930	617,538	76,797	694,335	569,900	63,600	633,500
1931	95,932	7,729	103,661	86,100	0.6,000	f92,100
1932	84,064	8,979	93,043	73,400	6,700	780,100
1933	44,157	15,565	59,722	37,900	4,000	41,900
1934	135,763	83,765	219,528	116,500	55,500	172,000
1935	164,169	183,487	347,656	141,000	131,000	272,000
1936	219,574	165,020	384,594	188,800	120,000	308,800
1937	315,333	252,662	567,995	279,300	193,600	472,900
1938	726,014	191,775	917,789	671,000	157,700	828,700
1939	382,214	64,771	446,985	359,000	48,000	407,000

Apart from the matter of intermittency which is discussed on page 666 these quotations of estimated loss of wages are open to question in so far as the records are deficient in regard to the sex and age of the workers involved, therefore allowance has not been made for the proportion of women and juveniles. The proportion is small, however; as disputes have been relatively unimportant in industries in which the majority of the women and juvenile workers are employed. Another factor for which allowance has not been made is the extent to which losses in wages during: a dispute may have been compensated by higher rates of pay after resumption of work.

Information is given in the following table regarding the duration of the disputes which originated during the year 1939:—

		Mining.		1	Non-Minin	g.		All Industries.			
Duration in Working Days.	Dis- putes.	Workers In- volved.	Dura- tion— Work Days.	Dis- putes.	Workers In- volved.	Dura- tion— Work Days.	Dis- putes.	Workers In- volved.	Dura- tion— Work Days.		
Under 1 day One day Over 1 and not exceeding	18 325	3,809 144,502	1,735 144,502	10 3	1,853 326	876 326	28 328	5,662 144,828	2,611 144,828		
10	147	52,850	194,346	16	4,985	23,304	163	57,835	217,650		
Over 10 and not exceeding 50	5	946	11,731	4	1,640	27,635	9	2,586	39;366		
Over 50 and not exceeding 100	2	514	29,900	1	50	3,450	3	564	33,350		
Over 100 and not exceeding 150				1	90	9,180	1	90	9,180		
Total	497	202,621	382,214	35	8,944	64,771	532	211,565	446,985		

Table 572.—Industrial Disputes—Duration, 1939.

A very large proportion of the disputes are of brief duration. In mining 148,311 workers were involved in 343 disputes lasting one day or less during 1939, with a loss of 146,237 working days, and in other industries 2,179 workers in 13 disputes and the loss was 1,202 work days.

The causes of the disputes in the mining industries and in the non-mining group during 1939 are classified in the following statement. Disputes regarding the employment of non-union labour are included in the category, "employment of persons, etc." Those pertaining to the recognition of a union and the enforcement of union rules are classified under the head of "trade unionism."

		Mining.		:	Non-Minin	g.	All Industries.			
Cause.	Dis- loca- tions.	Workers in- volved.	Dura- tion— Working days.	Dis- loca- tions.	Workers in- volved.	Dura- tion— Working days.	Dis- loca- tions.	Workers in- volved.	Dura- tion— Workiug days.	
Wages	80	23,496	40,157	10	4,382	36,279	90	27,878	76,436	
Hours		57,314	122,936	2	660	255	68	57,974	123,191	
Working conditions	141	41,049	71,423	3	400	900	144	41,449	72,323	
Employment of persons									l .	
or classes of persons	112	36,387	91,106	16	3,107	23,655	128	38,494	114,761	
Trade unionism	15	3,748	5,260	1	50	3,450	16	3,798	8,710	
Sympathy	3	3,540	3,540				. 3	3,540	3,540	
Miscellaneous	67	35,381	43,078	3	345	232	70	35,726	43,310	
Not stated	13	2,706	4,714			•••	13	2,706	4,714	
Totel	497	202,621	382,214	35	8,944	64,771	532	211,565	446,986	

Table 573.—Industrial Disputes—Causes, 1939.

In the mining industries disputes about hours were the cause of 33 per cent. of the loss of working time during 1939, disputes about employment of persons or classes of persons 24 per cent., and disputes about working conditions 19 per cent.

In non-mining industries 56 per cent, of the loss was the result of disputes about wages, 37 per cent, was lost in disputes about the employment of persons or classes of persons.

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WAGES.

Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals.

THE LIVING WAGE.

An account of legislation and practice relating to determination of the Living Wage is given on page 996 of the Year Book for 1937-38 and in fuller detail in earlier issues.

The following statement shows the variations in the living wages, as determined by the industrial authority constituted under State legislation from February, 1914, to April, 1937, the date of the last declaration by the Industrial Commission, prior to the adoption of the basic rates of Commonwealth Court. The determinations were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in the years 1914 to 1916, by the Board of Trade from 1918 to 1925, and later by the Industrial Commission:—

Table 574.—Living Wages Declared by State Industrial Authority, 1914 to 1937.

			Men.			Women.									
Year.	Date of Declaration.				Declaration						Number of Children included in Family Unit.	Date of Declaration.	77	ivini /age we	3
1914	16th February		£ s.	d. 0	Two		£	8.	d						
1915	1 7 7 1 7 1		$\overline{2}$ $\overline{12}$	6	11	1									
1916	10/1 4		2 15	6	,,,	'									
1918	1 m 1 0 0 1		3 0	ŏ	,,,	17th December	1	10							
1919	0.1 0.1		3 17	Ö	,,	23rd December	1	19							
1920	0.1 0 . 1		4 5	0	,,	23rd December	2	3							
1921	0.1.0.1		4 2	0	,,.	22nd December	2	-1							
1922	1041.34		3 18	0	,,	9th October	1	19							
1923	1011 4 11		3 19	0	,,	10th April	-2	0							
1923	7th September		4 2	0	, ,	7th September	2	1							
1925	24th August		4 4	0	,,	24th August	2	2							
1927	27th June		4 5	0	None	27th June	2	6							
1929	20th December		4 2	6	One	20th December	2	4							
1932	26th August		3 10	0	٠,,	26th August	1	18							
1933			3 8	6	,,	11th April	1	17							
1933	20th October		3 6	6	,,	20th October	1	16							
1934	26th April		3 7	6	,,	26th April	1	16							
1935			3 8	6	,,,	18th April	1	17							
1936			3 9	0	,,	24th April	1	17							
1936			3 10	0	,,	27th October	1	18							
1937*	24th April		3 11	6	,,	24th April	1	18							

^{*} Subsequent changes in the living wages are shown in Table 575.

The family unit covered by the living wage for men consisted of a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, inclusive; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, one child being excluded from family endowment. (See page 178 of this Year Book.)

The living wage determinations of the Industrial Commission applied generally throughout the State to all industries within its jurisdiction. When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted by the State in October, 1937, provision was made for assessing different rates for certain districts, according to the practice of the Commonwealth Court. As explained on page 672 the basic wage under the Federal jurisdiction consists of the "needs basic wage," which is subject to periodical adjustment, and a fixed loading addition. It is the general rule that the "needs basic wage" for the metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Port Kembla-Wollongong is assessed according to the retail price index numbers for Sydney, the rate for the county of Yancowinna according to the index numbers for Broken Hill, and the rate for other localities is 3s. per week less than the metropolitan rate. The fixed loading addition is 6s. a week.

An exception is made in regard to awards for Crown employees, for whom the "needs basic wage" in all districts is derived from the index numbers (weighted average) for the five towns, Sydney, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Goulburn and Bathurst, and the fixed loading is 5s. a week—the amount applied by the Commonwealth Court in its award for employees of the railways of New South Wales. The basic wages for women are, as a general rule, 54 per cent. (calculated to the nearest td.) of the corresponding rates for men.

Except where an award or agreement provides otherwise, the basic wages are subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the retail price index numbers of the preceding quarter. From December, 1937, to December, 1939, inclusive the adjustments were made in March, June, September, and December, and from February, 1940, the rates are to be adjusted a month earlier—in February, May, August, and November. Provision is made, however, for uniformity—according to the Commonwealth award—in regard to basic wages and periods of adjustment where there are both State and Commonwealth awards for the same industry.

The basic wages per week for the various districts and for Crown employees in New South Wales, as from October, 1937, are shown below:—

Table 575.—Living Wages in N.S.W.—State Awards and Agreements, 1937 to 1940.

Date.	Date.		` W	ollon	Newc gong- cembl	_	County of Yanco- winna.		Other Districts.				Crown Employees (all Districts).		
			M	en.	Wo	men.	M	en.	Me	en.	Won	nen.	Mo	en.	Women
		1	s.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d. ;	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
1937October			78	0	42	0	78	0	75	0	40	6	76	0	41 \0
$\mathbf{Decem}\mathbf{ber}$	•••	•••	78	0	42	0	79	0	75	0	40	6	77	0	41 6
1938March			79	0	42	6	79	0	76	0	41	0	77	0	41 6
$June \dots$			79	0	42	6	81	0	76	0	41	0	78	0	42 - 0
September			80	0	43	0	82	0	77	0	41	6	78	0	42 0
December		•••	81	0	43	6	82	0	78	0	42	0	80	0	43 0
1939—March			81	0	43	6	83	0	78	0	42	0	80	0	43 0
$June \dots$			82	0	44	0	85	0	79	0	42	6	80	0	43 0
September	•••		81	0	43	6	84	0	78	0	42	0	80	0	43 0
December	•••		82	0	44	0	82	0	79	0,	42	6	80	0	43 0
1940—February		•	82	0	44	0	83	0	79	0	42	6	81	ò	43 6

THE LIVING WAGE IN FEDERAL AWARDS.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act does not define the basic wage nor the principles to be adopted for its determination, though it prescribes that cases relating to alterations in the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are to be decided by the Chief Judge

and at least two other Judges.

In 1908 the Court adopted as a standard wage the Harvester rate, 7s. per day in Melbourne in 1907, which was based apparently on the needs of a family of "about five persons." Later there developed a custom of inserting in awards and agreements provision for the periodical adjustment of the prescribed rates of wages, according to changes in the cost of living. The adjustments are computed by the use of the retail price index numbers, and may be made at intervals of three or six months or, as in the case of pastoral awards, once a year.

In 1921 the President of the Court (Mr. Justice Powers) decided to add to the Harvester equivalent (ascertained by applying the retail price index numbers to the Harvester wage), the sum of 3s. to cover possible increases in the cost of living during the interval between adjustments.

In February, 1931, the Court directed that a reduction of 10 per cent. should be made in the rates of wages prescribed by federal awards—except those exempted for special reasons. The reduction was applied not only to the basic wage element but also to the "Powers 3s." and margins above basic rates, which hitherto had remained constant during the currency of awards. This deduction of 10 per cent. operated until May, 1934, though its effect was modified to some extent twelve months earlier by a change in the method of computing the periodical adjustments.

In April, 1934, the Court announced its decision to abolish the "Powers 3s.," to restore the 10 per cent. to margins over the basic wage, to give the basic wage itself a new starting point, and to simplify the method of assessment and adjustment, for which it directed that "All Items" index numbers be used (see page 627). A measure of stability was given by an order that, after 1st June, 1934 (when the basic rates had been adjusted by the index numbers for the quarter January-March, 1934), no change was to be made unless it amounted to at least 2s. per week.

Basic rates were determined for a number of provincial towns specified in the judgment, including Newcastle and Broken Hill, and the rates for other localities outside the metropolitan areas were, as a general rule, 3s. less than the rate for the capital city in the same State. By later decisions the Sydney rates were applied to Port Kembla and to certain industries in Newcastle, e.g., metal trades and timber industry.

In June, 1937, the Commonwealth Court, upon application by unions of employees, reviewed the basic wage and arrived at the conclusion "that the present degree of prosperity in the Commonwealth and the existing circumstances of industry make desirable appreciable increases in the basic

wage."

To give effect to its decision, the Court added a fixed loading to current rates, so that the basic wage in the majority of federal awards consists of (a) the "needs" basic wage, which is adjustable upon retail price index numbers, and (b) a loading addition which remains constant at the amount fixed by the Court. The loading was brought into operation in two instalments, the first in July, 1937, and the second in October. The amount is 6s. in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, 4s. in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 5s. where the wage is the average for four, five, or six capital cities of Australia; 5s. in the railway undertakings in New South Wales and Victoria, and 3s. in the railways of South Australia and Tasmania.

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The Court decided also to issue its own series of index numbers for the periodical adjustment of the basic wage in its awards. The "Court series" corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series of retail price index numbers described on page 627. It is issued quarterly and the corresponding adjustments in wages were made two months after the end of each quarter. From the beginning of February, 1940, the adjustments are to be made a month earlier, that is, in February, May, August and November. The minimum variation in the needs basic wage for men is 1s. per week, and the rates are adjusted to the nearest shilling.

In making an award as to basic wages in a particular industry, the Commonwealth Court may take into consideration any special circumstances affecting the industry, and the cost of living in localities to which the award relates. For this reason the basic rates in various Federal awards sometimes differ from one another in a substantial degree.

The trend of the basic rates generally used in awards of the Federal tribunals is illustrated in the following statement of the rates per week for each capital city of Australia at intervals since February, 1929. The Harvester equivalent for Sydney was at the peak in February, 1930.

Table 576.—Basic Wages, Federal Awards—Australian Capitals, 1929 to 1940.

Date.	Sydney.†	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Six Capital Cities.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	լ s. վ.
1929-Feb	91 0	86 0	80 0	84 0	85 0	83 0	87 0
1930–Feb	95 - 6	0 03	81 0	87 0	83 6	86 8	90 6
Nov	88 0	83 0	70 6	78 0	79 0	82 0	83 0
1931–Feb	76 6	70 2	60 9	66 2	66 2	70 2	71 1
1932–Feb	$68 \ 10$	63 5	58 6	58 1	60 9	$64 \ 10$	64 4
1933–Feb	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
May	67 10	63 4	59 4	59 2	59 9	64 10	64 2
1934–Feb	66 11	63 4	59 4	60 2	59 3	$64 \ 10$	63 9
May	67 0	64 0	61 0	61 0	66 0	65 0	65 0
June	68 0	64 0	62 0	62 0	66 0	65 0	66 0
1935-June	68 0	66 0	62 0	65 0	68 0	69 0	66 0
Dec	70 0	66 0	64 0	67 0	68 0	69 0	68 0
1936-Dec	70 - 0	69 0	66 0	69 0	71 0	69 0	.68 .0
1937–Mar	70 0	69 0	66 0	69 0	71 0	69 0	70 0
June	72 0	69 0	68 0	69 0	71 0	$69 \ 0$	70 0
July	75 - 0	72 0	71 0	70 0	72 0	72 0	73 0
Sept	75 O	73 0	70 0	71 0	73 0	73 0	73 0
Oct	78 0	76 0	73 0	73 0	75 0	7 5 0	75 0
Dec	78 O	77 0	74 0	74 0	75 O	75 - 0	76 0
1938–Mar	79 0	77 0	74 0	75 0	74 0	76 0	77 0
June	79 - 0	77 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	76 0	77 0
Sept	0 08	78 0	75 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	77 0
Dec	81 0	79 0	75 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	78 0
1939-Mar	81 0	79 0	75 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	78 0
June	82 0	81 0	77 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
Sept	81 0	81 0	76 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
Dec. ,	82 0	80 0	76 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
1940-Feb	82 0	81 0	77 0	! 77 ŏ	77 0	78 Ŏ	80 0

[†] Family Endowment is not included, (see page 178).

When necessary for an award, the Commonwealth Court assesses a minimum wage for women with regard to the needs of the employees in the industry concerned, and the ratio between the minimum wage for the women and the minimum for the men is preserved in periodical adjustments during the currency of the award. The majority of women working under Federal awards are employed in the clothing and printing industries.

^{* 37795-}E

LIVING WAGE DETERMINATIONS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

In Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia a standard living wage is fixed by industrial tribunals established under State jurisdiction. In Victoria and Tasmania the rates of wages in the various industries are fixed by wages boards by a process of collective bargaining between the employers and the employees in the industry concerned. In Victoria it had become the usual practice to assess a basic rate according to the method used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and an Act which commenced in October, 1934, prescribes that the wages boards must adopt Federal award rates where applicable. In Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to some extent.

In Western Australia the State Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, and may review the wage during its currency, if data supplied at quarterly intervals by the State Government Statistician indicate that a change of one shilling or more per week has occurred in the cost of living.

The family unit upon which the basic wage is determined by the State tribunal in Queensland consists of a man, wife, and three children. In South Australia and Western Australia the unit is not defined by legislation, but the respective tribunals have adopted a family unit which includes three children in South Australia and two children in Western Australia. In New South Wales the unit was a man, his wife and one child and the wage may be supplemented by family allowances at the maximum rate of 5s. per week for each additional child.

The following statement shows the basic wages for adult males which were current in 1928 and subsequent variations as determined by the State industrial tribunals. The rates are per week:—

Table 577.—Living Wages declared by Industrial Tribunals in Various States, 1928 to 1939.

	Sydn	iey.	Brisb	āne.	Adela	ide.	Peri	h,
Year.	Date of Declaration.	Rate.*	Date of Declaration.	Rate.	Date of Declaration.	Rate.	Date of Declaration.	? Rate.
1928 1929 1930 1931	Dec Aug	s. (d. 85 (0 82 (6 82 (6 82 (6 70 .0	 Aug Dec May	77 0	Oct	85 6 85 6 75 0 63 0	July July Mar Mar Nov	8. d. 85 0 87 0 86 0 78 0 73 6 72 0 70 6
1933	{ Apr Nov	68 (6 66 (6	•••	√74 0	••••	63 0	$\begin{cases} \text{Feb. } \dots \\ \text{July } \dots \\ \text{Aug. } \dots \end{cases}$	69 0 68 0 69 3
1934	Apr	67 6	•••	74 0	***	· 63 0	July Aug	69 6 71 0
1935	Apr	68 (6	•••	74 0	Oct	66 0	July	70 6
1936	Apr Oct	$\begin{bmatrix} 69 & 0 \\ 70 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	•••	74 0	Dec	· 6 9 6	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	$\begin{array}{cc} 72 & 0 \\ 73 & 9 \end{array}$
1937	$\left\{ egin{array}{l} ext{Apr} \ ext{Oct} \end{array} ight.$	$\begin{bmatrix} 71 & 6 \\ 78 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.Apr	78 · 0	Nov	74 0	July	74 11
1938	Mar Sept Dec June	$ \begin{bmatrix} 79 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 \\ 81 & 0 \end{bmatrix} $	Apr	81 .0	•••	74 0 .	July	80 0 81 1
1939	Sept	81 0 >	July	84 0	Jan	<i>4</i> 78 10	April	∜82 ⊃2

*Family Endowment excluded (see page 178.)

SECONDARY WAGES.

Having ascertained the basic rates of wages for unskilled labour, the assessment of the secondary wages is a matter to be considered separately in connection with each occupation. It is the usual practice, under the State system in New South Wales, when varying wages on account of an increase or decrease in the cost of living, to preserve unaltered the recognised margin between the skilled and the unskilled workmen in an industry, and to vary all rates of wages by the amount by which the basic wage has been increased or reduced.

The Commonwealth Court determines in each case an amount which it considers to be the fair value, as at the date of the award, of the skill required. The 10 per cent. reduction in operation by order of the court from February, 1931, to May, 1984, was applied to the secondary as well as the basic wages.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages for various occupations at intervals since 1901, are shown in the following statement. Except where specified, the figures indicate the minimum amounts payable for a full week's work on the basis of the weekly, daily, or hourly rates fixed by industrial awards and agreements, and for occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are stated. The table contains particulars of a few occupations only, but similar information relating to a large number of callings is published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Walce." In the Register for the year 1920-21 the rates are stated for each year from 1901 to 1913, inclusive, and for 1921; and the following issue contains the rates for each year from 1914 to 1922:—

Table 578.—Rates of Wages in Various Occupations, 1901 to 1938.

Embin 010		COD OI	-11.1 CC	5	, 111	uiioup	Occupa	COLOTIO	, 1001	00 100	,
Occupation.	1901.	1	192	1.	1929.	1931.	1932.	.1035.	1936.	1937.	.1998.
Manufacturing—	s. d.	s. d.	.s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Cabinetmaker	52 0	56 : 0	101	9	108 6	98 0	96 0	94 6	::96 √0	104 0	.107 . 0
Boilermaker	60 0		107	6	123 0	92 3	89 1		97 0	108 .0	111 0
Q 147-	60 0		109		118 6	93 2	90 0	98 0		109 0	112 0
TO SEE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	60 0		107		118 6	92 3	89 1			108 0	111 0
electrical	60 0		108		118 6	118 6	106 0		106 0	114 0	117 0
Dolron	52 6		100	6	128 6	128 6	113 6		104 6	112 6	119 0
T 4 - 12 - 1	45 0		98	6	102 6	88 0	84 9	81 0		99 0	104 0
	40 U	9 * 0	90	U	102 0	00 0	04 9	81 0	83 0	1 99 0	104 0
Tailor (ready-	50 0	55 0	102	6	108 0	87 4	81 0	00 0	00 0	96 0	97 0
made)	90 U	1 55 0	102	O	100 0	87 4	01 0	88 0	88 0	90 0	97 0
Compositor	52 0	60 0	105	^	116 0	90 11	86 5	00 0	00 0	100 0	100 0
(jobbing)	52 0	יו ייטיין	100	0	110 0	90 11	86 5	92 0	96 0	102 0	108 0
Building—	60 0	69 0	108	0	126 6	126 6	101 0	100 0	105 0	110 0	105 0
Bricklayer										118 0	125 6
Carpenter	60 0				125 0	125 0				118 0	125 6
Painter	54 0				116 0	116 0	103 6			111 6	114 6
Plumber	60 0				127 0	127 0				121 0	124 6
Mining-					109 6	106 6	95 0	95 0		100 0	100 0
Coalwheeler	42 0	42 2	to		to	to	to	to	to	to	to
		∣ . Ն			112 6		109 6			115 0	115 0
Silverminer	54 0				112 . 0	. 99 0	98 .0	.94 0	.95 - 6	98 6	104 6
Transport—	66 0			0	114 0	106 6	94 0	92 6	94 0	101 0	103 0
Railway loco	∴to	∣to ∣	∵to		to	/to	to	l to l	ıto.	l -to ∣	/to
Driver	90 0	.90 0	130	0	139 O.	130 6	118 0	116 6	118 0	125 0	127 0
Wharf-labourer	1 0	١)									
	· to	· }1 6	2	9	2.11	.2 2	2 31	2 53	2 61	1 2 9 1	2 93
per hour	1 3]]						(<i>-</i>	,		-
Rural Industries		-									
Shearer per 100											
slieep	20 0	24 0	40	0	41 01	32 · 6 (a) 29 3(b)	30 0	32 6	35 0	35 6
Station-hand.				٠,		0.0	1 20 0(0)	ا ت	02 0	00 0	00 0
with keep	20 0	25 0	:48	0	54 8	42 6	38 2(c)	40 0	:40 ° 0	45 6	. 45 6
		20 0 Y		•	0. 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Farm-labourer,	to	to >	42	0	55 0	to	to	to	to	- to	to
with keep		25 0	7.22	•	00 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Miscellaneous—	40 0	ر ت سا				""	100 0	00 0	55 0	90 0	30 U
Pick and shovel			1				1				
1	42 0	48 0	94	6	·95 0	95 0	81 0	79 0	180 ↔ 6	910	193 ± 6
Standard minimum	·44 "U	40.0	1 34	٠	-00 0	""	101 0	1.19.0	.000	ATO	. 80 - 6
	*	45 0	82	0	82 - 6	82 6	70 0	68 6	71 6	1770 O	-80 0
wage	•	40 0	1 62	v	04 0	02 0	70 0	00 0	IT Q	יט אזי	ou u

[•] Standard not fixed. ‡ Less 2s. 3d. per week.
(b) 27s. 3d. per 100 as from 1st January, 1933.

Prior to the determination of the Harvester rate in 1907 a standard wage was not fixed, and an inspection of the predominant rates in 1901 shows that wages as low as 30s. per week were paid for unskilled labour in some factories, but the average was probably about 35s. per week.

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the condition of the seams or places where the coal is mined.

The wages of railway engine-drivers are increased on the completion of each of the first four years of service, the highest rates being paid to drivers of mail and passenger trains. An hourly rate is prescribed for wharf-labouring, and intermittency is a constant factor owing to irregularity in the daily volume of shipping trade. Extra rates are paid for handling special cargoes such as wheat, explosives, and frozen meat.

In the rural industries, rates for shearers and other pastoral employees are fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rates for shearing are subject to annual adjustments in March according to variations in retail price index numbers for the preceding calendar year.

	T_{ABLE}	579.—Wages	Rates—Shearers	in	New	South	Wales
--	------------	------------	----------------	----	-----	-------	-------

Period.		100 f (Ord	e per Sheep inary ck).	Cost of Living Adjustment (per week).				
			}	s.			в.	d.
September, 1927, to March, 1928	•••	•••	• • •	41	0	***		••
March, 1928, to March, 1930	***	•••		41	0	Deduct	2	3
March, 1930, to July, 1930	•••.	•••		41	0	Add	3	4
July, 1930, to March, 1931	•••	•••		32	6	Add	3	4
March, 1931, to March, 1932				32	6	Deduct	7	6
March, 1932, to July, 1932				32	6	Deduct	21	0
July, 1932, to December, 1932		•••		29	3			
January, 1933, to May, 1934	•••	•••		$\overline{27}$	3			• •
May. 1934, to June, 1936			•••	30	ŏ			
July, 1936, to June 1937			- 1	32	6			
July, 1937 to September, 1938		•••	•	35	ŏ			
September, 1938			:::	35	6*			••

^{*} Current rate for 1940-41 season.

Wages of farm labourers were not fixed by award or agreement until October, 1921, when a living wage for rural workers was declared at the rate of 66s, per week without board or residence, or 42s, per week for those who were provided with board and lodging. The declaration lapsed after a period of twelve months. In October, 1926, an award covering agricultural workers was issued by the Conciliation Committee relating to the industry, and in July, 1927, the living wage for rural employees at the rate of 84s, per week was declared by the Industrial Commission. In December, 1929, rural workers were excluded from the jurisdiction of the State industrial arbitration system, and State awards and agreements applying to such employees were rescinded.

The rates shown in Table 578 for pick and shovel men relate to those engaged in the work of railway construction.

The average weekly rates of wages payable to adult males in various groups of industries, and the weighted average for all groups combined are determined for New South Wales by the Commonwealth Statistician. For the computations particulars are obtained in respect of 874 occupations. The industrial awards and agreements are the main sources of

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information, and for occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions. The occupations are classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages are calculated on the basis of the weekly rates payable to adult male employees in the metropolitan district, except in regard to the mining, shipping, and rural industries, which are conducted for the most part outside the metropolitan area.

In determining the average wage in each group an arithmetic mean is taken; that is, the sum of the rates is divided by the number of occupations, no detailed system of weights being applied owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons employed in each occupation. In computing the average for all the industries combined, the average for each industrial group was weighted in accordance with the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group.

A comparative statement of the average weekly rates of wages (all industries) payable to adult males is as follows:—

Table 580.—Average	Rate	of	Wages	in	Sydney,	1891	to	1939.
--------------------	------	----	-------	----	---------	------	----	-------

End of year.		Average rate per week.		End of year.		Average rate per week.		End of year.		Average rat per week.	
	Î	8. (1.			s.	d.	1		s.	d.
1891		44	1	1919		76	9	1930		99	1
1896		42	1	1920		94	0	1931		93	5
1901		43 1	1	1921		95	10	1932		84	11
1911		51	5	1922		91	6	1933		81	11
1912	•	54	3	1923		94	6	1934		83	2
1913		55	9	1924		93	6	1935		84	2
1914		56	2	1925		96	0	1936		85	6
1915		57	7	1926		100	5	1937		92	1
1916		61 1	1	1927		101	10	1938		95	0
1917		64	5	1928		102	7	1939		95	10*
1918		65 1	1	1929		102	11	II.			

^{*} September, 1939.

At the end of 1921 the average rate of wages for all industries was 86.4 per cent. above the average of 1911. In the following years the average rose and fell alternately, and in 1925 it was at a point slightly above the average in 1921. There was an increase in each succeeding year until June, 1929, when the average, 103s. 6d. per week, was double the average of the year 1911.

At the end of the year 1929 the living wage declared by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales was reduced by 2s. 6d. per week, and State rural awards were rescinded. During 1930 and 1931 the "Harvester equivalent" for Sydney declined, the wages of coal-miners and of pastoral workers under federal jurisdiction were reduced, and the majority of rates determined under federal jurisdiction were reduced by 10 per cent. by order of the court. Under these influences the average nominal wage declined to 93s. 5d., though the living wage in State jurisdiction remained constant at 82s. 6d. from December, 1929, to August, 1932. During 1932 the basic rates under State and Federal jurisdiction were lowered by 12s. 6d. and 3s. 2d. respectively, and the average nominal wage fell by 8s. 6d. to 84s. 11d.

The living wages reached the lowest level of the depression period in 1933 and the average nominal wage in December was 81s. 11d., or 21s. per week less than in December, 1929. During the years 1934 to 1936 wages rose slowly and the upward movement was accelerated during the latter part of 1937 by the addition of a prosperity loading to the basic wages, as described on pages 671 and 672. The increase of nearly 4s. in the last two years corresponds to the increase in the basic wage as shown in Tables 575 and 576.

Changes in the average rates in the various groups since 1911 are illustrated below. In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodging are supplied, the value of such has been added to the rates of wages:—

Table 581.—Average Rates of Wages in Industries,	TABLE 581.—Average	Kates of	Wages	in	Industries.	1911	to	1939.
--	--------------------	----------	-------	----	-------------	------	----	-------

	Avera	ge .Weekly	Rates of	Wages at	end of Y	ear.—Adul	t Males.
Group of Industries.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1938.	1939.
1. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill,	8. d.	s, d.	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Timber-Works, etc	55_6	101 0	107 9	91 6	88 5	101 9	101 9
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works,					** *		
etc	55 4	98 7	103 10	95 11	85 5	99 8	99 10
B. Food, Driuk, and Tobacco Manufacture and Distri-				03 11			
bution:	51 4	95. 2	101 2	95 8	86 5	98 6	98 6
. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Tex-				00.0]		
tiles, Rope, Cordage, etc.	51 7	91, 10	96.10	85 5	76 7	90 9	91 3
6. Books, Printing, Bookbind.	c.						
ing, etc	64 4	106 3	123 6	107 8	101 8	119 4	119 11
Other Manufacturing	51 7	97 7	103 7	91 9	84 3	98 0	98 3
Building	63 4	104 7	114 7	109 4	100 7	109 0.	109 0
Mining, Quarries, etc	60 0	105 4	112. 9	106 7	103 1	112 4	112 9
. Railway and Tramway Ser-	-			,	_		
vices	55 2	95 . 5	107 8	97. 2	83 9	96 10	96 10
Other Land Transport	44 4	92 0	97 1	96 10	84 4	95 10	95 10
. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	44 6	100 5	106. 2	82 11	80 2	98 0	99 0
2. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural,			1				
Horticultural, etc	43 5	92 0	100 9.	84 0	75.11	77 1	79 9
. Domestic, Hotels, etc	44 3	89 0	92 7	92 1	79 7	91 1	91 1
. Miscellaneous	49 0	91 5	96 5	91 4	81 4	93 3	94 2
All Industries	51 5	95 10	102 11	93 5	84 11	95 0	95 10

^{* 30}th September.

INDEX NUMBERS-NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

The foregoing tables relate to the nominal rates of wages, that is the actual amounts of money payable in return for labour, and invorder to show the effective value of these amounts it is necessary to relate them to the purchasing power of money as in the following statement. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers, and these index numbers have been divided by index numbers of retail prices in Sydney computed from the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" index numbers, "C" series (see page 628). The results indicate the changes in the effective wage.

The nominal wage for each year represents the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters.

Table 582.—Index Numbers of Nominal and Effective Wages in New South Wales, 1923-27 to 1938-39.

Year ended —		ial Wage for:a Full a's Work.	Index Number of Retail Prices,	Index Number of
June.	Amount.	Index Number.	Sydney, "all Items."	Effective Wages (Full Work.)
1923-27*	s. d 96 0	1000	1000-	1000
1928	102 1	1063	1020	1042
1929	102 10	1071	1034	1036
1930	102 11	1072	1042	1029
1931	98 2	1023	954	1072
1932	93 3	971	872	1114
1933	85: 0:	885	827	1070
1934	82 10	863	819	1054
1935	83 2	866	826	1048
1936	84 2	877	845	1038
1937	85 9	893	860	1038
1938	91 9	956	881	1085
1939	95 - 2	991	910	1089

^{*} Calendar years. ‡ Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, with the average of six capitals in 1923-27 as base, converted by taking the index number for Sydney in base period as equal to 1,000.

During the early years of depression, retail prices declined more rapidly than rates of wages, and in 1931-32 the effective wage for full work was more than 11 per cent. higher than in the base period 1923 to 1927. It fell by 4 per cent. in 1932-33 and declined slowly in the next three years. In 1937-38 and 1938-39 it was nearly 9 per cent. above the level of the years 1923 to 1927.

The rates of wages, nominal and effective, as stated in the foregoing tables, are based on the rates payable to employees under awards or agreements or predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings, which fluctuate with the rise and fall in the volume of employment.

Wages Paid in New South Wales.

It is estimated that the salaries and wages paid in New South Wales in the year ended June, 1939, amounted to £183,500,000. A comparative statement of the aggregate amount paid during the years ended June, 1933 to 1939, is shown below, also the amounts paid to employees on rural

holdings, in mines and factories, as recorded in the annual returns (of which details are given in relevant chapters of this Year Book) and to employees of the State and Federal Government:—

TABLE 583.—Estimate of Wages Paid in New South Wales, 1933 to 1939.

			Total Amount	Wages P	Wages Paid		
-	30th June). 	of Wages Paid.	Rural, (a)	Mining.	Factories. (b)	to Governmental Employees (b)
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	i i i i i		£ million. 109·2 117·0 131·0 143·5 155·9 177·3 183·5	£ million. 6·7 7·2 7·8 8·6 9·4 10·1 10·0	£ million. 3.8 3.8 4.2 4.6 4.9 5.8 6.0	£ million. 23-8 25-7 29-5 33-3 36-6 42-2 44-6	£ million. 24'8 24.9 26.5 28.0 29.9 33.6 35.4

⁽a) Including "keep." (b) Including wages paid to employees in Governmental workshops; (£±1 million in 1938-39.)

PRODUCTION

The value of production, as shown in this section, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries.

The values of rural production in Table 584 are stated as at the point or place of production, on the basis of the prices to the producers, which are somewhat less than the wholesale prices in the metropolitan market. No deduction has been made on account of the cost of items such as seed, fertilisers, containers, fodder for animals, machinery, etc. The net values are shown in Table 586.

Some of the quotations of the value of production are known to be understated. For instance, the values as estimated for agricultural and farmyard produce are deficient, because records are not available as to production (which in the aggregate must be large) on areas less than one acre in extent. The production from fisheries includes only the catches of licensed fishermen.

The figures showing the estimated value of mining production in each year from 1911 to 1919-20 inclusive are based on the records of the Department of Mines, of which details are stated in the chapter of this volume relating to the mining industry. The values as recorded by the Department have been reduced by the exclusion of certain values which are included here in the production of the manufacturing industries, e.g., coke produced at coke works, also the value added to minerals in the manufacture of lime and cement at limestone quarries, and in the treatment of ores at mines. The values shown for 1921 and subsequent years are those supplied by the mine-owners in returns collected under the Census Act, and they indicate the estimated value at the mines of the minerals raised during each year. The figures do not represent exact values, but may be considered to be the best estimates which may be made from the data available. The values for 1925-26 and later years include the production from quarries; in earlier years only the output from quarries held under mining title was included.

The value of the manufacturing production is taken as the value at the factory of the manufactured goods less the cost of materials, water, fuel, and electricity, and containers used, and of tools replaced. With a few exceptions returns are not collected as to the production in small establishments employing less than four hands where manual labour only is used, nor from butchers' smallgoods factories.

For the foregoing reasons the aggregate value of production as stated is not complete, and should not be assumed to be the total fund available as the wages fund of the State nor as remuneration for the agents of production in the form of wages, rent for land, and interest on capital invested. The values quoted for the specified industries do not include the value added by reason of transportation to market and distribution to the consumer, nor, in the case of exports, carriage to the point of shipment. Moreover, the earnings of many important activities, such as the building industry, of which records are not available, or from railway construction or commercial and other pursuits are not included.

Thus it will be seen that the amounts quoted have several shortcomings, nevertheless they are valuable as indicating the increase or decrease in the annual production of the industries specified and as important data for measuring variations in the national income.

The following statement shows the estimated value of production of the specified industries, at the place of production, at intervals since 1871. The values relate to the calendar year up to 1915-16 when the year ended June was substituted. The values for mines and quarries are an exception, as those stated for the years 1915-16 to 1931-32 relate to the calendar years 1916 to 1932; and those for 1932-33 to 1938-39 to the calendar years 1932 to 1938 respectively:—

Table: 584:-Value of Production, 1871 to 1939.

			Prin	ary Indust	ries.				m. t. 1
Year.		Rural In	dustries.		Förests,		m-1.1	Manu-	Total; Primary and
	Pastoral,	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farmyard	Total, Rural Industries.	Fisheries, and Trap- ping,	Mines and, Quarries,	Total, Primary Indus- tries.	facturing, Industries	Manu. facturing Industries,
1871	£,000 7,609	£.000 2,220	£ 000 1,110	£,000 10,939	£.000,	£,000; 1,626	£.000 12,889	£ 000 2,490	£;000 15,379
1881	10,866 ⁽¹⁾	4,216	2,285	17,367	492	2,138	19,997	5,183	25,180
1891	14,725	3,615	2,735	21,075	758	6,434	28,267	7,799	36,066
1901	12,447.	7,060	3,188	22,695.	986	5,681	29,362	10,011	39,373
1911	20,586	9,749	6,534	36,869	2,213	7,392	46, 47.4	19,432	65,906
1912	19,431	11,/817	7;192	38,440	2,347	8,177	48,964	22,681	71,645
1913	21,555.	12,378.	7,063 ~	 40,9Ω6	2,644	 8,7,12	52,352	 23,7.64 .	 . 76,116
1915-16.	23,494	20,362	7;649′	51,505	2,603	7,478	61,586	25,235	86,821
1920–21	20,336	32,373	16,447	69;156	4,089	10,192	83,437	43,128	126,565
192526	32,704	19,655	14,574	66,933	5,7,78	13,324	86,035	64,838	150,873
1926-27	42,911	21,816	14,5810	79,308	6,305	13,873	99 ;486	69,849	169,335
1927,-28.	41,593	15,444:	15,132	72(169)	5;396	11,936	89,501	71,805	161,306
1928-29	40,679	19;356°	14,5591	74,594	5,298	10,207	90,099	73,627 5	163,726
1929-30	26,354	15,269	14,539	56,162	4,316	8,444	68,922	.66,848	135,770
1930÷31°	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	2,669	6,341	51,212	49,524	100,736
1931-32	19,331	14,547†	11,525	45,403	2,578 t	6,227*	54,208	· 46,653	100,861
1932-33	21,373	17,474‡	11,462	50,309 -	2,706	6;227*	59,242	49;569··	103,811
1933 -34 <i>0</i>	34,662	14,302†	11, 7,13 :	60,677	3,381	6,685	70,743	. 042ز 54	124,785
1934-35	23,931.	15,161†	12,885	51,977	3,437	7,239	62,653	61,430	124,083
19 35–36)	33,641	16,796†	14,112	64,549	4,105	8,045	- 76,759	°69,470°	146,229
1936-37	40,306	23,416	14,592	78,314	4,196	9,690	92,200	76,754	168,954
1937-38	35,257	20,430	16,113	71,800	3,853~	12,014	87,667	85,1 6 8	172;835
1938 -3 9	24,894	.18,459	. 16,3 59 .	.59,712.	3,485.	11,702	74,899	90,266	165,165

[†] Including Government assistance to wheat, growers; viz., £992,500 in 1931-32, £1,012,902 in 1932-38; £911,094 in 1933-34; £1,121,600 in 1934-35, £564,368 in 1935-36, and £1,329,180 in 1938-39.

* Calendar year 1932/see context above.

The total value of production increased in each decade between 1871 and 1891. During the early nineties there was a decline from which the recovery was slow. In 1901, however, the value of production was considerably higher than in 1891. During the succeeding decennium the State entered upon a period of industrial expansion, and the value of production rose rapidly. The increase during the decade 1911 to 1921 was due mainly to enhanced prices.

In 1926-27 the value, £169,300,000, was higher than the value in any earlier year, and it was maintained at a high level in the two following seasons. Then there was a rapid decline in all industries and the value in 1930-31 and 1931-32 was less than £101,000,000. In 1932-33 and 1933-34 there were increases of £8,000,000 and £16,000,000 respectively. The total value receded slightly in 1934-35, then rose by more than £22,000,000 in each of the next two years and by £4,000,000 in 1937-38 when the value £172,835,000 was the maximum yet recorded.

Apart:from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool.

In agriculture wheat is the outstanding product, and seasonal conditions which affect the extent of cultivation and the size of the harvests are the cause of frequent fluctuations in the annual values of production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal which depends upon the state of oversea markets, rather than upon local supply and demand. When the influence of both factors—season and price—bears in the same direction, up or down, the fluctuations are considerable.

The annual value of dairying and farmyand production was remarkably constant from 1924-25 to 1929-30 then it declined by 21 per cent in the course of two seasons. It remained near this level until it began to rise in 1934-35, and in the last two seasons it was above the value in any year since 1920-21.

A comparative statement of the quantity and value of wool, wheat and butter produced in various seasons since 1911-12 is shown in Table 587.

In the mining industry coal is the principal product, and the value of the output of the collieries decreased from £9,600,000 in 1927 to £4,100,000 in 1932, and it remained below £5,000,000 until 1937. The condition of the oversea market usually exerts the most powerful influence on the production of metals, which fluctuates accordingly. The output from metalliferous mines declined from £3,000,000 in 1926 to £1,300,000 in 1931, them rose slowly to £2,400,000 in 1935. During the next two years the value doubled and the production from all mines in 1937 was the highest since 1926-27. The production in 1937 was estimated as follows:—Coal mines £5,542,000, other mines £4,810,000; and quarries £4,662,000. Corresponding values in 1938 were £5,663,000, £4,394,000 and £1,655,000.

The figures relating to the manufacturing industries disclose a steady advance from the beginning of the period under review, when it was less than £2,500,000, until 1928-29, when the value was £73,627,000. In the next three years there were successive decreases and the value in 1931-32 was lower by £27,000,000 than in 1928-29. In the succeeding years there was steady improvement, and in 1936-37 the value was higher by £3,100,000 than in 1928-29. In 1938-39 the value, £90,177,000, was the highest yet recorded.

In the following table the estimated value of production, as at place of production in each year, is shown in relation to the population.

Table 585.—Value of Production Per Capita, 1871 to 1939.

			Prin	nary Indus	tries.				Total Primary
Year.		Rural In	dustries.		Forests,		Total, Primary	Manufac- turing Indus-	and Manu-
	Pastoral.	Agricul- tural.	Dairying and Farm- yard,	Total, Rural In- dustries.	Fisheries, and Trapping.	Mining.	Indus- tries,	tries.	facturing Indus- tries.
1871	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 4 7 5	£ s. d. 2 3.8	£ s. d. 21 10 6	£ s. d. 0 12 9	£ s. d. 3 4 0	£ s. d. 25 7 3	£ s. d. 4 18 0	£ s. d.
1881	14 4 0	5 10 2	2 19 9	22 13 11	0 12 11	2 15 11	26 2 9	6 15 6	32 18 3
1891	12 17 10	3 3 4	2 7 11	18 9 1	0 13 3	5 12 8	24 15 0	6 16 7	31 11 7
1901	9 2 1	5 3 4	2 6 8	16 12 1	0 14 5	4 3 1	21 9 7	7 6 6	23 16 1
1911	12 7 3	5 17 1	3 18 6	22 2 10	1 6 7	4 8 9	27 18 2	11 13 5	39 11 7
1912	11 2 10	6 15 6	4. 2 6	22 0 10	1 6 11	4 13 9	23 1 6	13 0 2	41 1 8
1913	11 16 11	6 16 0	3 17 7	22 10 6	1 9 1	4 15 8	23 15 3	13 1 2	41 16 5
1915-16	12 8 1	10 14 11	4 0 9	27 3 9	1 7 6	3 18 11	32 10 2	13 6 5	45 16 7
1920-21	9 14 8	15 9 11	7 17 5	33 2 0	1 19 1	4 17 7	39 18 8	20 12 10	60 11 6
192526	14 1 11	8 9 5	6 5 8	28 17 0	2 9 9	5 14 10	37 1 7	27 18 11	65 0 6
1926-27	18 1 4	9 3 8	6 2 9	33 7 9	2 13 1	5 16 10	41 17 8	29 8 2	71 5 10
1927-28	17 1 10	6 7 0	6 4 5	29 13 3	2 4 4	4 18 2	36 15 9	29 10 3	66 6 0
1028-29	16 7 6	7 15 10	5 17 2	30 0 6	2 2 8	4 2 2	36 5 4	29 12 9	65 18 1
1929-30	10 9 3	c 1 3	5 15 5	22 5 11	1 14 4	3 7 0	27 7 3	26 10 10	53 18 1
1930-31	7 0 2	4 16 11	4 14 7	16 11 8	1 1 0	2 9 10	20 2 6	19 9 2	39 11 8
1931-32	7 10 7	5 13 3	4 0 10	17 13 8	101	2 8 6	21 2 3	18 3 4	89 5 7
1932-33	8 5 0	6 14 10	4 8 6	19 8 4	1 0 11	2 8 1	22 17 4	19 2 7	41 19 11
1033-34	13 5 3	5 9 5	4 9 8	23 4 4	1 5 11	2 11 2	27 1 5	20 13 7	47 15 0
1934-35	9 1 8	5 15 1	4 17 10	19 14 7	1 6 1	2 15 0	23 15 8	23 6 4	47 2 0
1935-36	12 13 3	000	5 6 3	24 6 0	1 11 4	3 0 7	28 17 11	26 3 0	55 0 11
1936-37	15 0 8	8 14 8	5 8 11	29 4 3	1 11 3	3 12 4	34 7 10	28 12 8	63 0 6
1937-38	13 0 4	7 10 10	5 18 11	26 10 1	1 8 5	4 8 9	32 7 3	31 8 10	63 16 1
1938-39	9 2 1	6 15 1	5 19 8	21 16 10	1 5 6	4 5 7	27 7 11	33 0 4	60 8 3

The value of production per head from the pastoral industry was considerably greater in 1871 and 1881—when sheep-raising was the staple industry of the colony and pastoral output represented nearly half the total value of production—than in subsequent years when the population had entered into other activities and the export trade in wheat, butter, etc., was developed.

The development in the manufacturing industries in 1871 and in 1881, as measured by the value of output per head of population, was not so great as the figures appear to indicate. The production included the output from several classes of machines used in connection with the agricultural industry and not, strictly speaking, factories; and most of the industries were subsidiary to agricultural and pastoral activities, viz., boiling-down works, fellmongering, woolwashing, grain mills, chaffcutting, soap and candle works.

ESTIMATED NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES.

The foregoing estimates of the value of primary production represent gross values (at the place of production), including such costs as fodder consumed by farm stock, seed, fertilisers, spraying, power and water used in irrigating, etc. By deducting the estimated cost of these items from the gross values, the net values of primary production have been estimated for the years 1925-26 to 1938-39 as follows. No deduction has been made for depreciation of capital, machinery or plant:—

Table 586.—Net Value of Primary Production, 1926 to 1939.

Year.		Pastoral.	Agricul- tural.	Dairying and Farm- yard.	Total Rural Industries	Forestry, Fisheries Trapping.	Mining.	Total Primary.
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1925-26	•••	32,365	16,178	12,409	60,952	5,756	11,058	77,766
1926-27		42,701	17,743	12,003	72,447	6,268	11,421	90,136
1927-28		41,095	12,137	12,844	66,076	5,355	10,031	81,462
1928-29	•••	40,356	15,631	12,092	68,079	5,241	8,722	82,042
1929-30		25,951	11,373	11,719	49,043	4,252	7,019	60,314
1930-31		17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751	2,608	5,249	45,608
1931-32		19,024	12,969	9,624	41,617	2,527	5,074	49,218
1932-33	•••	20,993	15,124	9,291	45,408	2,653	5,074	53,135
1933-34		34,259	11,724	9,843	55,826	3,337	5,597	64,760
1934-35	•••	23,311	12,787	10,798	46,886	3,386	6,055	56,327
1935-36		32,799	14,139	11,466	58,404	4,117	6,792	69,313
1936-37	•••	39,300	20,515	11,357	71,172	4,145	8,350	83,667
1937–38	•••	33,939	16,260	12,480	62,679	3,798	10,416	76,893
1938-39	•••	23,613	13,401	13,147	50,161	3,429	9,948	63,538

Details regarding deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this Year Book relating to the rural industries.

WOOL, WHEAT AND BUTTER-PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUES.

Annual variations in the quantity and value of the chief rural products—wool, wheat, and butter—are shown below. A comparison of average values per unit is shown also, viz., (a) the average price per lb. of greasy wool at Sydney auctions where the bulk of the clip is sold; (b) the average price per bushel paid to the farmers for wheat delivered at country railway stations—less the cost of bags, but exclusive of Government bounties and

subsidies (see below); (c) the average price paid at the butter factories to suppliers for milk and cream used for butter, stated as per lb. of butter made therefrom:—

Table 587.—Production of Wool, Wheat and Butter, 1911-12 to 1939-40.

		`Wool,		:Whe	at(grain	1).		: B	utter.	
Season.	Quantity	Value to	Average Price			price	rage per			of milk
	(as in grease).	in Grover (gregsy)		Quantity.	Value to farmer.	Country Railway (less cost of bags).		Quantity.	Total.	Per lb. of butter.
	0001ь.	£000	d.	000 bush.	£000	s.	d.	0001ь.	£000	d.
1911-12	404,655	12,421	81	25,088	4,113	3	3	83,205	3,631	101
1912–13	326,557	.12,045	81 95 8	32,487	5,239	3	.3	76,610	3,895	$12\frac{1}{3}$
1913–14	379,450	13,143	$9\frac{1}{8}$	38,020	5,988	3	2	77,779	3,450	10 🕏
1920-21	275,269	13,023	12 🖁	55,625	20,164	7	.3	84,268	8,411	24
1925-26	402,490	.26,223	$16\frac{7}{2}$	33,806	8,590	5	1	106,968	7,045	153
1928 - 29	482,920	30,879	163	49,257	9,851	4	0	96,244	6,779	17
1929-30	459,970	18,099	101	34,407	5,448	,3	2	105.022	6,842	153
1930-31	427,220	13,705	$8\frac{3}{4}$	65,877	5,215	1	7	114,202	5,931	$12\frac{1}{2}$
1931–32	501,648	15,233	81	54,966	8,130	2	7†	123,847	5,750	111
1932-33	532,080	16,659	81	78,389	9,800‡		3†	128,931	5,018	$9^{\bar{1}}_{2}$
1933-34	484,390	29,951	154	57,057	7,013‡	2	2†	148,868	5,167	81
1934 – 35	494,981	18,045	93	48,678	$7,150 \pm$		6†:	146,106	5,694	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1935–36	472,585	25,408	14	48,822	8,137‡	3	1†:	125,169	5,765	$ \begin{array}{c c} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $
1936–37	503,616	32,091	$16\frac{1}{2}$	55,668	12,989	4	8	109,831	5,548	$12\frac{1}{4}$
1937 – 38	495;027	24,060	$12\frac{3}{4}$	55,104	9,299	.3	5	120,883	6,513	13~
1938–39	437,141	17,076	101	59,898	6,695‡	1 9	91+	118,821	6,409	131
1939-40 (a)	532,000	:28;000	$13\frac{1}{2}$	76,551	(b)	(b)]	(b)	(b)	(b)

^{*} Exclusive of the value of milk used in making butter from cream imported or exported interstate.

† Excluding Government bounty, etc.

† Includes Government bountles and subsidies.

(a) Preliminary Estimates.

(b) Not yet available.

The wool clip was heavy in the year 1928-29, unusually high prices were realised, and the value to the grower was nearly £30,900,000. In the course of the next three seasons the average price fell by 50 per cent, and with a heavier clip the value in 1931-32 was only £15,233,000. There was little improvement in the following season when production was the largest ever recorded in New South Wales and the value was only £16,659,000. There were remarkable ifluctuations in prices during the four seasons which followed—the value in 1933-34 was nearly £30,000,000 and declining to £18,000,000 in 1935-36, rose in 1936-37 to £32,091,000—the highest since 1927-28. In the next two seasons both quantity, and prices decreased. It is expected that the production in 1939-40 will be almost as large as in 1932-33 and the value to the grower (on the basis of the agreed price under the Imperial purchase scheme 13.4375d, per lb.) will be nearly £28,000,000.

In 1920-21 the wheat harvest was large and the prices unusually high. Variations in the value of the crop in other seasons under review were due to changes in the volume of production rather than in prices until 1931 when the return was lower than in any year since 1911, though the crop exceeded previous records. The price was much higher in 1931-32, but did not improve further until 1935, and the farmers were assisted by subsidy from the State and Commonwealth Governments; the amount represented 4½d. bushel in 1931-32, about 3d. in 1932-33, nearly 4d. in 1933-34, about 5½d. in 1934-35, 2¾d. in 1935-36. There was substantial recovery in the price of wheat in 1936 and the harvests of 1936-37 and 1937-38 were marketed without subsidy. In 1938-39, however, the

average price was only 1s. 9½d. per bushel at country railway (less cost or bags) and Government subsidy equivalent to 5¾d. per bushel was provided to assist the farmers. The harvest of the current season 1939-40 has been estimated at 76½ million bushels, the largest on record except the crop 78,389,000 bushels in 1932-33.

Dairy farmers are paid for cream supplied to butter factories according to the amount of butter made therefrom, and since 1st January, 1926, the prices of butter have been subject to arrangements for stabilising markets, as described in the chapter "Dairying Industry" of this volume.

PRINCIPAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PRODUCTS.

The following statement shows the average annual production of the principal commodities, absolute and per head of population, during four periods of three years each, viz., (1) the pre-war years 1911 to 1913, which were years of high production, (2 and 3) the years at the beginning and end of the period of post-war expansion, and (4) the three years ended June, 1939:—

Des Joseph	Ave	rage Annu (000 oı	al Produc nitted).	tion —————	Per A	verage P Head of	roductio Populat	n ion.
Product.	1911–13,	1921–23.	1927-29.	1937-39.	1911-13.	1921-23.	1927-29,	1 937-3 9
Wool (as in the grease) lb. Meat, Frozen (Exported)—	370,221	315,341	475,367	478,595	212-4	147-8	195.6	176-7
Beef ,,	11,120	10,271	6,895	14,592	6.4	4.8	2.8	5.4
Mutton and Lamb ,, Butter	63,828 79,198	41,525 86,222	28,767 98,130	$57,753 \\ 116,512$	36·6 45·4	19·5 40·5	11.8 40.4	21·3 43·0
Ohassa	5,845	6,234	6.787	7,636	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8
Dogon and Tom	15,940	18,642	24,390	23,288	9.1	8.8	10.0	-8.6
Wheat bush	31,865	42,353	41,280	56,890	18.3	19.9	17.0	21.0
Maize ,,	4,691	3,813	3,345	3,204	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2
Potatoes cwt	1,824	1,046	847	1,043	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hay ,,	18,612	23,100	16,168	19,494	10.7	10.8	6.7	7.2
Coal ton		10,485	9,397	9,607	5.5	4.9	3.8	3.5
Coke ,,	461	813	1,035	1,460	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Gold oz.	200	32	13	73	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Silver* ,,	14,183	8,741	9,009	9,299	8.1	4.1	3.7	3'4
Lead* cwt.	4,204	2;244	3,457	3,809	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
Zinė*	3,553	2,447	2,798	2,317	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.9
Timber, (Native) Sawn sup. ft. Fish, Fresh lb.	156,617 15:499	148,938 20,588	148,500 27,498	$164,440 \\ 27,477$	97•0 8•9	74·0 9·7	62·8 11·2	60·7
The birth Otelan (There a shed)	5,305	6,747	9.800	2,870	3.0	3.2	4.0	1.1
Iron, Pig cwt.	771	5,373	9,056	19,651	0.4	2.5	3.7	7.3
OL 1 Y + -		3,989	8,327	22,678		1.9	3.4	8.4
Portland Cement ,,	2,374	3,778	8,418	7,950	1.4	1.7	3.5	2.9
Beer and Stout gal.	22,253	24,845	28,308	30,815	12.8	11.7	11.6	11.4
Tobacco Ib.	6,370	12,211	14,914	15,131	3.7	5.7	6.1	5.6
Biscuits ,,	24,175	39,244	43,744	43,363	13.9	18.4	18.0	16.0
Boots and Shoes pairs	3,752	4,174	5,007	7,789	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.9
Bricks	366,985	339,721	435,631	349,198	210.5	159.2	179.2	129.0
Electricity units	165,249	386,742	892,365	1,797,379	94.8	181.3	367-1	663.8
Gas 1,000 cub .ft.		8,465	10,555	10,650	2.8	4.0	4.3	3.9
Jam and Preserved Fruit lb.		30,396	31,498	53,132	15.9	14.3	13.0	19.6
Soap ,,	31,670 1.834	37,085	52,341	52,235	18.2	17.4	21.5	19.3
Sugar Refined cwt. Meat, Preserved lb	25,501	2,373 4,320	3;038 4,948	2,769 4,767	$\begin{array}{c c} 1.1 \\ 14.6 \end{array}$	1·1 2·0	1·2 2·0	1·0 1·7

* Estimated contents of ore raised.

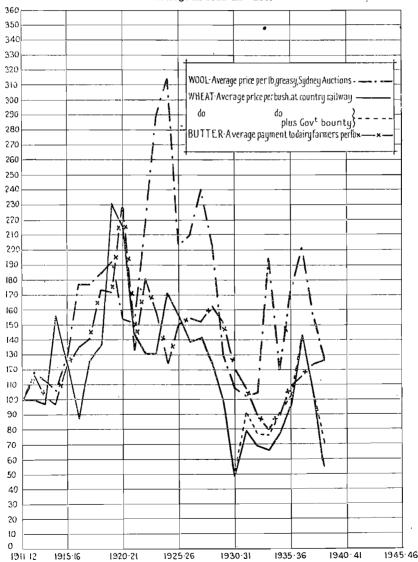
The statement shows that there has been a substantial increase since 1911-13 in the annual production of such commodities as wool, butter, cheese, bacon and hams, wheat, coke, fish, iron and steel, cement, tobacco, biscuits, boots and shoes, electricity, gas, jam, soap and sugar. In some cases, however, the increase has not been proportionate to the growth of population. There has been a decline in the annual production of frozen mutton and preserved meat, potatoes, silver, lead, zinc, and bricks.

In comparison with the experience of the three years ended June, 1929, the annual production of wheat, butter, coke, iron and steel, boots and shoes, electricity and jam and preserved fruits and the annual exports

of frozen meat were greater, absolutely and relatively to the population, during the three years ended June, 1939.

The following graph illustrates the fluctuations in the values per unit of the principal rural products from season to season since 1911-12. The values used are those shown in Table 587, viz.: for wool, the average price per lb. greasy realised at Sydney auctions; for wheat the average price per bushel at country railway (less cost of bags); and for butter the average price paid at the butter factories to suppliers of milk and cream, expressed as per lb. of butter made therefrom. The average per lb. or per bushel in 1911-12 is taken as a base equal to 100.

RURAL PRODUCTS—AVERAGE PRICES, 1911-12 TO 1938-39.
WOOL (Sydney Auctions) WHEAT AND BUTTER (Farm Values).
Average in 1911-12=100.



AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Department of Agriculture was created by the Government in 1890. It is under the control of the Minister for Agriculture through a permanent Under-Secretary and a scientific and administrative staff. The administrative functions of the Department extend over all rural industries except Forestry, and for each branch of rural industry there is a scientific staff. In addition to an extensive staff dealing with animal husbandry, dairying, poultry farming, soil conservation and advanced practical training in rural activities, the Department collects information, by scientific investigation and experiments, relating to improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilisers, drainage and irrigation, and the transport of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit amongst farmers.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is also active in the investigation of agricultural problems and the Federal Departments of Commerce and of Trade and Customs in co-operation with the States exercise functions affecting agriculture, e.g., oversea marketing of products and assistance to producers.

Australian Agricultural Council.

The Australian Agricultural Council is a permanent organisation set up with a view to promoting uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of the agricultural administrations of the States and the marketing administration of the Commonwealth, and other State or Federal Ministers may be co-opted as required. A permanent technical committee, known as the Standing Committee on Agriculture, advises the Council and guides its deliberations. Its members comprise the permanent heads of State departments of agriculture, members of the executive of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Director-General of Health.

It is a function of the Agricultural Council to foster the welfare and development of the agricultural industries generally, the improvement of the quality of agricultural products and the maintenance of high standards. It seeks, as far as may be, to relate the type and volume of production to available markets, to develop systems of organised marketing, and broadly, to co-ordinate Australian agricultural activities into a national system.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture is concerned in devising means to secure co-operation in, and co-ordination of, agricultural research throughout the Commonwealth, and in the administration of quarantine in respect of pests or diseases of plants and animals. It advises the Federal or State Governments, either directly or through the Council, regarding research on agricultural problems, and control by quarantine.

The inaugural official meeting of the Australian Agricultural Council was held at Canberra on 28th May, 1935.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A brief historical note on the growth of agriculture was published at pages 707 and 708 of the Official Year Book, 1921.

Until the end of the nineteenth century pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Wheat growing expanded rapidly after 1897 from which date the wheat export trade developed. The completion of the Burrinjuck Dam in 1913 and of other works connected with the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area coupled with closer settlement set new agricultural activities in train. Wheat became an export commodity second only to wool; the cultivation of rice was developed to produce more than enough for Australian requirements; viticulture and fruit-growing, and in the last few years the cultivation of oats, have expanded. But wheat-growing remains by far the most extensive agricultural activity.

The growth of cultivation since 1891 is shown in the following table:—
Table 589.—Area under Cultivation, 1891 to 1939.

	Area u	ınder—	Acres per Inha	bitant under!
Years ended 30th June—	All Crops and Sown Grasses.	Crops only.	All Crops and Sown Grasses.	Crops only.
	acres.	acres.		
	Aver	age Area per Annu	ım,	
1891-95	1,398,199	1,048,554	1.18	0.88
1896-00	2,252,649	1,894,857	1.73	1.46
1901-05	2,942,506	2,436,765	2.10	1.74
1906-10	3,575,873	2,824,253	2:34	1.84
1911-15	5,187,850	4,025,165	2.93	2.27
1916-20	6,011,049	4,615,913	3.09	2.37
1921-25	6,599,048	4,665,362	3.04	2.15
1926-30	7,149,119	5,014,364	2.98	2.09
1931-35	8,424,349	6,012,593	3.25	2.33
	A	Area in each Year.		
1929	7,641,853	5,440,762	3.08	2.19
1930	7,736,500	5,499,408	3.07	2.18
1931	8,959,974	6,809,510	3.52	2.68
1932*	7,649,880	5,107,049	2.98	1.99
1933*	8,608,869	6,330,370	3.32	2.44
1934*	8,725,850	6,281,477	3.34	2.40
1935*	8,177,170	5,684,558	3.10	2.16
1936*	8,452,774	5,730,315	3.18	2.16
1937*	8,820,129	5,951,043	3.29	2.20
1938*	9,509,661	6,464,624	3.20	2.38
1939*	10,243,664	7,044,038	3.73	2.57

*Year ended 31st March.

From 70 to 75 per cent. of the area under crop is sown with wheat, and as other individual crops are of relatively small extent as shown by the graph on page 708 the fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheat-growing. The area of land under sown grasses (3,199,626 acres in 1938-39) is steadily increasing, and for the greater part, consists of lands in the coastal districts, cleared and sown with grasses for the maintenance of dairy stock. The cultivation of grasses in inland areas, however, has increased rapidly in recent years (from 173,377 acres in 1932-33 to 906,995 acres in 1938-39) mainly in the Tablelands, the Western Slopes and the Riverina, where the practice is being adopted as a means of increasing the carrying capacity of holdings used for pastoral purposes and mixed farming.

Particulars obtained in 1939 indicate that the aggregate area, which, in the opinion of the occupiers, was suitable for cultivation after the removal of any standing timber, was 31,099,155 acres, out of a total area of 174,660,267 acres of alienated and Crown lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Only a very small portion of the Western Division of the State is regarded as suitable for agriculture because the rainfall is inadequate.

The following table shows the distribution of agricultural and pastoral lands during the season 1938-39. The various divisions are shown on the map forming the frontispiece of this Year Book:—

Table 590.—Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1938-39.

				Alier	nated and	1 Crown	Lands.			
		1	Under oc Purpos	cupation es in Hol	for Agri dings of	cultural oue acre	and Pasto and over	oral •		ble for vation.
Division.	Total area of division.	Under crop.	Under sown grasses.	New land cleared and prepared for ploughing.	Fallow land etc.	Pre- viously cropped	Balance. of area.	Total.	Area.	Proportion under crop.
Coastal—	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	per cent.
North Coast	6,865	132	1,509	2	5	27	2,947	4,712	580	22.5
Hunter and	8,396	129	480	4	7	19	4,329	4,968	470	27.4
Manning Metropolitan	958	37	8	1	2	5	226	279	161	23.0
South Coast	5,968	61	206	3	4	18	2,019	2,311	422	14.5
Total	22,287	359	2,293	10	18	69	9,521	12,270	1,639	21.9
Tableland— Northern	8,069	116	30	8	10	26	6,421	6,611	535	21.7
Central	10,716	484	1€8	26	161	269	6,659	7,777	1,992	24.3
Southern	7,062	55	81	6	9	33	5,715	5,899	624	8.8
Total	25,847	655	279	50	180	328	18,795	20,287	3,151	20.8
Western Slopes— North Central South	9,219 7,723 11,239	723 1,318 1,541	76 109 239	45 56 60	124 501 877	146 642 947	7,211 4,432 6,459	8,325 7,058 10,123	2,201 4,633 5,392	32·8 28·4 28·6
Total	28,181	3,582	424	161	1,502	1,735	18,102	25,506	12,226	29.3
Central Plains—	9,579	356	36	34	67	83 .	7,200	7,776	1,742	20.4
Central Riverina	14,811 17,004	$^{410}_{1,661}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 136 \end{array}$	37 57	$\frac{168}{938}$	219 1,109	$13,045 \\ 12,844$	13,887 16,745	3,741 7,387	11·0 22·5
Total	41,394	2,427	180	128	1,173	1,411	33,089	38,408	12,870	18.9
Western	80,319	21	24	3	3	22	78,116	78,189	1,213	1.7
All Divisions	198,028	7,044	3,200	352	2,876	3,565	157,623	174,660	31,099	22.7

In addition to the area of land under crops in 1938-39 as shown above, 352,344 acres of new land were cleared and grubbed for ploughing, 2,876,144 acres were ploughed and worked during the year, and 3,565,371 acres of

previously cropped land were not ploughed in this season. These particulars embrace both alienated and Crown lands, but the area of Crown lands under cultivation of any kind is relatively small.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

The total number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for agricultural, dairying, or pastoral purposes in 1938-39 was 75,365, and areas of one acre or more in extent were cultivated on 54,126 holdings. Only 10,567 holdings were used mainly for agricultural purposes. In addition, 18,461 holdings were used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, 3,660 for agriculture with dairying, 1,489 for all three pursuits combined, and a limited amount of cultivation of a non-commercial character was conducted in connection with other activities. On 21,239 holdings there was no cultivation or less than 1 acre under crop.

The number of holdings on which land was cultivated and the number on which the various kind of crops were cultivated at intervals since 1905-06 are shown in the following statement:—

		Numb	er of Holdin	gs upon whic	ch Crop was	grown.	
Kind of Crop.	1905-06.	1915-16.	1925-26.	1930-31 †	1935~36.†	1937-38.†	1988-89.†
Wheat	19,049	22,453	17,074	18,171	17,220	18,563	19,768
Maize · .	17,475	14,863	15,196	15,435	17,727	17,674	17,215
Barley	1,755	2,538	1,916	1,667	1,328	1,337	1,620
Oats	10,740	13,723	16,851	18,098	20,627	21,902	23,434
Rice	••,		·	270	304	319	313
Lucerne			7.033	7,448	10,825	10,085	9,504
Potatoes	8,552	4,643	3,679	2,492	4,093	3,592	3,147
Tobacco	98	97	111	86	89	58	41
Sugar-cane .	1,113	694	955	917	823	844	861
	1,530	1,383	1,809	1,592	1,505	1,751	1,513
Orchards‡ — Citri	1s 2,385	5,787	5,758	4.638	3,997	13,897	3,734
0.1	6,846	8,760	7,218	5,538	5,281	16,222	5,865
Bananas		·	214	754	1,745	1,697	1,501
Market Gardens	2,842	3,301	2,398	1,603	1,506	1,603	1,695
Number of Culti-		50.728	49,668	49,391†	52,339†	58,609†	54,126

Table 591.—Number of Cultivated Holdings, 1906 to 1938.

The number of farms on which wheat is sown is subject to seasonal fluctuations, and it has declined in the past twenty-five years, notwithstanding a large increase in the area devoted to this crop. Many small areas are cultivated for green food for use on the farms. The holdings on which these crops are grown are relatively more numerous than the wheat farms, though the area under wheat is many times greater than the area of any other crop. Moreover, portion of the area under wheat—varying from one-fourth to one-seventh—is cultivated on the "shares" system, by which a number of growers may be engaged in cultivating one holding.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales in the season ended 31st March, 1939, was 7,044,038 acres and 5,319 acres were doubled-cropped,

^{*} Holdings on which more than one crop was grown are included once only. † Excluding crops of less than one acre, which were included in 1925-26 and earlier years. † Orchards are included in both grouns if citrus, as well as other fruits, are grown. The number of orchards of one acre or more was 8,532 in 1937-38 and 8,197 in 1938-39.

so that the total area of the crops, as shown below, was 7,049,357 acres. Particulars as to the area and yield of the various crops are as follows:—

Table 592.—All Crops, Area and Production, 1938-39.

Na 	me of C	rop. ———			Aren.	Production.	Avernge Yield Fer Acre.
Grain—					acres.	bushels.	bushels.
Wheat					4,650,872	59,808,000	12.9
~ - 1				•••			
Maize Barley (Maltin	•••	•••	•••	•••	122,201	2,905,020	23.8
		•••	•••	•••	6,961	111,780	16.1
,, (Feed)	• • •	•••	• • •	••••	7,233	105,900	14.6
Oats	• • •		•••		$399,\!449$	4,831,110	$12 \cdot 1$
Ryė	• • •	• • •		•••	10,403	134,940	13.0
Rice	• • •				23,533	2,774,987	117.9
Iay—-				ĺ		tons.	tons.
Wheaten					559,437	611,736	1.09
Barley					2,225	2,238	1.00
Oaten					413,002	430,824	1.04
Rye			•••		1,663	1,151	0.69
Lucerne					92,598	135,315	1.46
1,0001110	•••	•••	•••		02,000	£ 133,315	1,40
Green Fodder	(Fed-o	ff)	• • •	•••	573,569	1,156,965	•••••
Root Crops—				i	10.000	tons.	
Potatoes	•••	•••	• • •	•••	16,866	39,385	2.34
Sweet Potatoe		•••	•••		420	1,671	3.98
Onions			• • • •		105	316	3,00
Turnips	• • •				6,709	30,528	4.55
Other	• • • •				438	1,962	4.48
Iiscellaneous Cr						bushels,	bushels.
Broom Millet-		1.5				Dustroip.	o doncia.
Seed						6,240	2.18
					> 2,868	<pre>cwt.</pre>	owt.
Fibre				Ìi	2,000	10,878	3.79
Tobacco (Drie	d Leaf)		•••	را	629	3,550	5.64
	u nicar)	'	•••	···	020	1 ''	
Sugar Cane—					10 470	tons.	tons,
Crushed	•••	•••	• • •	• • • •	10,458	336,701	32.20
Stand-Over	•••	•••	•••	•••]	10,772		*****
Frapes—						tons.	
Wine Vanieties	3		• • •		7,499	16,613	
Table Varietie	S				3,178	4,034	
				l		ewt.	
Drying Varieti	es.		,		5,011	121,525	
,			7		0,0-1	gallons.	
Wine Made						2,591,747	
Young Vines I	 Ton Wi			•••	6.17		*****
			•••	•••	647		• • • • • •
Other	•••	•••	• • •	•••	644	,	*****
orchards—					W. W.	bushels.	
Productive	••	•••	•••	•••	56,756	5,606,644	*****
Young Trees		•••		• • • •	13,748		
Sananas—-						cases.	cases.
Productive					11,677	989,191	85
Young Stools					2,194		
ineapples—					-,	cases.	cases.
Productive					178	21,566	121
Young Plants			•••		55	· ·	121
Touris Tienna	•••	•••	•••		00	······	£ s, d,
larket Gardens					m rac	£ £	
Tarker Gardens	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,528	413,109	54 17 6
					0.77	½-eases	½ cases.
Comatoes	• • •	•••	•••	•••	2,144	568,025	265
						tons.	tons.
Pumpkins and N	[e]ons				5,153	12,654	2.46
_					•	£	£ s. d.
Turseries					842	118,817	141 2 3
Other Crops					19,692	1 '	
,	· · ·		•••	_	10,00		
Total.					7,049,357		
					.,010,007	avera L	

Wheat is, by far, the most extensive crop. A large area is sown for hay and green feed. Other cereal crops grown fairly extensively are oats and maize, and the rice crop is large though it is produced from a relatively small area. All but about five per cent. of the total area under crop was used for one or other of the five leading crops in 1938-39.

A comparative statement of the area and production of the principal crops of New South Wales is shown below:—

Table 593.—Principal Crops, Area and Production, 1915-16 to 1938-39.

Crop.		1915-16.	1925-26.	1935-36.	1937-38.	1938 39.
Wheat (grain)— Area Total yield Average yield p.a.	acres bush.	*4,188,865 66,764,910 15.9	2,925,012 33,806,000 11.6	3,851,373 48,822,000 12.7	4,464,664 55,104,000 12:3	4,650,872 59,898,000 12:9
Maize (Grain)— Area Total yield Average yield p.a.	acres bush bush	3,773,600	120,955 3,278,350 27·1	119,849 3,324,780 27.7	125,049 3,403,140 27·2	122,201 2,905,020 23:8
Oats (graiu)— Area Total yield Average yield p.a.	acres bush. bush.	1,345,698	101,097 1,615,650 16·0	279,622 4,735,740 16:9	255,144 3,395,130 13:3	$\begin{vmatrix} 399,449 \\ 4,831,110 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Rice— Area Total yield Average yield p.a.	acres bush bush		1,556 61,098 39·3	21,705 2,163,520 99.7	23,737 2,268,907 95.6	23,533 2,774,987 117·9
Hay+— Area Total yield Average yield p.a.	acre ton ton	s 1,573,938	750,605 866,275 1:15	658,810 837,386 1.27	759,562 825 309 1:09	1,038,925 1,181,264 1:11
Green Feed Crops— Area	acre	162,945	479,464	610, 401	638,409	573,569
Potatoes— Area Total yield Average yield p.a.	acre	44,445	22,731 43,137 1.90	22,743 62,882 2.76	21,372 50,833 2:38	16,866 39,385 2:34
Sugar-eane— Area cut Total yield Average yield p.a.	acre	s 157,748	8,688 297,335 34 22	10,416 280,472 26.93	10,716 361,724 33.76	10,458 336,701 32 [,] 20
Fruit— Area'	aere	63,823	89,003	97,860	104,243	102,577
Market Gardens— Area Total yield Average yield p.a.	acre	E 400,860	8,985 682,726 76:0	7,026 349,261 49.7	7,268 398,217 54·8	7,528 413,109 54:9
All other Crops-	acre		35,445	55,876	59,996	73,379
Total Area‡	acre	5,800,747	4,543,541	5,735,681	6,470,160	7,049,357

^{*} The large area n 1915-16 was sown in response to a national appeal, and lucerne.

‡ Including area double-cropped.

[†] Mainly wheaten, caten,

Value of Agricultural Production.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of the State during the last five seasons and the proportionate value of each crop to the total value are shown in the following table, the values being based on prices realised on the farm or at nearest railway siding. The net value of agricultural production is shown in Table 597.

No deduction has been made from these values for cost of materials used in production of grain, and the fodder used for farm stock is included at its farm value.

	Gro	ss Value at	Place of P	roduction.		P	roport	ion pe	er cen	t.
Crop.	1934-'5.	1935-36.	193637.	1937-38.	1938 39.	1934- 25.	1935- 36,	1936- 37.	1987- 38.	1938- 39,
	£	£	£	£	<u> </u>					
Wheat (grain)	 *7,149,580	*8,137,000	12,989,200	9,293,800	*6,695.040	47.2	48.4	55.5	45.5	36.3
Maize .,	 458,810	644,180	708,670	716,0-0	532,590	3.0	3.8	3.0	3 5	29
Barley ,,	 22,370	28,680	41,330	28,360	27,200	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Oats ,,	 342,280		413,290	480,980	493,180	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.4	2 7
Rice "	 336,080	354,620	379,720	380,220	444,430	2.5	2.1	16	1.9	2.4
Hay and Straw	 2,476,670	2,227,210	3,021,410	3,547,380	4,252,420	16.3	13.3	12.9	17.4	23.0
Green Food	 1,054,040		1,280,920	1,258,710	1,156,970	6.9	7.0	5.2	6.2	6.3
Potatoes	 320,500	394,580	404,160	212,020	422,570	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.3
Sugar-cane	 346,820	354,820	410,010	489,240	482,520	23	2•3	1.8	2.4	2.6
Grapes	 202,510	243,670	813,520	326,400	292,900	1.3	1.5	1.3	16	1.6
Wine, Brandy, etc.	 71,250	95,810	110,110	116,170	80,420	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Fruit-Citrus .	 496,400	584,660	653,180	659,950	823,300	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.5	4.5
Other	 1,040,980	1,147,840	1,601,060	1,681,190	1,492,320	7.0	6.8	6.8	8.2	8.1
Market-gardens	 336,670	349,260	382,200	398,220	413,110	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.2
Other Crops	 F00 010	629,970	706,790	836,410	849,980	3.3	3 8	3.0	4.1	4.6
Total	 15,161,280	16,795,980	23,415,570	20,430,130	18,458,950	100	100	100	100	100

Table 594.—Value of Agricultural Production, 1935 to 1939.

The value of agricultural production in New South Wales depends mainly on the wheat crops, the value of wheat (grain and hay) in 1938-39 being £8,644,950 or approximately 47 per cent. of the total. The value of the other individual crops, except fruit, is comparatively small.

Due principally to an upward trend in prices of wheat, the value of agricultural production increased in each year from 1934-35 to 1936-37. In the latter year the value £23,415,570 was the highest recorded since 1924-25 when it was £28,785,000. Wheat prices declined in 1937-38 and 1938-39 and over the two years the value of agricultural production showed a decrease of 21.1 per cent. to £.

The above represent estimated gross value as at place of production. They include, however, such items as fodder for stock (£3,225,000 in 1938-39) and seed (£1,028,000 in 1938-39) which are produced for use on the farm. They also include value of purchased materials such as fertilisers, £651,000; sprays, etc., £82,000; and water, £72,000. After deducting these, the net value of production was £13,401,000 in 1938-39.

^{*} Including Commonwealth Government bounty amounting to £1,121,600 in 1934-35; £564,368 in 1935-36, and in 1938-39, £1,329,180 Commonwealth and State Bounty.

Value of Production per Acre.

The following table shows the annual value of gross agricultural production and the average value per acre since 1887.

Table 595.—Agricultural Production per Acre, 1887 to 1939.

Years :	ide:13	Oth June	2-	Average Annual Area Cultivated.	Average Annual Value of Production.	Average Value per Acre.
			i	acres.	£	£ s. d.
1887-91	•••	• • •	•••	858,367	4,030,611	$4\ 13\ 11$
1892–96			•	1,147,733	3,812,393	3 6 5
1897–1901				2,114,250	5,592,620	$2\ 12\ 11$
1902-06		•••	•••	2,515,268	6,302,903	$2\ 10\ 1$
1907–11		• • •		2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5
1912-16		• . •		4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1
1917-21			•••	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8
1922-26		•••		4,680,110	22,328,630	$4\ 15\ 5$
1927-31		•••		5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7
1932-36*	•••	•••	•••	5,816,754	15,656,024	$2\ 13\ 9$
932*				5,107,049	14,546,650†	2 17 0
.933*				6,330,370	17,474,220†	$2\ 15\ 2$
1934*	•••	•••		6,281,477	14,301,990†	$2 \ 5 \ 6$
1935*				5,684,558	15,161,280†	$2 \ 13 \ 4$
1936*				5,730,315	16,795,980†	2 18 7
937*	• • •			5,951,043	23,415,570	3 18 8
938*				6,464,624	20,430,130	$3 \ 3 \ 2$
1939*				7,044,038	18,458,950	2 12 5

^{*} Season ended 31st March,

† Including Wheat Bounty.

The comparatively high value of production per acre shown in the ten years prior to 1897 was due to the fact that agriculture was on a smaller scale, and crops produced by intense cultivation formed a larger proportion of the total than in recent years. The higher values shown between 1912-16, 1922-26 and in 1936-37 were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce, but the influence of this factor is affected by variations in the yield per acre. A comparative statement of the average farm value per acre of various crops is shown below:—

Table No. 596.—Farm Values of Crops per Acre.

								Ave	rage	Valı	ies I	er A	cre.								
Crop.	en	Yea nded [3–1-			e Ye. nded 33–3		19	34-3	35.	198	35-3	6.	198	36-3	7.	ι9	37-	38,	19	38-	39,
	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
Wheat for Grain	1	17]	1	12	2	1	16	٤	2	2	:	3	5	- }	2	1		1	8	10
Maize for Grain .	4.	6	11	4	10	5	3	19	٤	5	7	e	6	1	11	5	14	E	4	7	2
Oats for Grain	2	4	6	1	6	7	1	18	10	1	8	3	1	15]	1	17	ξ	1	4	8
Hay	3	8	9	3	0	7	3	5	3	3	7	6	4	0	ξ	4	13	4	3	19	6
Potatoes	11	2	5	8	11	0	16	6	- 0	17	8	-0	16	4	•€	9	18	5	25	1	1
Sugar-cane†	21	9	4	34	2	5	45	16	1	36	18	11	40	1	G	45	13	1	46	2	9
Vineyards†	16	12	4	23	2	5	19	6	5	23	19	8	28	5	5	29	10	9	23	15	11
Orchards	10	17	9	23	10	11	21	4	- 5	24	7	2	28	1	8	27	3	9	29	14	5
Market-gardens .	31	7	5	61	13	8	50	5	7	49	14	2	52	2	2	54	15	10	54	17	6

† Productive area only.

The average value of production per acre measures the effect from year to year of yield obtained and prices realised, i.e., the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their

holdings. To make the analysis complete such factors as the cost of production, the general level of prices, and acreage cropped per farm, should be taken into consideration. Low prices for crops were the principal causes of the low average values per acre in recent years.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production.

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases there is considerable difficulty in valuing net agricultural production. But the estimated values in each of the last ten seasons are shown below:—

Table 597.—Agricultural Production—Gross and Net Values, 1929 to 1939.

Year ended 31st March.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets,	Difference between Principal Market and Country	Gross Production valued at Place of Production,	Seed used and Fodder for Farm Stock used in Agricul-	Net Production valued at Farm or nearest rail	Value of Principal Materials nsed.	Net Value of Production after deducting
(1)	(2)	Prices. (3)	(4)	tural Work. (5)	siding. (6)	(7)	Materiais, (8)
			Thous	sand £.)	<u>'</u>		·
1929*	23,800	4,444	19,356	2,724	16,632	1,001	15,631
1930*	18,839	3,570	15,269	2,922	12,347	974	11,373
1931*	17,196	4,868	12,328	1,579	10,749	973	9,776
1932	18,368	3,821	14,547	1,027	13,520	551	12,969
1933	22,441	4,967	17,474	1,698	15,776	652	15,124
1934	18,606	4,304	14,302	1,841	12,461	737	11,724
1935	19,439	4,273	15,161	1,774	13,387	600	12,787
1936	20,805	4,000	16,796	1,982	14,814	675	14,139
1937	28,079	4,663	23,416	2,202	21,214	699	20,515
1938	25,112	4,682	20,430	3,364	17,066	806	16,260
1939	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	14,206	805	13,401

[&]quot; Year ended 30th June.

In estimating the net value of production as shown above, no account has been taken of depreciation on machinery and plant because of the difficulty in arriving at a reasonably reliable measurement of the amount of depreciation. The average annual amount of such depreciation since 1929 is estimated to have been in the vicinity of £1,000,000.

The second column provides a *relative* measure of the importance of agricultural production to the community by valuing all items on a common basis. It includes the value of transport, handling and marketing services rendered after the products leave the railway siding nearest the farm up to the point of sale in metropolitan markets. It has, however, the disadvantage of including values for such services on certain products which remain on the farms or are sold to neighbouring landholders.

The third column includes what may be called "costs of marketing" (freights, handling charges, commissions, etc.) that would have been paid if all products had been sold in the principal markets; the ratio to the total in the second column varies under the influence of changes in the volume and composition of agricultural production as well as changes in price levels, freights, commissions, etc.

The figures in the fourth column are those published in Table 549 and are inclusive of the estimated value of seed and fodder used in the course of production. The value placed on these is shown in the fifth column and

the effect of deducting them is shown in the sixth column, which represents, as nearly as may be with existing data, the approximate money return to farmers for agricultural products, though it is inclusive of agricultural products used as stock feed in other rural industries valued at £4,163,000 in 1938-39.

The seventh column represents approximately the value of the principal non-rural materials used in agricultural production, and the eighth is the net value of agricultural production excluding the approximate value of the principal goods and services provided by non-rural industries. It represents approximately the aggregate incomes of farmers and their employees from agricultural production without deductions for interest, depreciation, etc., on farm properties, implements, machinery, etc.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The prices realised for agricultural produce in New South Wales, when not regulated by an authority, vary with the seasons, or, as in the case of wheat, with world markets, and, therefore, show very great fluctuations. In times when export prices fall steeply and remain at low levels for an extended period (as between 1931 and 1936) the prices of all agricultural products are apt to fall on account of the general collapse of values.

In wheat and flour alone there is a regular external trade. Prices of flour, bran and pollard, are generally determined by the Flour Mill Owners' Association of New South Wales. But since December, 1938, these have been under the supervision of a Wheat Products Prices Committee appointed by the Government of New South Wales. A Government levy was added to the price of flour, as part of a plan to assist wheat growers, from 30th March, 1931, to 31st May, 1934, and from 7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936, and the existing levy dates from 5th December, 1938. Details as to the rate are shown on page 732.

The following quotations represent the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the "Statistical Register."

TABLE 598.—Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, 1931 to 1939. (Sydney.)

Commodity.	198	31.	193	4.	1	935	.	1	936		1	931	7.		193	8.	3:	939.	
Flour (at Mill) Brau Pollard 'Oats Maize	on 5 19 4 8	2 51 1 4* 7 0 1 0 2 71 3 71 3 9 0 7	£ s. 0 2 9 5 4 10 5 0 0 2 0 3 6 17 10 6 7 2 4 0 4 9	814 7* 0 0 7 134 10 4	5 ň 0 0 9 9 7 5	19 1 2 2 2 4 4 14	2} 0* 0 51 2½ 7	6 6 0 7 13 7 5	4	21 10* 0 0 43 9 3 7	0 12 6 6 0 0 4 11 8 5	s. 5 6 13 17 3 5 18 9 19 16 13	0 0 0 4 3 3 6 1 6 8 1 I	6	3 5 5 5 3 4 3 5 16 12	10 2	4 0 0 13 16	10 12 2 4 3 11 14	-

^{*} Includes Flour Tax, see page 732.

The combined price variations since 1901 of agricultural produce in Sydney markets, weighted according to the average consum tion in New South Wales in the three years 1911-13, are shown below. 'he prices in 1911 have been adopted as base and called 1000. The index, he ing weighted on the basis of consumption in New South Wales, is to be viewed rather from the standpoint of prices paid by consumers than of prices paid to producers.

TABLE 599.—Wholesale Price Index Number—Agricultural Produce, 1901 to 1939.

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number
1901	834	1914	1135	1927	1767
1902	1266	1915	1648	1928	1456
1903	1181	1916	1163	1929	1707
1904	789	1917	1127	1930	1428
1905	972	1918	1377	1931	1061
1906	929	1919	1990	1932	1137
1907	1003	1920	2430	1933	1122
1908	1343	1921	1750	1934	1114
1909	1134	1922	1638	1935	1279
1910	1012	1923	1720	1936	1299
1911	1000	1924	1475	1937	1487
1912	1339	1925	1680	1938	1523
1913	1069	1926	1892	1939	1351

From 1921 to 1929 agricultural prices were high and relatively stable despite marked seasonal fluctuations. In May, 1930, however, there occurred an unprecedented collapse in the wheat markets of the world leading to a general agricultural crisis, world-wide in its incidence. The index of agricultural prices fell rapidly to 997 in March, 1931, and after fluctuating generally between from 10 to 12 per cent. above the 1911 average during most of 1932 and 1933 declined again, reaching the low level of 994 in June, 1934. Wheat prices then improved and prices of agricultural produce rose irregularly. Although another drastic fall in wheat prices began late in 1937, the index number maintained a generally upward trend owing to rising prices of chaff, hay and potatoes and reached the post-depression level of 1,759 in July, 1938. The rapid decline of wheat prices to a new low level and the revival of natural pastures caused a steep fall of nearly 30 per cent. in the index number during 1938-39. High prices of potatoes caused a short-lived rise in the general level of agricultural prices, but in the first quarter of 1940 improving prices of wheat were offset by lower prices of hay, oats and potatoes, and in March, 1940, the index number was 1,237 and 19 per cent. below the average level of the year 1938.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The following statement shows the area cropped, the total value of the agricultural machinery used, and the value of such machinery per acre of crop, in divisions of the State in the year 1938-39. The value of machinery

relates to such of the farm machines and implements as are used for agricultural purposes as distinct from pastoral and dairying activities.

TABLE 600	—Agricultural	Machinery.	1926-27	and	1938-39.

	Divi*ion.			Area under Crop	Value of A Machinery and		Average value of Machinery
•				1938-59.	1926-27,	1938-59.	per acre of crop 1938-39.
=		_		Acres.	£	£	£ s. d.
Coastal		• • •		359,199	1,063,655	1,378,620	3 16 9
Tableland				654,975	1,198,154	1,486,594	$2 \ 5 \ 5$
Western Slop	oes			3,581,895	4,607,176	5,237,279	1 9 3
Central Plan	is and R	iverina		2,427,374	2,911,523	3,334,257	1 7 6
Western	• • •	• • •	•••	20,595	56,685	79,918	3 17 7
Total				7,044,038	9,837,193	11,516,668	1 12 8

In the coastal and tableland districts the areas under cultivation are small, including many small holdings highly developed for fruit-growing, dairying and market gardening; on the tablelands, slopes and plains the implements in use serve large areas under wheat and oats. In the Western Division there is a small area under irrigation.

The value of agricultural machinery and implements declined from £10,955,923 in 1929-30, to £8,486,935 in 1934-35 or by approximately 23 per cent. in five years. While this is partly due to writing down of values, adverse conditions prevailing in the industry in these years apparently prevented the normal installation and replacement of agricultural machinery. With an improvement in the agricultural situation the value of machinery and implements in use has increased in each year since 1934-35, and in 1938-39 reached the record—£11,516,668—an increase of £3;029,733, or 36 per cent. in the last four years.

Power-driven Machinery and Tractors on Farms.

Particulars of the power-driven machinery and of other machines and implements used on farms in New South Wales as at the 30th June, 1930, were shown on page 196 of the Year Book for 1930-31.

Information has been collected as to the number of tractors on holdings annually since 1937. In March, 1939 there were 12,926 tractors on 11,822 holdings in the State, of which 5,921 were on 5,361 holdings in the Western Slopes division. The increase in 1938-39 was 1,419 tractors or 12 per cent. compared with 2,571 tractors (29 per cent.) in 1937-38.

The increase in use of mechanical traction in rural activities is illustrated in the following statement, showing the number of tractors in use in each statistical division at 30th June, 1930, and 31st March, 1937, 1938 and 1939:—

Table 601.—Tractors used on Farms, 1930, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Division.			Trac	tors.				of Tractor Holding	
Division	-	1930.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1930.	1937.	1938.	1939.
<u>-</u>	i	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coastal		447	895	1,182	1,442	15	28	38	47
Tableland		617	947	1,440	1,707	41	66	100	119
N.W. Slopes		731	1,340	1,674	1,836	166	313	390	427
C.W. Slopes		1,097	1,532	1,898	2,045	253	346	428	464
S.W. Slopes		1,109	1,434	1,790	2,040	135	179	224	252
N.W. Plains		212	455	583	628	112	237	300	326
C.W. Plains		304	316	422	465	122	128	170	187
Riverina		1,592	1,916	2,345	2,544	217	264	322	352
Western	•	133	. 101	173	219	71	55	91	115
Ťotal		6,242	8,936	11,507	12,926	82	117	151	172

The area under crop was 28.1 per cent. greater in 1938-39 than in 1929-30, and the increase in the number of tractors used on farms was 107 per cent. In 1939 there were tractors on 17 per cent. of the holdings as compared with 8 per cent. in 1930, and the number of tractors per thousand acres of crop was 1.14 in 1930 and 1.83 in 1939.

Use of Tractors and Horses on Wheat Farms, 1939-40.

Statistics showing the relative extent to which tractors and horses were used in sowing wheat were obtained (for the first time) in respect of the wheat crop of 1939-40. There were in New South Wales 17,106 wheat farms of which 8,479 were worked entirely by horses, 7,131 by tractors exclusively and 1,496 on which both tractors and horses were used. Of 4,694,200 acres sown with wheat in 1939, 2,049,020 acres were worked by horses and 2,645,130 acres were worked by tractors. There were 107,236 horses used in wheat farming and farm-owned tractors on wheat farms numbered 7,259. The number of hired tractors used in wheat farming was not ascertained but is believed to be about 2,000.

The relative extent of the use of horses and tractors in the main wheat-growing sections of the State in 1939-40 is shown in the following summary:—

		Dist	triets.*	·
	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Total.
Holdings growing Wheat:— Worked entirely by tractors Do. do. horses Worked partly by tractors and partly by horses.	No. 2,333 942 140	No. 2,317 2,750 534	No. 2,448 4,716 818	No. 7,098 8,408 1,492
Total	3,415	5,601	7,982	16,998
Area of Wheat sown:— Worked entirely by tractors Do. do. horses Worked partly by tractors and partly by horses.	acres. 761,213 106,490 67,857	acres. 793,201 552,553 271,519	acres. 693,703 1,662,097 371,531	2,248,117 1,721.140 710,907
Total	935,560	1,617,273	2,127,331	4,680,164

Table 602.—Tractors and Horses on Wheat Farms, 1939-40.

The use of tractors in the main wheat-growing districts in 1939-40 was proportionately greatest in relation to the larger crops, but even on farms where the area of wheat sown was less than 300 acres, 37 per cent. of the number and 40 per cent. of the area sown were worked entirely by tractors.

^{*} Approximate; Coastal and Western Divisions are excluded.

Particulars relating the method of working and the areas sown with wheat in 1939-40 in the same districts as in the preceding table are as follow:—

Table 603.—Size of Wheat Crops and the Use of Tractors and Horses, 1939-40. (Excluding Coastal and Western Divisions.)

		Areas Sown	with Wheat.	
	Under 300 acres.	300 acres to 999 acres.	1,000 acres and over.	Total,
Holdings growing wheat— Worked entirely by tractors	No. 3,934	No. 2,986	No. 178	No. 7,098
Do. do. by horses	6,246	2,139	23	8,408
Worked partly by tractors and partly by horses.	452	941	99	1,492
Total	10,632	6,066	300	16,998
Area of wheat sown—	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Worked entirely by tractors	610,500	1,386,490	251,118	2,248,117
Do. do. by horses	824,978	866,903	29,259	1,721,140
Worked partly by tractors and partly by horses.	83,555	480,331	147,021	710,907
Total	1,519,033	2,733,733	427,398	4,680,164

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

The following table provides a comparison of the number of persons returned by land-holders as being constantly engaged on rural holdings with agriculture as their principal activity. The number includes working proprietors, unremunerated members of the family working on the holding, and permanent employees but excludes casual employees.

Table 604.—Agricultural Labour and Machinery, 1914 to 1939.

Ycar.	Persons Per- manently En- gaged.*	Area under Crop.	Value of Machinery Used.	Year.	Persons Per- manently En- gaged.*	Area under Crop.	Value of Machinery Used.
	No.	acres.	£		No.	acres.	£
1913-14	59,813	4,568,841	5,029,938	1926~27	41,650	4,595,711	9,837,193
1914-15	58,020	4,808,627	5,159,959	1927-28	42,293	4,994,515	10,849,513
1915-16	56,904	5,794,835	5,362,027	1928-29	38,275	5,440,762	10,883,551
1916-17	52,758	5,163,030	5,449,657	1929-30	38,049	5,499,408	10,955,923
1917-18	48,386	4,460,701	5,615.995	1930-31	38,224	6,809,510	10,526,391
1918-19	43,823	3,890,844	5,696,916	1931-32	37,260	5,107,049	9,526,396
1919-20	47,392	3,770,155	6,128,753	1932-33	40,279	6,330,370	8,869,795
1920-21	48,8)6	4,464,342	7,120,381	1933-34	39,716	6,281,477	8,607,639
1921-22	47,268	4,445,848	7,884,713	1934-35	38,725	5,684,558	8,486,935
1922-23	48,154	4,694,088	8,536,164	1935-36	38,796	5,730,315	9,039,026
1923-24	46,823	4,803,046	8,799,353	1936-37	40,490	5,951,043	9,949,677
1924-25	46,278	4,911,148	9,427,730	1937-38	40,303	6,464,624	11,050,645
1925-26	43,365	4,541,423	9,588,318	1938-39	41,519	7,044,038	11,516,668
				1			1

^{*} Landowners, members of their families and employees engaged principally in cultivating the soil.

The decrease in value of machinery used between 1929-30 and 1934-35 was apparently due to a writing down of values as well as to non-replacement of worn out machinery,

The decline between 1914 and 1919 in the number of persons engaged in agriculture was probably due mainly to enlistments for military service, although the adverse conditions ruling in the industry exercised a depressing influence. This latter cause doubtless operated to a marked extent during the severe drought which prevailed between 1918 and June, 1920. The number increased after the demobilisation of large numbers of the expeditionary forces, although in 1919-20 there was an almost complete failure of the wheat crops of the State, and agricultural operations were considerably restricted.

Further decline occurred subsequently and the number of persons engaged permanently in agriculture in 1938-39 was about 30 per cent. less than in the years immediately preceding the war although the area under crop was approximately 50 per cent. greater. The explanation apparently lies in the more extensive use of tractors and in the improvement in agricultural machinery by which the capacity of the ploughs, harvesters, reapers and binders and other plant has been increased in such a way that less man power is required to cultivate the greater area of land. Moreover the speedier means of transport by reason of the substitution of motor for horsedrawn vehicles and the extension of railway facilities have enabled the farmers to effect a considerable saving in labour. The decrease between 1928 and 1929 may be ascribed in part to a change in the basis of classification, and there was a marked decline during the depression until 1931-32. Fluctuations in the total area under crop, due mainly to seasonal conditions, also influence the number of persons permanently engaged in agriculture.

Data as to the number of casual and itinerant workers are not obtainable and it is impossible to gauge to what extent, if at all, the decrease in the number of persons permanently engaged in cultivating the soil is offset by casual employees. Data as to wages paid to casual employees, however, show that there was no significant substitution of casual for permanent labour. Wages paid to casual employees were about 2 per cent. less in 1938-39 than in 1937-38.

Particulars of the numbers of persons permanently engaged in and of total wages paid to employees in rural industries are shown in the chapter "Rural Settlement" of this Year Book (Table 778). The number of persons recorded at the Census of 1933 as being engaged in agriculture is published in the chapter "Employment" of this Year Book (Table 543).

FERTILISERS.

In New South Wales superphosphate is the only artificial fertiliser used extensively, the soils in the wheat areas being generally deficient in phosphoric acid. Tests of manuring conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands, as a general rule, are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, viz., the South-western Slopes and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish throughout the western districts which form the central portion of the wheat-belt, and the advantage gained by the use of this fertiliser is least in the heavier soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that in the south fallowing is more common than elsewhere.

The average quantity of superphosphate used on crops fertilized with this manure only was 64 lb. in 1938-39. The number of farms on which superphosphate was used on crops was 25,708 in 1938-39, as compared with 24,760 in 1937-38.

Whole State

The following table shows the area of land and the quantity of manure used on crops (excluding pasture grasses) during the year 1938-39:—

				Area under	Total Area	Manure	Manures Used.		
Div	Division.			Crop.	of Crops Manured.	Natural.	Artificial.		
 		_	ĺ	acres.	acres,	loads.	cwt.		
Coastal				359,199	170,051	186,698	435,888		
Tableland				654,975	350,410	21,134	257,763		
Western Slopes				3,581,895	2,320,922	7,972	1,193,758		
Central Plains				766,784	343,637	161	137,276		
Riverina		•••		1,669,590	1,506,050	9,916	919,618		
Western				20,595	15,393	2,070	28,624		

Table 605.—Manures used on Crops, 1938-39.

The total area of crops treated with natural manures in New South Wales was relatively small, being only 35,770 acres, including areas on which both natural and artificial manures were used. The greater part of the natural manures is used in the metropolitan division.

4,706,463

227,951

2,972,927

7,044,038

The quantities of the principal kinds of artificial fertilisers used in 1938-39 were 2,622,324 cwt. of superphosphate and 171,458 cwt. of bonedust, in manuring 4,584,162 acres and 30,149 acres respectively. On 56,382 acres of crops 179,145 cwt. of other kinds of artificial fertilisers were used.

The application of manures to agricultural lands is practised most extensively in the southern districts. In the relatively inextensive agricultural areas in coastal districts more than 47 per cent. of the area sown was manured in 1938-39. Ignoring the duplication of area in cases where the same land was manured more than once in the year for different crops, the proportions in the coastal divisions ranged from 28 per cent. on the north to over 86 per cent. on the south. A summary relating to the use of artificial manures in the northern, central, and southern sections of the hinterland (excluding the Western Division) is shown below. These are mainly wheat-growing districts:—

Table 606.—Artificial Manures used in Various District
--

Sections of the Tablelands, Slopes, and Plains.*	Total area under erop. (Excluding Pertures.)	Area trented with artificial fertilica	Artificial fertiliser used.	Proportion of area fertilised to area under erop.	Average amount of fertiliser used per acre.
Central Southern 1938-39— Northern Central	acres 1,029,753 2,041,373 3,027,121 1,195,442 2,213,077 3,255,725	acres. 52,384 1,342,639 2,715,628 74,445 1,509,407 2,925,701	6wt. 35,864 661,951 1,627,303 46,071 743,618 1,718,726	per cent. 5·08 65·77 89·71 6·23 68·20 89·86	ewt. 0.68 0.49 0.60 0.62 0.49 0.59

^{*} See map in frontispiece of volume,

The following table shows the total area cultivated, the total area manured, and the nature of the manures employed, in various years:—

Season.	Total Area	Total Area	Manur	es Used—	Proportion of	
Season.	under Crop.	of Crops Manured.	Natural.	Artificial,	Area Manured to Area under Crop.	
	1	acres.	loads.	ewt.	per cent.	
1907-98	2,570,137	423,678	144,021	267,120	16.48	
1913-14	4,568,841	2,226,742	166,753	1,010,596	48.74	
1915-16	5,794,835	2,753,431	177,788	1,132,446	47.52	
1920-21	4,464,342	1,998,429	160,361	998,191	44.76	
1925-26	4,541,423	2,635,483	268,930	1,709,557	58.03	
1929-30	5,499,408	3,896,692	130,009	2,523,469	71.51	
1930 - 31	6,809,510	4,550,794	142,416	2,631,441	66.83	
1931-32	5,107,049	2,267,004	153,777	1,382,303	44.39	
1932 - 33	6,330,370	3,238,716	185,710	1,752,136	51.16	
1933 - 34	6,281,477	3,301,538	175.810	1,900,955	52.56	
1934-35	5,684,558	3,367,725	193,992	1,908,810	59.24	
1935 - 36	5,730,315	3,587,838	210,160	2,134,719	62.61	
1936-37	5,951,043	3,816,709	237,931	2,405,571	64.14	
1937-38	6,464,+24	4,286,976	225,962	2,749,772	66.32	
1938-39	7,044,038	4.706,163	227,951	2,972,927	66 81	

Table 607.—Area of Crops Manured, 1908 to 1939.

The quantity of superphosphate used on the areas sown with wheat was 1,755,774 cwt. in 1937-38, and 1,898,837 cwt. in 1938-39, an average of 56 lb. per acre manured for wheat.

Information regarding the use of artificial manures on pastures for each year since 1927-28 is shown in the chapter "Pastoral Industry." In 1938-39 an aggregate area of 823,439 acres on 5,377 holdings was treated with 758,462 cwt. of fertiliser.

With the object of enabling primary producers (other than growers of wheat for grain) to continue the use of fertilisers, nothwithstanding low prices for their products, the Commonwealth Government provided a subsidy of 15s. per ton of fertilisers used in lots of one ton or more during 1932-33. The rate of subsidy was 15s. per ton in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36. In later years the late was 10s. per ton on quantities of not less than half a ton and not exceeding 20 tons (10 tons in 1938-39) used on any one farm. The principal uses to which fertiliser was applied under subsidy were the topdressing of pastures, the cultivation of oats, and the manuring of fruit trees, vegetables and sugar-cane. The sums received by farmers in New South Wales under these provisions were £19,903 in 1932-33, £23,000 in 1934-35, £56,211 in 1935-36, £40,058 in 1936-37, £30,048 in 1937-38, and approximately £26,000 in 1938-39.

The sale of artificial manures is regulated by the Fertilisers Act, 1934, which repealed the Fertilisers Act, 1904. The vendor of fertilisers is required to sell under a registered brand or name, and to furnish to the purchaser a warranted statement as to their nature and chemical composition. Provision is also made for inspection and analysis of fertilisers, summary proceedings against offenders, and the publication of an annual list of fertilisers showing the prices, the average unit value of constituents of commercial value, and the registered brands.

SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming, introduced towards the end of the last century, has been an important factor in rural development in New South Wales. Under the system the owner provides suitable land and sometimes seed and fertiliser, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The contract usually is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specified yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus. In other cases the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product.

The following table shows particulars regarding the areas used for cultivation or dairying on shares during 1920-21 and each of the last eleven years:—

	Holdings used for	Share-	Area	Farmed on S	hares,	
Season.	Share farmers.		Cultivation.	Dairying.	Total.	
No.		No.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
1920-21	1,668	2,731	614,351	121,976	736,32	
1928-29	3,281	4,402	840,972	343,942	1,184,91	
1929 - 30	3,458	4,672	898,863	356,147	1,255,01	
1930-31	3,720	5,033	1,018,591	396,863	1,415,45	
1931-32	4,083	5,603	863,083	464,093	1,327,17	
1932-33	6,606	9,119	1,599,191	554,151	2,153,34	
1933-34	5,916	8,091	1,377,323	614,600	1,991,92	
1934-35	5,877	7,765	1,179,832	661,543	1,841,37	
1935-36	6,331	8,401	1,169,931	736,062	1,905,99	
1936-37	6,490	8,380	1,214,170	765,788	1,979,9	
1937-38	6,846	8,796	1,359,217	777,272	2,136,48	
1938 – 39	7,366	9,437	1,568,426	810,519	2,378,9	

Table 608.—Share-farming, 1920-21 to 1938-39.

Since 1928-29 the number of holdings used wholly or in part for share-farming has increased from 3,281 to 7,366 and the area farmed on shares from 1,184,914 acres to 2,378,945 acres. In 1928-29, the system was used for agriculture exclusively on 2,301 holdings, and for dairying only on 273 holdings. Corresponding numbers in 1938-39 were 4,658 and 226. Holdings with share-farmers engaged in agriculture and dairying in combination (including dairy farms on which only fodder crops for dairy cattle were grown) numbered from 707 in 1928-29 to 2,482 in 1938-39.

Practically the whole of the area cultivated on the share-system is devoted to wheat-growing. The system was well developed in 1915-16, when the area farmed on shares exceeded one-fifth of the total area under crop in the State. During the next three years the returns from wheat-growing were small on account of droughts and market difficulties, and share-farming diminished more rapidly than other systems of cultivation. Subsequent experience was largely affected by seasonal conditions, but there was

a substantial increase in share-farming between 1921 and 1933. In 1932-33 the area cultivated in this manner was larger than in any other season, representing one-fourth of the total area under crop in the State. There was a decline of about 419,000 acres in the next two years, but the area in 1937-38 was nearly as large as in 1932-33, and that of 1938-39 was the highest on record. The proportion cultivated represented 22.3 per cent. of the total area under crop.

Of the areas cultivated in 1938-39 on the shares-system 853,079 acres were in the Western Slopes Division and 553,459 acres were in the Central Plains and Riverina. There were 810,519 acres share-farmed for dairying of which 745,581 acres or 92 per cent. were in the North Coast Division.

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are sown are as follows:—

a	Most Usual Months of—						
Crop.	Planting.	Harvesting.					
Wheat	March-May May October	October-December. October-December. April-May. October-January. February-August. July-November. March-April.					

INDIVIDUAL CROPS.

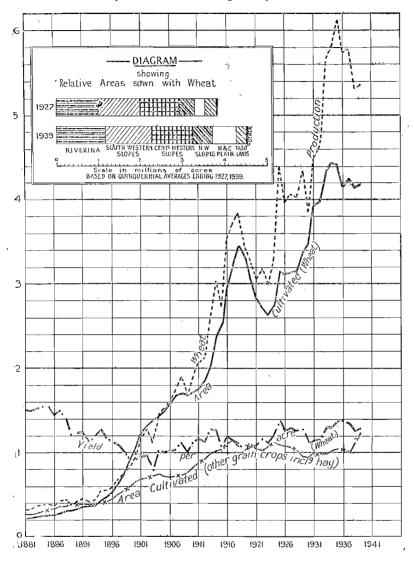
WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on probably one-eighth of the rural holdings of the State, and three-quarters of the average area under crop is devoted to wheat. The farm value of wheat-crops (other than those used as green fodder) in 1938-39 was £8,644,950, including £6,695,040 from grain and £1,949,910 from wheaten hay. The amount of £1,329,180, representing bounty and relief payments to distressed wheatgrowers provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments is included in the total.

The mild climate of New South Wales makes it possible to work the soil on scientific lines throughout the year, and admits of the utilisation of paddocks for pastoral purposes after the crop has been harvested. The time of sowing varies according to district and seasonal conditions, but is seldom earlier than March or later than July. Harvesting generally begins in November and may extend until February.

WHEAT GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area, Production and Average Yeld, 1881-1939.



The graph has been prepared on the basis of quinquennial averages ended in each year as shown.

The numbers at side of graph represent: for wheat area, millions of acres; for wheat production; tens of millions of bushels; for yield of wheat per acre, tens of bushels, and for area of other cross, millions of acres.

The Wheat Belt.

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on pages 573 and 574 of the Year Book f-- 1928-29.

The extension of the limits of wheat-growing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the latter year there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheat growing in New South Wales.

Development of Wheat Growing.

Wheat growing as an industry in New South Wales has expanded steadily since 1890. The area sown exceeded first 1,000,000 acres in 1897-98 and 2,000,000 acres in 1904-05 and was doubled during the next ten years. From the latest figures available it is estimated that an area of between 20,000,000 acres and 25,000,000 acres in the principal wheat districts is suitable for cultivation, and of this area 4,650,870 acres was actually sown with wheat for grain in 1938-39.

The following statement shows the area under wheat for grain and for hay, together with the total production, average yield per acre, and quantity exported since 1897-98, the first season in which there was a surplus of wheat for export:—

Table 609.—Wheat—Area, Production, and Exports, 1898 to 1940.

_	I	rea unde	r Wheat.		Yie	ld.	Average acr		porter	
Season.	For Grain.	For Hay.	Fed-off.*	Total.	Grain.	Hay.	Grain.	Hay.	Wheat and Flourexported oversea in ed- endar year fullowing larvest.	
.,					thousand	thousand			thousand	
	acres.	acres.	acres	acres	bushels.	tons.	bushels.	tons.	bushels, ‡	
1897-98	993,350	213,720	† †	1,207,070	10,5€0	182	10.6	.82	582	
1898-99	1,319,503	312,451	†	1,631,954	9,276	177	7.0	-57	437	
1899-00	1,426,166	414,813	† †	1,840,979	13,604	341	9.5	•32	865	
1900-01	1,530,609	332,143	ļ ļ	1,862,752	16,174	348	10.6	1.05	4.788	
1901-02	1,392,070	312,858	ţ	1,704,928	14,809	287	10.6	.92	2,914	
1902-03	1,279,760	320,588	ţ	1,000,348	1,585	76	1.2	.24	154	
1903-04	1,561,111	286,702	Ť	1,847,813	27,334	452	17.5	1.58	9,772	
1904-05	1,775,955	284,367	Ţ	2,060,322	16,464	207	9.3	73	5,661	
1905-06	1,939,447	313,582	Ť.	2,253,629	20,737	305	10.7	.97	5,338	
1906-07	1,866,253	316,945	16,744	2,199,942	21,818	403	11.7	1.27	6,246	
1907-08	1,390,171	365,925	129,813	1,885,909	9,156	198	6.6	'54	962	
1908-09	1,394,056	490,828	104,202	1,989,086	15,483	427	11.1	.87	4,866 12,111	
1909-10	1,990,180	380,784	5,825	2,376,789	28,532	566	14.3	1.49	14,423	
1910-11	2,128,826	422,972	61,458	2,613,256	27,914	468	13.1	1.11	10,172	
1911-12	2,380,710	440,243	80,731	2,901,684	25,088	423	10.5	96	17,116	
1912-13	2,231,514	704,221	31,557	2,967,292	32,487	780	14.6	1.11	20,038	
1913-14	3,205,397	534,226	23,393	3,763,016	38,020	588	11.9	1.10		
1914-15	2,758,024	569,431	815,561	4,143,016	12,831	355	4.7	1.00	785 $28,514$	
1915-16	4,188,865	879,678	53,702	5,122,245	06,765	1,212	15.9	1:38	21,262	
1916-17	3,806,604	633,605	58,101	4,498,310	36,598	814	9.6	1.28	12,650	
1917-18	3,329,371	435,180	63,885	3,828,436	37,712	485	11.3	1.11	19,694	
1918-19	2,409,669	613,544	204,161	3,227,874	18,325 4,388	517 315	7·6 3·0	49	427	
1919-20 1920-21	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,474,174 \\ 3,127,377 \end{vmatrix}$	716,770 520,555	877,596	3,068,540	55,625	822	17.8	1.58	41,746	
1920-21	3,194,949	467,363	15,420 $24,735$	3,663,352 3,687,047	42,767	575	13.4	1.23	21,798	
1921-22	2,942,857	593,184	350,968	3,892,009	28,668	649	9.7	1.00	8,904	
1922-23	2,945,235	695,622	288,305	3,924,262	33,176	703	11.3	1:01	11,976	
1923-24	3,550,078	388,479	21,647	3,960,204	59,767	537	16.8	1.38	33,741	
1925-26	2,925,012	449,803	286,552	3,661,367	33,306	444	11'6	.99	18,951	
1926-27	3,352,736	311,213	36,160	3,700,109	47,541	394	14.2	1.27	18,697	
1927-28	3,029,950	369,960	622,385	4,022,295	27,042	343	8.9	93	15,516	
1928-29	4.090,083	375,270	19,005	4,484,958	49,257	390	12.0	-04	21,063.	
1929-30	3,974,064	381.071	48,914	4,404,040	34,407	311	8.7	82	14,621	
1930-31	5,134,960	520,993	17,992	5.673,945	65,877	678	12.8	1.30	44,122	
1931-32	3,682,945	292,234	20,008	8,995,187	54.966	376	14.9	1.29	38,769	
1932-33	4,803,943	290,556	24,555	5,119,034	78,870	396	16.4	1.36	40,779	
1933-34	4,584,092	324,129	30,561	4,988,782	57,057	385	12.4	1.19	21,503	
1934-35	3,892,768	271,272	26,017	4,190,057	48,678	342	12.5	1.26	30,471	
1935-36	3,851,373	224,632	49,651	4,125,656	48,822	267	12.7	1.19	25,546	
1936-37	3,982,864	293,854	28,417	4,305,135	55,668	352	14.0	1.20	28,450	
1937-38	4,464,664	848,339	28,491	4.841,494	55,104	850	12.3	1.00	26,300	
1988-39	4,650,872	559,437	35,993	5,246,202	59,898	612	12.9	1.09	28,955	
1939-408	4,392,000	2 7,8 0	15,350		76.551	320	17.4	1.47	10,000	

^{*} Includes area sown for green food. In 1927-28 and previous years all areas fed-off were included in this column. In 1928-29 and subsequent years areas with an estimated fed-off value of less than that indicated in the next paragraph were treated as having failed entirely, and the acreage was allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

§ Preliminary.

[†] Information not available.

^{‡.} Flour has been expressed at its equivalent in wheat.

Of the 42 harvests recorded in the foregoing table, average yields have been as follow: 3 under five bushels per acre, 9 between five and ten bushels per acre, 25 between ten and fifteen bushels per acre, and 5 over fifteen bushels per acre. The average annual area harvested for wheaten hay decreased heavily from 625,560 acres in the five years ended 1916 and 519,890 acres in the five years ended 1926 to 280,565 acres in the quinquennium ended 1936. Falling wheat prices and dry pastoral conditions rendered hay growing more profitable and there was an increase in area in each of the three seasons 1936-37 to 1938-39. In the latter year the area under wheat for hay was the largest since 1923-24. In 1928-29, 1930-31, 1937-38 and 1938-39 areas with a fed-off value of less than 15s. per acre were classified as failed, and included with the areas sown for hay or grain. The value adopted was 7s. 6d. per acre in 1931-32 and 10s. per acre in later years to 1936-37.

After expansion during the Great War and contraction in the years 1917-18 to 1919-20, wheat growing tended to extend (with variations incidental to seasonal conditions) from 1920-21 to 1928-29. In response to a national appeal farmers sowed an area (5,134,960 acres) in 1930-31, more than half a million acres greater than the previous record area of 1915-16. During the depression wheat growing tended first to expand and then to contract in reaction to low wheat prices, the area sown for grain decreasing by 20 per cent. between 1932-33 and 1935-36. A recovery of wheat prices led to greater sowings in following years, and in 1938-39 the area under wheat for grain (4,650,872 acres) was the third highest on record. A fresh collapse in wheat values caused wheat sowings to decrease again in 1939-40.

Wheat Districts.

The statistical divisions of New South Wales are shown on the map as the frontispiece of the Year Book.

The principal wheat-producing divisions of the State, arranged in order of importance, are the Riverina, the south-western slopes, the central-western slopes, the north-western slopes, the central tableland, and the northern plains. A diagramatic illustration of the relative areas of the wheat lands in the respective statistical divisions of the State in the quinquennial periods 1922-23 to 1926-27 and 1934-35 to 1938-39 is shown as an inset to the graph published at page 708 of this issue. The average area harvested for grain and the average yield in each division for the period of ten years 1929-30 to 1938-39 are shown in the following summary:—

Table 610.—Wheat Area and Production—Averages, Ten Years 1930 to 1939.

District.	District. Northern.			Cen	tral.	Sout	he r n.	Total.		
		acres.	bus.	acres.	bus.	acres.	bus.	acres.	bus.	
Coastal	•	•	*	*	*	•	*	2,35(33,564	
Tableland		10,732	173,042	196,020	3,002,824	3,591	60,718	210,349	3,236,585	
Slopes		401,100	6,274,186	912,399	11,284,804	1,055,140	14,870,177	2,368,639	32,429,167	
Plains		190,783	2,552,690	314,203	2,436,329	1,205,909	15,209,435	1,710,895	20,198,452	
Western Divi	sion	•	*	*	*	•	*	10,015	36,932	
										
Total	•••	602,615	8,999,918	1,422,628	16,723,957	2,264,640	30,140,329	4,302,254	55,934,700	

Comparable divisions not available.

Although the proportions vary seasonally, on the average approximately 53 per cent. of the area harvested for grain is in the southern districts, 33 per cent. in the central districts, and 14 per cent. in the northern districts. Thus the wheat belt is divided into three portions, of which the northern normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions.

The following statement shows that wheat is most extensively grown in the southern districts, and that in recent years the best results usually have been secured in the northern areas:—

	Area Harv Grai		Yield of	Grain.	Yield of Grain per Acre.							
Divisions.	Average, 1929-30 to 1938-39.	1938-39.	Average, 1929-30 to 1938-39.	1938-39	Average 1929-30 to 1938-39.	1932– 33.	1933- 34.	1934- 35.	1935- 36,	1936- 37.	19 37 –	1938 39.
			1,000	1,000	1	i	1		1	ı		
	acres.	acres.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	buş
Coastal	2,356	4,976	34	81	14.2	17.9	11.9	14.0	7.1	15.0	15.1	16.3
fNorth'n	602,615	912,216	9,000	18,869	14.9	12.9	17.7	14.3	10.0	13.4	11.7	20.7
†Central	1,422,629	1,622,974	16,724	17,621	11.8	15.2	11.7	11.6	9.9	13.0	10.9	10.8
†South'n	2,264,639	2,101,414	30,140	23,320	13.3	17.9	11.6	12.7	15.2	14.8	13.6	11.1
Western	10,015	9,292	37	7	3.7	6.8	1.8	1.4	0.4	5.6	5.8	0.7
Total	4,302,254	4,650,872	55,935	59,898	13.0	16.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	14.0	12.3	12:9

TABLE 611.—Wheat Areas and Yields, 1930 to 1939.

Generally speaking, the use of fertilisers and the practice of fallowing were most extensive in the southern districts, where, until recently, the average yield was usually greatest. This was due in a large part to the more dependable nature of the winter rains. But, as a post-war development, substantial areas with rather uncertain rainfall were brought into cultivation in the western Riverina, and the generally poor results in the new areas have had an appreciable effect in reducing the average yield in the southern districts. Although in seven of the ten seasons since 1929-30 the yield per acre in the northern areas was substantially higher than in the central or southern sections, seasonal conditions contributed to that result in most years. With these considerations taken into account it is probable that the well-established and important sections of the southern district may retain place as the part of the wheat belt in which the cereal is most successfully grown. Notable progress has been made in the northern districts as may be seen in the increase in the average yield from 9.6 bushels per acre in the decennium ended 1923-24 to 14.9 bushels per acre over the tenyear period ended 1938-39.

Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts.

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State since 1926. The index is derived from the ratios of the average rainfall of eleven districts to the normal rainfall in the same districts weighted in accordance with the average area sown with wheat in

[†] Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Central Plains.

each district. The normal rainfall for each month is represented by 100, and the index shows, therefore, the percentage of (equal to normal rainfall in each month:—

Table 612.—Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts, 1926 to 1939.

Month.	Rainfall Index—New South Wales Wheat Districts. (Percentage of Normal).													
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929,	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934,	1985.	1936.	1937.	1938	1939
January	59	111	197	20	44	69	13	143	169	117	184	154	74	38
February	28	22	411	148	36	37	99	7	310	104	207	37	81	221
March	256	-38	162	99	48	270	180	53	36	24	131	105	9	287
April	267	71	137	141	67	204	181	86	117	199	67	41	75	280
May	153	60	54	33	82	312	43	74	4	28	48	56	68	48
June	75	39	76	36	111	227	72	65	72	33	107	63	83	115
July	79	53	119	27	103	90	87	127	163	115	203	31	94	60
August	97	69	27	111	124	50	129	50	137	68	93	113	141	216
September	101	63	100	95	43	91	141	152	71	114	53	83	30	48
October	61	153	88	79	234	46	57	102	255	116	52	109	139	140
November	15	135-	32]102	95	123	112	190	218	27	15	73	54	201
December	136	57	19	118	248	97	59	176	66	68	215	73	9	26
		ļ 		 A	verag	e yiell	of wl	ıəat p	er acre	 3,*	,		I——-	
Bushels	14.2	8.9	12.0	8.7	12.8	14.9	16.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	140	12.3	12.9	17:4

Season ended March of following year. † Subject to revision.

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures and winds also play a large part in modifying the effects of rainfall on yields.

In the following table the rainfall index for the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is shown in comparison with the average yields per acre from fallowed and stubble lands in the seasons 1938-39 and 1939-40:—

Table 613.—Rainfall Index and Average Yield in Various Wheat Districts, 1938 and 1939.

			Index 1938 nal for eac			Rainfall Index 1939—Wheat Districts. Normal for each month= 100.				
Mon	th.		North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Central.	South- ern.	Total.
January			90	99	60	74	102	63	14	38
Februrary			75	61	90	81	12	139	298	221
March			20	9	7	9	191	164	359	287
April	•••		67	77	76	75	137	186	348	280
May	• • •		204	79	34	68	37	42	53	48
June			54	75	95	83	81	74	140	115
July			94	109	87	94	64	48	64	60
August		•••	189	118	141	141	146	187	242	216
September			48	27	27	30	16	26	63	48
October	•••	•••	124	177	126	139	78	140	153	140
November		• • •	108	80	32	54	62	178	239	201
December	•••	•••	10	21	3	9	43	28	22	26
Average y	ield	of	,			J				;
wheat no	er acr	e	3	1938	-39.			1939-	40.*	
Fallowed	land	bus	$23 \cdot 1$	[13.0]	12.3	13.0	16.3	21.8	18.2	19.2
Stubble la	and b	นร	20.6	9.5	8.3	12.6	14.1	17.8	14.7	15.7

^{*} Preliminary.

Average Yield of Wheat.

Viewed over a long period of years, the average yield of wheat in New South Wales has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons, but reference to table 609 will show that these fluctuations have been much less marked since 1920-21 than The highest yields have usually been recorded in seasons formerly. following the worst droughts, and besides giving proof of advantages of fallowing have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. The lowest yield on record—that of the 1902 season—was only 1.2 bushels per acre. It was followed by a yield of 17.5 bushels per acre; and after a severe drought in 1918-20, an average of 17.8 bushels per acre was obtained. The lowest average yield in any season since 1919-20 was 8.7 bushels per acre in 1929-30. In the ten following seasons, however, the average annual yield did not once fall below 12 bushels per acre and attained the high average of approximately 17.4 bushels per acre in 1939-40.

The average annual yield has improved steadily since the commencement of wheat-growing for export in 1397. The higher averages obtained prior to this expansion are due probably to the fact that the smaller area under cultivation in these early years embraced a larger proportion of land specially suitable for wheat-growing. In decennial periods the average yields of New South Wales were as follows:—

Table 614.—Wheat Yields, Decennial Averages 1882 to 1939.

Period.	Average Yield per acre.	Period,	Average Yield per acre.
1882-1891 1892-1901 1902-1911	bushets, 13:30 10:02 11:04	1912-1921 1922-1931 1930-1939	bushels. 11·62 12·02 13·00

In calculating these averages the area which was sown for grain but failed is included, while the area fed off or used for green fodder is excluded.

Although the yield is largely influenced by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that, as scientific methods of cultivation are becoming more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and manured, the average is increasing. Another favourable factor exists in the improvement of wheat types by plant-breeding.

The yield of wheat per acre in New South Wales is, on the average, rather higher than in most of the great exporting countries, but low compared with European yields under more intensive cultivation. Averages for the five years 1933-34 to 1937-38 and the seventeen years ended 1938 are shown below.

Table 615.—Average Wheat Yields in Principal Countries, 1922-38 and 1934-38.

Country.	Average Yield per acre.	Country.	Average Yield per acre.		
	1922-38,1934-38		1922-38 1934-38		
nada	bus. bus. 14.7 9.9	Great Britain	bus, bus,		
nited States	11.6 12.5	and Northern Ireland			
gentina Istralia	$\left[\begin{array}{c c c} 12.3 & 12.3 \\ 11.9 & 12.1 \end{array} \right]$	France Italy	22.0 23.4		
ew SouthWales	12.7 12.8	Rumania	13.9 14.6		
ew southwales issia (U.S.S.R.)		Rumania H ungary	10:0		

^{*} Partly approximation,

Fallowing and the Wheat Yield.

Since 1923-24 statistics have been collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. It is intended that land should not be classed as fallow unless it has been cultivated by ploughing during the year preceding the sowing, but it is doubtful whether farmers' returns are made on this basis in all cases. Summer fallow is practised to some extent.

The following table provides a comparison of the yields obtained from the various classes of land in 1938-39 in each of the divisions described on page 711:—

Table 616.—Wheat Yield from Fallowed and Unfallowed Land, 1938-39.

		Area.‡			Total Yield.		Ave	rage Yield Acre.	1 per
Division.	New Land,	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land,	New Land,	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.	New Land,	Fallowed Land.	Stubble Land.
Coastal Northern* Central* Southern* Western	 acres. 1,956 131,795 95,220 51,730 1,191	110,848 609,445 1,453,394	918,309 596,290	bushels. 30,201 2,533,632 921,495 473,073 33	7,952,646 17,907 780	bushels. 48,903 13,776,273 8,740,881 4,939,143 132	19·2 9·7 9·1	bushels. 2·7 23·1 13·0 12·3 1·3	bushels 21.6 20.6 9.5 8.3
Total	 281,892	2,179,740	2,189,240	3,958,434	28,428,234	27,511,332	14.0	13.0	12.6

^{*} Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Central Plains.

The average yields on fallowed land were far in excess of those from other land throughout the wheat belt. The climatic conditions prevailing in the various wheat districts and the methods adopted by farmers differ in a marked degree, consequently the results shown above do not represent fully the benefits which accrue from fallowing. Still, it is apparent that even with present extent of fallow the improvement in the wheat yield has been appreciable.

The average yields per acre from fallowed and unfallowed lands respectively in the northern, central, and southern districts of the State in each year for which records have been obtained are as follows:—

Table 617.—Wheat Yields on Fallowed and Stubble Land, 1924 to 1938.

Year.		Northern :	Districts.*	Central I	Districts.*	Southern I	Olstricts.*	Whole	State.
		Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.	Fallowed.	Stubble.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1923-24		8.3	6.8	10.4	8.5	15.3	12.2	14.1	9.6
1924-25		19.4	16.1	19.1	14.7	19.9	13.9	19.7	14.8
1925-26		9.3	7.5	15.3	10.7	₹3.2	10.1	13.5	10.0
1926-27		16.1	14.3	16.4	12.7	15.2	12.3	16.0	13.0
1927-28		5-8	3.6	9.0	5.7	11.7	7.5	11.2	5.9
1928-29		16.7	14.3	14.5	9.7	137	9.2	13.9	10.6
1929-30	• • •	19.2	15.0	7.9	$4 \cdot 2$	11.7	6.5	10.8	7.3
1930-31		16.3	14.7	15.8	12.8	15.2	9.9	15.4	11.8
1931 - 32	•••	20.1	16.4	18.6	13.5	16.7	11.6	17.1	13.4
1932-33		16.6	12.8	19.3	13.7	20.6	15.1	20.2	14.1
1933-34		21.4	17.0	14.0	10.3	14.0	7.8	14.3	10.7
1934-35		18.0	13.3	13.1	10.2	13.8	9.3	13.8	10.7
1935 - 36		13.2	9.3	13.1	7.2	17.0	9.9	15.8	8.5
1936-37	• • •	16 8	12 8	15.0	11.4	16.0	11.8	15.8	11.9
1937-38		14.0	11.4	14.2	8.6	15.3	9.4	15.0	9.6
1938-39		23.1	20.6	13.0	9.5	12.3	8.3	13.0	12.6

^{*}Includes Tablelands, Slopes, and Plains.

Including areas which failed.

The following statement shows the approximate areas of new land, fallowed land, and stubble land sown with wheat harvested for grain, including that which failed entirely in New South Wales during each of the past ten seasons:—

Table 618.—Areas of Wheat Sown on Fallowed and Unfallowed Land, 1930 to 1939.

Season.	Season. New Land.		Fallowed Remainder, Land. Stubble Land		Total.*	Proportion Fallowed to Total Area.	
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	per cent.	
929–30		190,715	1,638,683	2,072,380	3,901,778	42.0	
930-31		297,618	1,708,104	3,117,413	5,123,135	33.3	
931–32		123,661	1,473,678	2,062,609	3,659,948	40.3	
932–33		175,232	1,852,243	2,776,468	4.803.943	38.6	
933-34		180,088	2,152,276	2,251,728	4,584,092	46.9	
.934–35		133,018	2,242,764	1,516,986	3,892,768	57.6	
935-36		127,249	2,199,006	1,525,118	3,851,373	57.1	
936-37		180,729	2,144,932	1,657,203	3,982,864	53.9	
937-38		263,409	2,241,214	1,960,041	4,464,664	50.2	
938-39	•	281,892	2,179,740	2,189,240	4,650,872	46.9	

^{*} Approximate.

The ratio of fallowed land to the total sown for grain in 1938-39 was 12.2 per cent. in the northern districts, 37.5 per cent. in the central districts, and 69.2 per cent. in the southern areas.

On the average, about half the total area cropped for grain is fallowed land but in response to a "grow more wheat" campaign in 1930 a large proportion of stubble land was cropped again in lieu of being fallowed. This factor, together with the exceptionally heavy rains in 1931, reduced the sowings of 1931–32. In 1932–33 a substantially increased acreage was sown under all three headings, and in 1933–34 a normal proportion of the total area comprised fallowed land. More fallowed land was used in 1934–35 than in any previous season when the proportion sown on fallows was 57.6 per cent., and with one exception (58.9 per cent. in 1927-28) the highest on record. The proportion was high in the next two seasons, viz., 57.1 per cent. in 1935-36, and 53.9 per cent. in 1936-37. The percentage of fallowed land was lower in 1937-38 and still lower in 1938-39 when an increased proportion of new land as well as stubble was sown in response to higher prices of wheat at the time of sowing.

Varieties of Wheat Grown.

Plant-breeding has been a continuous process since the time of Farrer, involving the introduction and subsequent replacement of new varieties of wheat as, step by step, progress has been made in evolving types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality and productivity. In this work the Department of Agriculture has co-operated with wheat-growers in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Much attention has been given to milling and baking quality. In consequence weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content have been replaced extensively by new varieties. The number of varieties recommended for cultivation has been reduced, and this has resulted in greater uniformity

in the f.a.q. sample, with consequent advantages in marketing. In 1939-40 about 70 per cent. of the area sown was of the five leading varieties as compared with 56 per cent. in 1929-30.

Particulars of the principal varieties grown in each season are published in the part "Rural Industries and Settlement" of the Statistical Register. Changes since 1934-35 are illustrated in the following comparisons:—

******	•	Season.		T		Season.	
Variety.	1934–35.	1938–39.	1939–40.	Variety.	1984-35.	1938–39.	1939-40.
Apollo	31,817 38,400 71,659 449,813 24,947 16,465 28,010 111,679 12,137 54,672 513,399 202,640	acres. 793 206,409 746,093 146,285 * 816,233 * 994,110	858 109,005 1,126,211 129,524 * 615,187 * 839,826 96,242	Ghurka Gular Marshall's No. 3 Nabawa Penny Pusa No. 4 Pusa No. 111 Rajah Ranee Riverina Totadgin Turvey Waratah Yandilla King Other Varieties	acres. 29,179 74,585 1,135,719 61,644 42,393 21,705 165,647 30,028 62,027 360,783 200,780 336,668	acres. 67,284 95,269 * 747,749 * 133,358 17,557 * 206,020 \$ 25,164 286,089 40,430 430,187	\$0,042 \$0,042 242,546 15,601 378,958

Table 619.—Varieties of Wheat Grown, 1935 to 1940.

For sowing in 1940 eleven principal varieties were recommended by the Department of Agriculture and, of these, four were for use in defined localities only. The seven main varieties were Ford, Dundee and Bencubbin (mid-season); Gular, Pusa 4 and Pusa III (very early maturing); and Ghurka (late maturing).

Bencubbin, which is replacing the hitherto popular Nabawa and Baringa, grows well under dry conditions. It is highly resistant to flag smut, moderately resistant to stem rust, and produces heavy yields of bright grain of moderately good flour strength under dry conditions. Ford, adapted for cultivation over a very large part of the wheat belt, is also a disease-resistant, heavy yielding wheat milling into a medium strong flour. Dundee is a productive mid-season variety with medium strong grain and a strong straw. Pusa 4, Pusa III and Gular mill into flour of the highest baking quality produced in New South Wales. These varieties are somewhat susceptible to disease and rather light in yield but command a premium above that of wheat of fair average quality.

The adoption of the newer varieties has led to an increased average yield per acre and the satisfactory harvests in recent years of low and irregular rainfall were due largely to the development of drought and rust resisting varieties of wheat. Moreover, marked improvement in the milling and baking qualities of the grain produced has facilitated marketing abroad at prices above those secured for ordinary filler wheats. The trend is towards concentration upon relatively few varieties of wheat of high quality. This will facilitate grading into well-defined classes and with this project in view arrangements have been made for the separate handling of a "hard white" milling wheat.

^{*} Information not collected.

Size of Wheat Areas.

The following table illustrates the recent development of wheat-growing in respect of number and average size of areas sown per holding:—

Table 620.—Number and Average Area of Wheat Farms.

	Wheat sow	en for Grain, Hay	, and Green Food.	Holdings on	Wheat	sown for Gra	in.
Year.	Holdings.	Total Area sown with Wheat.	Average Area par Holding devoted to Wheat.	which wheat was sown only for hay or for green food.	No. of Holdings	Areas sown for grain.†	Average area per hold- ing.†
1900-01	No: 20,149	acres, 1,862,752	acres. 92	No.	No.	acres.	acres.
1905-06	19,049	2,253,029	118	*	*	*	*
1915-16	22,453	5,122,245	224	*	*	*	*
1920-21	17,790	3,663,352	206	2,132	15,658	3,127,377	200
1925-26	17,074	3,661,367	214	2,797	14,277	2,925,012	205
1926-27	17,135	3,700,109	216	1,204	15,931	3,352,736	
1927-28	16,817	4,022,295	239	2,710	14,107	3,029,950	215
1928-29	17,134	4,484,958	262	1,128‡	16,006	4,000,083	256
1929-30	16,382	4,404,049	269	1,177‡	15,205	3,974,064	261
1930-31	18,171	5,673,945	312	1,247‡	16,924	5,134,960	
1931-32	16,875	3,995,187	237	945‡	15,930	3,682,945	231
1932-33	19,029	5,119,034	269	1,068‡	17,961	4,803,943	268
1933-34	18,745	4,938,782	263	1,407‡	17,336	4,584,092	268
1934-35	17,583	4,190,057	233	1,462‡	16,121	3,892,768	241
1935-36	17,220	4,125,656	240	1,297‡	15,923	3,851,373	242
1936-37	17,484	4,305,135	246	1,110‡	16,374	3,982,864	243
1937-38	18,563	4,841,494	2.51	1,291‡	17,272	4,464.664	259
1938-39	19,768	5,246,302	265	2118‡	17,650	4,650,872	264

^{*} Not available.

The expansion in area between 1928 and 1930 was due mainly to an increase in average areas sown, and there was a marked increase in the number of growers in 1930-31. Depressive market conditions and the unusually small area of fallowed land available were responsible for a severe diminution in acreage, and the number of growers in 1931-32. The anticipation of a Government bonus, and the persistently low prices received for wool probably induced many additional farmers to grow wheat in 1932-33, with the result that there was a substantial increase in both acreage and the number of growers. There was a moderate decline from 1933-34 to 1935-36, then both the area sown and the number of wheat-growers increased again; in 1938-39 more farmers grew wheat than in any season of the past two decades and the average area devoted to wheat per holding was greater than in the preceding five years.

[†] Excluding area cropped for hay.

[‡] Areas with fed-off value less than 15s, per acre in 1928-1931, and less than 7s, 6d, per acre in 1932, less than 10s, per acre from 1933 to 1937 and less than 15s, per acre in 1938 and 1939 have been classified as failed entirely and included in the third column of the table.

The following table provides a summary of the areas of holdings on which wheat was grown for grain in the seasons 1937-38 and 1938-39 arranged in groups according to the area cropped for grain:—

Table 621.—Wheat	Holdings	in	Area	Series.	1937-38	and	1938-39.

		19	37-38	[1		19	938-39.	
Area cropped for Grain.	Hold- ings.	Area eropped for grain.	Production of grain.	Average yield per acre.	Hold- ings.	Area cropped for grain.	Production of grain.	Average yield per acre.
acres.	No.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	No.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1-49	2,214	48,446	640,881	13.4	2,361	50,474	757,332	15.0
50-299	9,309	1,563,376	21,916,692	14.0	9,302	1,548,108	21,661,770	14.0
300-499	3,788	1,399,747	16,241,097	11.6	3,837	1,428,405	17,150,157	12:0
500-999	1,717	1,100,126	11,963,838	10.9	1,839	1,175,996	14,284,062	12.2
1,000~1,999	214	265,471	3,054,468	11.5	272	337,760	4,528,683	13.4
2,000-and over.	30	87,498	1,278,024	14.6	3 9	110,129	1,515,996	13.8
Total	17,272	4,464,664	55,104,000	12.3	17,650	4,650,872	59,898,000	12.9

In this table wheat-farms are divided somewhat arbitrarily into six classes, graded according to the size of the area cultivated for grain. Those where less than 50 acres are cultivated for grain may be considered to be held by growers earning their livelihood principally by other means. In 1938-39 these numbered 2,361 or 13.4 per cent. of the total. Where the areas cultivated range from 50 acres to 299 acres growers may be considered to draw their subsistence from wheat-growing in a degree ranging from partial to complete dependence—these numbered 9,302 or 52.7 per cent. of the total. Where the area cultivated exceeds 300 acres hired labour is usually employed in connection with the whole of the operations, or more than one grower is concerned. Areas of this kind numbered 5,987 and represented 33.9 per cent. of the total.

In all, areas of less than 30 acres in extent were sown with wheat for grain on 1,566 farms. The total number of areas under 100 acres in extent sown with wheat for grain was 4,183; from 100 to 199 acres, 3,853; from 200 to 299 acres, 3,627; from 300 to 399 acres, 2,392; and from 400 to 499 acres, 1,445; then the number diminished rapidly as the area increased. In 1938-39 there were 39 wheat crops of 2,000 acres and over in extent. A number of large crops, however, are farmed on the shares system, and in some cases more than one share-farmer is engaged.

The difference in the average yields in area series are not usually very pronounced, and are affected by such factors as rainfall and location. Generally in recent years the areas over 2,000 acres in extent have been the most productive.

A table showing the number, area and production from wheat crops in area series in each division of the State is published in section "Agriculture" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. This shows that

the 39 crops of 2,000 acres and over in extent in 1938-39 were distributed as follows:—In Riverina 10, North-Western Slopes 10, South-Western Slopes 5, Central-Western Slopes 8, North-Central Plains 4, Central Plains 1, and Central Tableland 1.

In 1937-38 the quantity of wheat harvested was less than 1,500 bushels on 6,764 holdings, or nearly 40 per cent. of the holdings on which wheat was grown for grain. With wheat at about 3s. 4½d. per bushel (as in 1937-38), 1,500 bushels would return the farmer about £253 gross at country railway. It is obvious that the majority of the farmers who harvested less than 1,500 bushels, and probably many of the 3,720 growers who harvested between 1,500 and 3,000 bushels of wheat—if dependent upon wheat-growing—would not gain a reasonable livelihood from the season's activities. On many holdings where a very large quantity was harvested it represented the production of the owner and several share-farmers.

Details of the distribution of the 1937-38 harvest in production series, by divisions, are:—

Table 622.—Wheat Crops in Production	Series.	1937-38.
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			mber of Hol Wheat Harv			
Division.	Under 1,500 Bushels.	1,500 to 2,999 Bushels.	3,000 to 5,999 Bushels.	6,000 to 8,999 Bushels.	9,000 or more Bushels.	Total.
Coastal	91	3		ī	2	99
Mantham Tablelanda	133	23	19	7	Ī	183
Claustina I Malalalam Ja	838	281	249	101	74	1,543
Southern Tablelands	119	9	1	1	1	131
North Western Slopes	1,025	464	510	183	123	2,305
O 1 1337	1,082	719	855	334	244	3,234
South Western Slopes .	1,174	943	1,201	444	294	4,056
North Central Plains	469	128	106	59	52	814
Central Plains	546	144	78	23	9	800
Riverina	1,262	999	1,182	376	252	4,071
Western Division	25	7	4	•••	•••	36
Total—New South Wales .	6,764	3,720	4,207	1,529	1,052	17,272
Production— Thousand bushels	3,860	8,056	17,485	10,883	14,820	55,104

Wheat Growing in Conjunction with Grazing and Dairying.

A special compilation of wheat statistics for the season 1932-33 was undertaken by this Bureau to assist a Royal Commission on the Wheat, Flour and Bread Industries, and a similar survey was made in respect of the year 1935-36. Tables presenting the information in respect of each statistical division are published in the Part "Rural Industries and Settlement" of the Statistical Registers, 1933-34 and 1935-36 and the results were summarised in the Official Year Book, 1935-36.

Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales.

Estimates of the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales in periods from 1892 to 1929 were published on page 552 of the Year Book for 1929-30. These were based upon total recorded production, less net exports, with due adjustment for recorded stocks and for seed wheat.

Additional data have been obtained since the year 1927 which enable estimates to be made of consumption exclusive of seed wheat and of wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown. Direct returns are now collected as to the quantity of seed wheat used; these show an average of approximately 1 bushel per acre.

For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

It is estimated that the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales at the present time is 17,000,000 bushels plus a varying annual requirement for seed wheat. This total includes an annual average of 13,000,000 bushels converted into flour for home consumption and 4,250,000 bushels used for various other purposes—principally poultry feed. The amount required for seed varies from year to year with fluctuations in the area sown and may range from 4,000,000 bushels to a little over 5,000,000 bushels. On the average, seed requirements may be estimated at 4,700,000 bushels and the total annual requirement at about 22,000,000 bushels under present circumstances.

Marketing of Wheat.

As interstate trade in wheat and flour is comparatively small, the maintenance and further development of the wheat industry in New South Wales are dependent largely on world demand, on the efficiency of production, the facilities for gaining access to overseas markets, and on the maintenance of such internal conditions that it will pay local farmers to grow wheat. The price of wheat for export is determined by world's parity, which fluctuates with the world supply and demand. The market for the exportable surplus of local wheat is found chiefly in Europe, but quantities of flour arc sent to the countries and islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. For some years after 1930 large quantities of wheat were shipped to China and Japan but this market has diminished. The market for Australian wheat in Europe is affected by the competition of great wheatproducing countries nearer the market—the United States, Canada, the Argentine, and Russia—which derive advantages from shorter distances and lower ocean freights. Normally these advantages are counteracted to some extent by the greater land haulage necessary from the interior to the coast of some of these countries, but under war conditions they are increased by the pressure on shipping space and the dangers of ocean transport. In recent years greatly increased production by many European countries, and the imposition of tariffs and import quotas, have diminished international trade in wheat.

For the duration of the war all wheat grown in Australia is to be handled in compulsory pools controlled by the Australian Wheat Board. It is the responsibility of the Board to find markets for the wheat at home and abroad. Contracts have been made for the sale of large quantities of wheat to the British Government.

The movement of wheat and flour oversea and interstate from New South Wales is shown below. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and therefore represent the movement

following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, viz., 48 bushels of grain to 2,000 lb. flour.

Table 623—Exports of Wheats and Flour Oversea and Interstate, 1929 to 1939 (New South Wales).

Wheat.	•	Wheat:	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Grand Total.	Wheat'and Flour.
· 1	•	sed in the					
· 1	i neora		ousand bu	shels of w	heat.		
	7,879	2,912	1,948	20,032	9,827	29,859	5,158
4,633	7,141	2,128	1,377	6,761	8,518	15,279	5,356
33,836	9,341	1,973	574	35,809	9,915	45,724	5,453
25,920	10,285	3,970	661	29,890	10,946	40,836	2,040
34,669	11,256	7,611	1,031	42,280	12,287	54,567	6,110
10,430	11,513	4,015	1,335	14,445	12,848	27,293	13,302
16,324	12,666	2,028	1,084	19,252	13,750	33,002	5,980
16,442	8,828	5,969	888	22,411	9,716	32,127	2,719
19,513	9,187	5,210	920	24,723	10,107	34,830	3,272
16,807	10,836	4,017	899	20,824	11,735	32,559	4,134
13,993	15,808	3,569	511	17,562	16,319	33,881	6,733
	34,669 10,430 16,324 16,442 19,513 16,807	34,669 11,256 10,430 11,513 16,324 12,666 16,442 8,828 19,513 9,187 16,807 10,836	34,669 11,256 7,611 10,430 11,513 4,015 16,324 12,666 2,928 16,442 8,828 5,969 19,513 9,187 5,210 16,807 10,836 4,017	34,669 11,256 7,611 1,031 10,430 11,513 4,015 1,335 16,324 12,666 2,028 1,084 16,442 8,828 5,969 888 19,513 9,187 5,210 920 16,807 10,836 4,017 899	34,669 11,256 7,611 1,031 42,280 10,430 11,513 4,015 1,335 14,445 16,324 12,666 2,028 1,084 19,252 16,442 8,828 5,969 888 22,411 19,513 9,187 5,210 920 24,723 16,807 10,836 4,017 899 20,824	34,669 11,256 7,611 1,031 42,280 12,287 10,430 11,513 4,015 1,335 14,445 12,848 16,324 12,666 2,028 1,084 19,252 13,750 16,442 8,828 5,969 888 22,411 9,716 19,513 9,187 5,210 920 24,723 10,107 16,807 10,836 4,017 899 20,824 11,735	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

^{*} Partly estimated.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate records of interstate movements of wheat and of stocks of wheat and flour, the above figures are in some degree approximate. It is not possible to use them in conjunction with the recorded crop to estimate annual consumption in New South Wales, because the recorded crop also is necessarily an approximation.

The market fluctuations in the quantity of wheat exported annually are due mainly to changes in the size of harvests. After increasing year by year from 1930 to 1935 the quantity of flour exported contracted sharply in 1936, then increased moderately again, and in 1939 exceeded that of any earlier season, surpassing the record quantity of 1935 by 18.7 per cent.

Further particulars of the flour trade of New South Wales are shown in the following table relating to years ended 30th June which do not, however, correspond very closely to wheat seasons:—

TABLE 624.—Flour Trade of New South Wales, 1933 to 1939.

- 4 .		Year ended 30th June.										
Particulars.		1033.	1934.	1935.	1986.	1937.	1938.	1939.				
Wheat gristed	.	bus. 25,221,428	bus. 24,033,438	bns. 27,041,903	bus. 25,276,714	bus. 22,137,426	bus. 22,413,017	bus. 26,427,182				
				Flour expre	ssed in tons	(2,000 lb.).						
Flour produced		525,651	495,779	555,173	523,281	464,498	476,881	547,112				
Flour exported— Oversea* Interstate† Flour imported—		238,466 26,095	209,055 33,375	273,071 31,699	231,007 24,508	187,351 24,962	202,210 25,028	293,726 17,120				
Oversea Interstate†		53 6,907	0,841	37 7,132	24 6,814	6,844	6,836	6,170				

^{*} Including ships' stores.

The average quantity of flour consumed in New South Wales in the past seven years was approximately 260,000 tons per annum. The estimated consumption per head of population is shown in the chapter entitled "Food and Prices," and some further details regarding flour-milling are shown in chapter "Factories" of the Year Book.

Destination of Wheat Exports.

The following table covering the oversea export of wheat during 1928-29 and the past five years indicates in some measure the fluctuations in the marketing of this commodity from year to year but should be read in conjunction with the next succeeding table showing exports of flour from the State:—

Table 625.—Wheat Exports, Destination, 1929 to 1939.

Destination.	Quantity of wheat (grain) exported oversea from New South Wales, (Year ended 30th June).									
	1928–29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37,	1937-28.	1938-39.				
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				
United Kingdom	6,633,858	7,093,840	14,222,126	10,264,723	11,541,512	4,526,230				
Irish Free State	377,864	1,520,358	2,643,215	2,773,382	305,692	471,885				
Belgium	405,161	250,185	1,547,918	•••	58,800	•••				
Netherlands	435,778		46,666	1,243,407	•••					
France	312,576		•••		1,845,305					
Germany	385,545	•••	•••	345,827	•••	•••				
Greece	545,538		•••			574,877				
Italy	1,523,346	ļ <u></u>	1,129,113	4,577,513	332,065	66,947				
Malta	443,203	54,160	22,396	•••	67,200	•••				
Union Sth.Africa	97,543	•••				9,875				
India	2,295,186			5		299,760				
China	619,035	3,869,807	3,197,511	760		6,475,123				
Japan	2,722,358	2,452,377	173,988	519,065	29,867	221,598				
New Zealand	231,302	7,875	177,798	66,723	80,177	1,663,441				
Other Countries	* 1,908,112	29,165	39,592	459,438	†2,054,797	‡ 721,084				
Total	18,936,405	15,277,767	23,200,323	20,250,843	16,315,415	15,030,820				

Including Chili and Peru, 746,720; Egypt, 445,077 and Sweden, 370,830 † Including Norway, 192,062; Portugal, 985,782 and U.S.S.R. (Russia), 891,897.
 Including Ceylon, 73,697 and U.S.S.R. (Russia), 611,730.

Usually in recent years shipments of wheat to the United Kungdom have exceeded the exports to all other countries. A duty of 2s. per quarter on wheat from other than Empire sources was of considerable assistance to Australian producers in the British market, but it was removed as from 1st January, 1939, under the Anglo-American trade agreement. The trade with the continent of Europe and Eastern countries has been variable in both quantity and distribution.

A similar table with reference to the oversea export of flour is shown hereunder, the quantities being converted into the equivalent in bushels of wheat:—

TRUIT OF C. I TOUT TIMESOURCE DESCRIPTION, 1020 TO 1000	TABLE	626.—Flour	Exported—Destination,	1929 t	o 1939.
---	-------	------------	-----------------------	--------	---------

Destination.	Quantity of flour exported oversea from New South Wales. (Year ended 30th June.)													
Destination.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37,	1937-38.	1938-39.								
. •	Equivalent in bushels of wheat.													
United Kingdom	527,362	1,430,494	1,744,931	2,050,909	2,224,200	1,588,483								
New Zealand	78,569	21,078	19,258	23,488	26,749	21,797								
Egypt	4,177,953	101,765	133,538	133,000	43,578	32,462								
Sudan	125,049	267,492	380,026	227,993	278,955	253,793								
Hong Kong	25,039	1,300,267	837,045	569,993	1,012,866	383,780								
Malaya	1,066,298	1,391,760	1,319,212	1,493,474	1,446,012	1,615,493								
Philippine Islands	356,902	1,018,637	1,425,481	1,304,929	939,109	1,244,474								
China	2,832	26,220	31,683	54,683	450,091	5,035,464								
Neth lands E. Indies	1,176,480	1,471,752	1,455,793	1,225,959	1,234,237	1,614,053								
Fiji	200,606	133,966	168,512	197,167	193,682	211,900								
New Caledonia	195,079	165,238	167,740	152,548	165,339	179,436								
Other Countries	861,433	5,750,642	3,288,814	1,459,943	1,580,576	1,890,91								
Total	8,793,602	13,079,311	10,972,033	8,894,086	9,595,394	14,072,064								

There is a fairly regular trade with such countries as Malaya, the Philippine Islands, the Netherlands East Indies and Pacific Islands, and these shipments represent an appreciable proportion of the export trade in flour. In the last few years the development of flour milling in China, Egypt, and Manchukuo has resulted in a shrinkage of exports to these countries, and the heavy shipments to China in 1938-39 reflected the disturbed state of that country due to war in China and a poor local harvest.

Grading of Wheat.

The Wheat Act passed early in 1927 provided for the establishment of grades and standards of wheat in accordance with the recommendations of a Wheat Standards Board, but action to establish grades has not yet been taken. The silo authorities have, however, made provision for the separate storage of a superior class for milling wheat known as "New South Wales Hard White," and a small quantity of hard wheat was so handled in 1938-39.

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of a single standard known as f.a.q. or fair average quality. In New South Wales the standard is determined by a committee of experts under supervision of the Grain Trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the Farmers and Settlers Association and the Department of Agriculture. Samples obtained from each of the wheat districts are weighed in proportions based on production, and an average is struck, to be used as a standard in wheat export transactions. No mixtures of white and red varieties are accepted for bulk handling.

The following comparison shows the standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the past ten seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

	•		•		
Year.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.*	Year.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of When f.a.q.*
		lb.			lb.
1930 -31	2nd Feb., 1931	$59\frac{1}{2}$	1935-36	24th Jan., 1936	64
1931-32	27th Jan., 1932	61 1	1936–37	5th Feb., 1937	62.
1932-33	30th Jan., 1933	613	1937–38	3rd Feb., 1938	.64
1933-34	16th Feb., 1934	59	193839	26th Jan., 1939	64 <u>1</u>
1934-35	31st Jan., 1935	611	1939–40	26th Jan., 1940	63 1
		l	ll .		

Table 627.—Wheat, F.A.Q. Standard, 1931 to 1940 (N.S.W.)

In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain is pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a "second" grade is determined. Second grade standards were fixed for wheat grown in 1930-31, 1931-32, 1933-34 and 1934-35, with the weight per bushel varying from 3½ lb. to 4 lb. below the f.a.q. standard weight for those seasons.

A separate Australian pool has been formed to handle "under quality" wheat grown in 1939-40. Wheat weighing from 54 lb. to 59 lb. (chondrometer measure) per bushel will be received into this pool.

Wheat of excellent quality was produced in 1938-39 and the f.a.q. standard determined for that season (64½ lb. to the bushel) was higher than that fixed for any year since 1898-99. Although excessive rainfall throughout the season adversely affected grain quality in the southern section of the wheat belt in 1939, the f.a.q. standard (63½ lb. to the bushel) was high again for 1939-40 wheat.

The weights shown above are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, but not as a measure of quantity. Wheat is normally sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

During the 1930-31 and previous seasons between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. of the wheat was bagged on the farm and carted to the nearest railway station, whence, if intended for export or metropolitan use, it was carried by rail to Sydney. In recent seasons, however, the proportion of bagged wheat so handled has declined. Only 26.5 per cent. of the wheat received at rail in 1937-38 was in bags, but in 1938-39 the proportion rose to 40.1 per cent.

For the shipment of wheat in Sydney Harbour special facilities—wharfage with sheds, elevator and modern mechanical equipment—have been provided so that the grain may be transferred expeditiously from railway truck to ship's hold. Bagged wheat is handled in large quantities at Pyrmont, and both bagged and bulk cargoes are loaded at Glebe Island. There is also a terminal elevator at Newcastle.

^{*}By McQuirk scale up to 1934-35. By Schopper scale from 1935-36. Tests show that by Schopper scale a bushel weighs \$1b. more than by the McQuirk scale and 14lb. more than by chondrometer measure.

Bulk Handling.

The circumstances leading to the erection of bulk handling facilities were described at page 584 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The Grain Elevator system at 30th June, 1939, comprised a concrete and steel shipping elevator at Sydney, with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling, a terminal elevator at Newcastle, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels at one filling and 175 elevators situated at the more important wheat receiving stations throughout the State. These country elevators, which have direct access to rail, have a storage capacity at one filling of 23,523,000 bushels. No new plants were opened in 1938-39, but the storage capacity of 6 country silos was increased by 50,000 bushels each. The Newcastle elevator received 850,702 bushels in 1938-39.

The Terminal Elevators, Sydney and Newcastle, have been built and equipped for receiving, handling and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. Electric power is used. The Terminal Elevator at Sydney is connected with the railway system of the State by four lines of rail, and has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours. At Newcastle the rates are 2,000 tons and 8,000 tons per day respectively.

The country plants, with few exceptions, are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. The more modern plants are fitted with weighbridges for inward weighing, and the majority of plants are equipped with outward scales. The storage capacity of the individual country plants varies from 30,000 bushels to 350,000 bushels. They are built of rainforced concrete and steel with corrugated galvanised iron coverings, and practically all of them are capable of receiving classified or graded wheat in bulk. Kerosene-burning engines are used for operating the machinery where electric power is not available. Country plants are capable of receiving or delivering grain at the rate of 70 tons per hour.

Wheat is generally transported from the farms to the silos in bags fastened by clips or sewn, the bags being emptied and returned to the farmer for use in subsequent seasons, but some farmers utilise bulk waggons. For conveyance from the country stations to the terminal, special railway trucks are provided.

Upon delivery of his wheat at the silo, the owner receives a bulk wheat warrant showing particulars of the quantity and quality of the wheat, and the place where it was originally received. The warrant is a negotiable document transferable by endorsement of the owner, and delivery of the wheat is made on the production of the warrant, properly endorsed, and the payment of prescribed fees.

The loan expenditure on the works constructed to 30th June, 1939, was £5,214,509. The system was first put into operation in 1920-21, and has been developed steadily, as shown by the following table:—

Table 628.—Grain Elevators—Wheat Received, 1921-1939.

	Number	Storage Capacity of	ļ	Wheat Received	l .	Wheat	rtion of Received
Season.	of Plants Available in Country Districts.	Plants Available in Country Districts.*	In Country Elevators.	In Terminal Elevators from Non-Silo Stations.	Total.		To Total Quantity Received at Rail.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	per cent.	per cent.
1920-21	28	5,450,000	†	†	1,941,694	3.5	4.1
1921-22	28	5,450,000	†	†	4,336,833	10.1	12.7
1922-23	54	11,550,000	†	†	4,596,563	16.0	22.7
1923-24	58	12,550,000	5,410,574	1,028,232	6,438,806	19.4	25.4
1924-25	61	13,250,000	16,334,813	1,437,058	17,771,871	29.7	35.1
1925-26	62	13,500,000	8,295,436	841,185	9,136,621	27.0	34.9
1926-27	66	14,100,000	12,244,726	515,772	12,760,498	27.0	34.5
1927-28	73	15,180,000	6,177,720	169,459	6,347,179	23.5	32.3
1928 - 29	84	15,630,000	14,777,954	385,561	15,163,515	30.8	36.7
1929-30	90	15,863,000	8,739,874	146,869	8,886,743	26.2	34.2
1930-31	99	16,373,000	22,948,114	697,295	23,645,409	35.9	41.3
19 31–32	105	16,613,000	23,877,542	2,123,344	26,000,886	47.6	52.0
1932-33	111	17,183,000	33,954,534	500,877	34,455,411	43.7	51.7
1933 - 34	119	17,693,000	21,229,928	566,575	21,796,503	38:2	46.9
934 - 35	149	21,083,000	21,509,227	Nil.	21,509 227	44.2	54.6
935 - 36	158	21,773,000	24,811,726	295,897	25,107,623	51.4	62.8
1936 - 37	175	23,123,000	29,087,579	142,981	29,230,560	52.5	$64 \cdot 2$
1937–38	175	23,223,000	32,533,478	146,566	32,680,044	59.3	73·5†
1938-39	175	23,323,000	27,590,664	307,776	27,898,440	46.6	$59 \cdot 9$

*At one filling.

† Subject to revision.

The quantity of wheat handled in bulk naturally fluctuates with variations in the size of the wheat crop.

The quantity of wheat shipped in bulk during recent seasons ended. November, was as follows—

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1930–31	15,246,970	1935 - 36	13,959,993
1931 – 32	16,319,494	1936 - 37	18,199,430
1932 - 33	24,286,105	1937 - 38	16,845,744
1933 - 34	9,832,179	1938-39	12,984,110†
1934-35	11 719 395	t Subject	to revision

Handling charges for wheat received into elevators for the season 1938-39 were the same as in the preceding two seasons. From farmer's waggon through country elevator the charge was 1½ per bushel, and if transferred to the terminal elevator 2d. per bushel. For wheat received at a terminal elevator from non-silo stations and subsequent loading out the rate was 1d. per bushel if in bulk, and 1½d. in place of 1½d. per bushel if in bags. These services include fixing quality, elevating, binning and weighing in and out (and, in the case of bagged wheat, the bundling and re-consigning of bags) as well as storage to the last day of March, after which date a storage charge of ½d. per bushel per week was incurred. A remission of one-eighteenth of a penny per bushel was made on handling charges on wheat shipped through the Newcastle terminal elevator.

The silo management pays rail freight incurred by it in handling the grain, and this, together with all fees and other charges, is paid by the holder of the warrant upon delivery of the wheat from the silo. Wheat of three separate qualities was received in 1938-39, comprising hard wheat, F.A.Q., and second grade wheat.

The financial operations in connection with the silos in the years ended 30th June, 1938 and 1939, were as follows:—

Table 629.—Grain Elevators: Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts			Expendit	ure.	
	1937–38.	1938-39.		1937–38.	1938-39
	£	£	<u> -</u>	£	£
Handing and storage			Maintenance and work-		
fees	311,686	380,305	ing expenses	106,775	102,632
Repayments to previous			Rates		
vears' Votes	46	82	Wheat adjustments	1,683	
Sundry fees	6,546	6,406	Receipts returned	1,102	1,154
Sales of damaged grain	1,120	1,563	Rent, wheat stacking	, í	
Profit on sale of wheat		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	sites	3,000	3,000
(1932–33)	3,088		Loss of freight on bulk	,	,
Rent, wheat stacking			wheat	2,500	2,500
sites	842	1,676		398,723	357,233
Railway freight repay-			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	. ,	,
ments	909 955	376,092			
Total	706,683	766,124	Total	513,783	466,519

The amounts shown refer to cash received and expended in the periods covered. Excluding payments for railway freight, for which the silo management is agent only, the receipts in 1938-39 were £390,032, expenditure amounted to £109,286 and a cash balance of £280,746, representing net earnings, was available to meet interest charges, depreciation, etc. In 1937-38 the corresponding figures were: Receipts £323,328, expenditure £115,060, and the balance, £208,268.

Wheat Arrivals at Railway Depots.

As a rule small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, most of the crop intended for sale is sent to rail for transport before the end of February. The following comparison shows the quantity of wheat received at country railway stations in bags and in bulk during the seasons 1937-38 and 1938-39. Adjustments made in order to discriminate between old and new seasons' wheat render the totals approximate only:

Table 630.—Wheat Received at Rail—Monthly 1937-38 and 1938-39.

Four Weeks ended—	Quantity of Wheat Peceived during Four Weeks	Four Weeks ended-	Quantity of tity of Wheat Received during Four Weeks.
Season.	1	Season.	
1937-38.	thousand bushels.	1938-39,	thousand bushels.
To November 27	13,733 13,733	To November 26	14,356 14,356
December 25	27,289 41,022	December 24	28,082 42,438
January 22	2,799 43,821	January 21	2,946 45,384
February 19	290 44,111	February 18	713 46,097
March 19	140 44,251	March 18	276 46,373
April 16	134 44,385		204 46,577
May 14	46 44,431	May 13	369 46,946
June 11	78 44,509		402 47,348
July 9	70 44,579		329 47,677
August 6	70 44,649		232 47,909
September 3	231 44.880	September 2	254 48,163
October 1	103 44,983		264 48,427
October 29	39 45.022		343 48,770
November. 26	16 45,038	November 11	130 48,900

[•] Net after deducting withdrawals.

17.

The proportion of railway receivals for the season delivered at railhead by mid-February was 93.5 per cent. in 1935-36, 94.8 per cent. in 1936-37, 98.0 per cent. in 1987-38, and 94.3 per cent. in 1938-39.

Wheat Freights.

In the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important factors. The greater part of the wheat exported oversea is carried by tramp cargo vessels which have been chartered for the purpose, though considerable quantities are transported as "parcels" by the regular oversea shipping services. Rates of freight are often subject to substantial variation throughout a season, and frequently there is a wide range in concurrent quotations.

The average rates of ocean freight from Sydney to the United Kingdom for the year ended November and in the principal exporting months of successive recent seasons have been as follow:—

Table 631.—Wheat Freights,	to	United	Kingdom,	1926-27	to	
	1938-39	}				

Season.				Averag	e Ocean]	Freight pe	Bushel (of Wheat	;**	
	J	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Year ended Nov. †
			_		Eng	lish Cur	rency.			
		d،	d.	d.	d. `	d.	d.	d.	d	\mid d.
1926-27		$16\frac{3}{1}$	161	15	15 3	15	123	124	13	131
1927-28		12	13	11	10	. 10	11	113	114	$11\frac{1}{2}$
1928-29		$13\frac{2}{3}$	13%	13	$12\frac{1}{2}$	11.	91	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	101
1929-30	•••	83	81	81	7克	71	8 1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9
1939-31		10	101	101	10 1	10	93:	9 ફ્રૈ	$9\frac{1}{4}$	93
1931-32		93	93	9}	91	93	9*	8	7 ₹	9
1932-33		9 ~	91	$9\frac{1}{4}$	83	8	73	$7\frac{1}{2}$	71	8
1933-34		81	8	81	81	77	7 <u>2</u> 7 <u>2</u>	8 -	8 <u>‡</u>	8 1
1934-35		9-	8	81	$7\frac{\tilde{1}}{2}$	7 <u>4</u> 7 <u>4</u>	8	8	8	81
1935-36		91	$9\frac{1}{4}$	91.	91	91	91	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	91
1936-37		-4	10	12	$12\frac{3}{4}$	131	$13^{\frac{7}{4}}$	$14\frac{7}{8}$	15	131
1937-38		15	15	131	12*	113	10%	101	101	111
1938-39		101	101	10‡	101	101	101	10*	10	·

^{*}For entire cargoes shipped during month irrespective of date of arrangement of charter.

† Mean of monthly averages (unweighted). ‡ Not available.

The rates of freight shown represent the mean of the weekly quotes for complete cargoes as shown in the International Crop Report. The rates per ton were converted into rates per bushel and are expressed in sterling. If freight was prepaid in Australia shippers were required to pay an additional charge in respect of exchange in 1931-32, and following years.

Prices of Wheat.

The following table gives the average prices per bushel ruling in New South Wales in each year since 1911. Figures for the years 1898 to 1910 are published on page 717 of the 1933-34 issue. The figures for the years 1865 onward, published in the Year Book for 1919, show a gradual reduction in the value of wheat down to 1895, when the price was the lowest of the series. In 1896, however, owing to a decrease in the world's supplies, the price rose considerably, and led to an extension of cultivation throughout Australia. In the early years, when local produc-

tion was deficient, the price in Sydney was generally governed by the prices obtained in the markets of Australian States where a surplus had been produced. Since the development of the export trade, however, it has been determined largely by the prices ruling in the world's market, although marked deficiencies in the local crop (such as occurred in 1920) have at times a determining influence on prices. Under the war-time compulsory pools, prices in local markets are determined by the Australian Wheat Board, which has announced prices daily since 10th October, 1939.

TABLE 632.—Wheat Prices, 1911 to 1939.

-	Price o	of Wheat, S	Sydney.*	Estimated		Price o	f Wheat, S	ydney.*	Estimated
Year ended Dec.31	February.	March.	Average Valuefor Year. †	Net Return to Farmer. ‡	Year ended Dec. 31.	February.	March.	Averáge Value for Year. †	Net Return to Farmer.
	per bushel.	per bushel.	 per bushel.	per bushel.		per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bus.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1911	3 5	3 3	3 6	3 1	1926	5 112°	5 8ª	6 2	5 1
1912	3 91	3 83	4 1	3 3	1927	5 1 1	50^{3}_{4}	5 5	4 6
1913	3 6 6	8 7	3 74	3 /3	1928	5 2	$5.5\frac{1}{2}$	5 14	4 7
1914	3 8	3 94	$4 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}$	3 2	1929	4 81	$4 7\frac{1}{2}$	$4 10\frac{1}{3}$	4 0
1915	5 6 5 13	5 6	5 5	5 1	1930	4 81/2	4 5	3 104	3 2
1916	5 13	5 04	4 10	4 0	1931	2 13	$2 1\frac{3}{4}$	$2 \ 5\frac{1}{4}$	1 7
1917	4 9	4 9	4 9	2 10	1932	3 2	3 1	$3 0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	2
1918	4 9	4 9	4 '9	4 1	1933	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$	$2 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	2 3**
1919	5 0	5 0	5 11/2	4 5	1934	2 51	2 64	$2 8\frac{1}{4}$	$2 \frac{13}{4}**$
1920	8 5*	8 10§	8 748	7 6	1935	$2 11\frac{3}{4}$	3 1	$3 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2.5\frac{3}{4}**$
192l	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	1936	3 7	3 8	4 21	3 14**
1922	5 2	5 11	5 8	4 8	1937	5 0 1	5 43	5 2	4 8
1923	5 8	5 7	$5 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	1938	4 5 1/2	4 11/2	$\frac{3}{6}$	3 41/2
1924	4 74	47	5 5	4 3	1939	$2 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 7	1 91**
1925	6 91	1 6 33	62_{1}	5 7"	J	l	ı	I	

*Price officially fixed on trucks Sydney of bagged wheat for flour for home consumption, 1915-1921 From 1922 to 1936, Shippers prices for bagged on trucks Sydney; silo wheat ex. trucks, Sydney from 1936-37. † Unweighted average of daily quotes. † Weighted average price of wheat (harvested in season ending in year shown in first column) delivered at country railway sidings and elevators after deducting net cost of bags. § Imported wheat. || Voluntary pool price. ** Excluding bounty averaging 4½d, per bushel, in 1931-32, 3d, in 1932-33, 8.83d, in 1933-34, 5.53d, in 1934-35, 2.77d, in 1935-36, and 5.82d, in 1938-39.

The Sydney prices quoted up to 1936 are per imperial bushel (60 lb.) of f.a.q wheat in three-bushel bags. The bag is sold with the wheat and is included in the weight paid for as wheat. From 1937 the prices are per bushel of f.a.q. bulk wheat. The monthly averages represent the mean of daily prices, and the annual average is the mean of the monthly averages.

Formerly practically the whole of the wheat marketed was in buyers' handsbefore the end of March, but in some years the practice of pooling, and more recently the introduction of the wheat elevators and storage by farmers extended the period of marketing. As adequate data were not available prior to 1927 it was very difficult to determine satisfactorily the estimated net return to farmers. Latterly additional information has been obtained and the averages for 1927 and subsequent years are close approximations applicable to the whole of the harvest on the basis stated in the feotnote to the table.

Increased world production, the accumulation of large surplus stocks, and rapidly developing world-wide economic depression, carried the price of wheat gradually downwards during 1930. By the end of 1930 wheat was sold in Sydney at 2s. 2d. per bushel, which was the lowest level on record. Prices remained relatively depressed until early in 1935. Thereafter prices

rose steadily as world surpluses were progressively reduced by a series of crop failures, in some of the main exporting countries, and, in some cases, curtailment of the area cultivated with wheat. For the seasons ended November, the average values per bushel (Sydney) were 3s. 2½d. in 1935, 4s. 2½d. in 1936 and 5s. 2d. in 1937. From an average of 5s. 5d. per bushel in March, 1937, prices declined as world stocks re-accumulated, receding slowly until March, 1938, and collapsing thereafter. The average price for 1937-38 was 3s. 6½d. per bushel and on 25th July, 1939, the record low quotation of 2s. 0¾d. per bushel was recorded. The outbreak of the war and unfavourable crop prospects in North America and Argentina caused wheat prices to rise in the closing months of 1939 and in January, 1940, bulk wheat in Sydney was valued at 3s. 9½d. per bushel. Fluctuations in the rate of exchange in 1930 and 1931 and, later, the fixed depreciation of the Australian pound in relation to sterling, have had an important bearing on the price of wheat in Australian currency.

Certain data relating to the prices of Australian wheat in local and oversea markets have been brought together in the following table, which contains some interesting particulars of the course of prices in Australia and the United Kingdom. Owing to the variations in marketing conditions and the lapse of time between local sales and export and between export from New South Wales and import into the United Kingdom, the prices set against each month are not strictly comparable with each other. The prices in all cases are per bushel of 60 lb. of wheat.

TABLE	633.—Wheat	Prices.	Monthly.	1937-38	and	1938-39.

			Season 1937-38.										Season 1938-39.										
Month.			Ship- pers buying		value declar'd to Cus-		c.i.f. Liver- pool		value into United		1	Av'rage rate of freight to United King- dom.		Ship- pers		dec	clar'd Cus-	r Li P	rice .i.f. ver- ool	in v: Ur	rage port alue into ited ing- om. †	Av rage rate of freight to United King- dom.	
December January February			4	d. 51 51 51	s. 4 4 4	d. 5 8 6}	s. 4 4 4	d. 73 81 73	8. 5 4	d. 11 9 101	ł	s. 1 1	d. 3 11 0	9. 2 2 2	d. 515 515 516	s. 2 2 2	d. 71 61 61	$\frac{2}{2}$	d. 103 113 103	2 2	d. 113 10 10}	s. d. 0 101 0 101 0 101	
March April May			1 0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $0\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 4	6 <u>‡</u> 3½ 1	4 4 4	5 3 1	4 4 4	7 6 3½		0	113 101 101 101	2 2 2	$rac{4}{4} rac{7}{8} \ 6 rac{7}{8}$	2 2 2	51 51 101	2 2 2	$8\frac{1}{9}$ 10 $11\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 2	91 81 91	0 101 0 101 0 10	
fune July Lugust		•••	3	81 81 21	3 3	91 91 41		11‡ 11 6‡	4 4 3	$^{1\frac{3}{4}}_{0}$	Ĺ	0	101 101 101	2 2 2	$\frac{58}{31}$	2 2 2	71 71 111	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	93 71 6		10 <u>1</u> 10 7 <u>1</u>	0 10 0 10 ‡	
September October November	···	,	2 2 2	101 91 7	3 2	21 1 71	3 3 2	$rac{41}{24} \\ 11$	3 3 3	8 3‡ 0 <u>‡</u>	1	0	10‡ 10‡ 10 <u>‡</u>	2 2 2	9 7 % 9 <u>1</u>	1 2 2	$11\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$ $9\frac{1}{2}$		‡		‡: . ‡	‡	

^{*} Australian Currency.

[†]Sterling.

[†]Comparable prices not available.

In considering the prices shown above regard should be paid to the following factors:—

⁽¹⁾ The average of shippers' quotes represents the mean of the daily prices for wheat of fair average quality on trucks Sydney, and they are usually for wheat for prompt delivery.

- (2) The average values declared to the Customs relate to wheat exported in bags and in bulk, and refer to the month of shipment. Owing to delay in transferring wheat for export to the seaboard, and the incidence of forward buying, the averages in this column are not closely comparable with the prices in the preceding column.
- (3) The average prices c.i.f. Liverpool and London are those quoted for New South Wales wheat in the monthly Crop Reports of the International Institute of Agriculture. The quotations are generally those at the close of business for early delivery.
- (4) The average import values into the United Kingdom relate to Australian wheat, and represent the total value c.i.f., place of import or, when consigned for sale, the latest market price in England at time of import.
- (5) The average rates of freight are those shown in the International Crop Reports.

The margins between the local and the oversea prices are accounted for mainly by ocean freights, but also in part by cost of exchange, insurance, and handling charges, and in part by exporters' profits and overhead expenses. Rates of exchange (telegraphic transfers) varied as follows:—£102 Australian for £100 in London as from 28th January, 1930, rising, by steps, to £108 10s. in October, 1930, and to £130 by the end of January, 1931, and falling to £125 at the beginning of December, 1931. This rate-prevailed at the end of June, 1939.

Wheat Pools.

An account of the compulsory wheat pools of 1915-16 to 1920-21 and of the basis upon which they were organised is contained in issues of the Year Book for 1921 and previous years. A summary of the final returns is published in the Year Book for 1923 at page 489.

Particulars regarding proposals for compulsory wheat pools in New South Wales in the years 1928 to 1931, and of the operations of voluntary pools from 1921-22 to 1927-28 were given at page 725 of the Year Book for 1937-38 and at page 716 of the Year Book for 1933-34.

Royal Commission on the Wheat, Flour and Bread Industries.

On 21st January, 1934, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the economic position of the industries of growing, handling and marketing wheat, manufacturing flour and other commodities and the manufacture, distribution and selling of bread. A short resume of the recommendations of the Commission is published on page 454 of the 1934-35 issue of this Year Book.

Government Assistance to Wheatgrowers.

Information regarding measures taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist wheatgrowers during the recent agricultural depression and the grants distributed in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 is given in earlier issues of this Year Book.

In 1935 endeavour was made to replace the system of annual grants by permanent measures, based on a fixed price for wheat consumed as flour in Australia. Legislation (summarised on page 456 of the Year Book for 1934-35) was passed, but was not brought into operation owing to constitutional difficulties. The recovery of wheat prices in 1936 rendered assistance to wheatgrowers unnecessary for the time being.

But, following on a renewed and serious full in prices of wheat, the Premier of New South Wales convened a conference of Premiers of Australian States in Sydney on 26th August, 1938. The outcome was the adoption by the Commonwealth and State Governments of a scheme for the stabilisation of the wheat industry. The principle of this scheme was the equitable distribution amongst growers of the difference in price between a fixed home consumption price of wheat and the price of wheat in world markets. Particulars of the legislation enacted and the machinery devised to implement this plan were given in some detail at pages 726-728 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38. The scheme was initiated when a Flour Tax was imposed as from 5th December, 1933.

For the excise year ended 30th November, 1939, £1,042,281 was distributed to wheat growers in New South Wales in proportion to the quantity of 1938-39 wheat sold or delivered for sale by each grower. Payment was made at the rate of approximately 4½d, per bushel in respect of 54,796,641 bushels of wheat. In addition, an amount of £287,000, comprising £100,000 provided by the Commonwealth Government under section 7 of the Wheat Industry Assistance Act, and £187,000 transferred to the State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Account from moneys at credit of the (State) Flour Acquisition Act, 1931 Account, was distributed to growers whose crops failed entirely or yielded less than nine bushels per acre. Such growers received in all, payments equivalent to 4s. per acre. The total amount distributed to growers in respect of the 1938-39 crop was £1,329,180, equivalent to 5.28d, per bushel of the quantity of 54,796,641 bushels sold or delivered for sale in New South Wales.

Flour Tax.

The rates of Flour Tax imposed by the State Government in 1931 and subsequently by the Federal Government as part of plans for assisting wheatgrowers were shown in periods up to July, 1939, at page 728 of the Year Book for 1938-39, and further details appear in the chapter Public Finance. Changes in the rate of the Commonwealth Flour Tax since July, 1939, were as follow:—

Date of Change.	Rate of Tax per 2,000 lb. net weight of Flour.	Date of Change.	Rate of Tax per 2,000 lb. net weight of Flour.			
16th June, 1939 21st July, 1939 11th August, 1939 1st September, 1939 13th September, 1939 25th October, 1939 ,22nd November, 1939	£ s. d. 5 10 0 6 0 0 6 2 9 5 14 9 5 2 9 4 12 6 4 2 3	7th December, 1939 18th December, 1839 23rd December, 1939 10th February, 1940 17th February, 1940 27th February, 1940 22nd April, 1940	£ s. d. 3 5 3 2 2 3 1 12 3 1 16 7 2 1 0 2 5 5 1 15 5			

The Commonwealth Flour Tax is levied on each 2,000 lb. of flour net weight, exclusive of containers. Flour is usually sold commercially in 150 lb. bags at a quoted price per 2,000 lb. (short ton) inclusive of containers. The weight of such bags included in a commercial ton of flour is approximately 30 lb. Hence the actual rate of tax per commercial ton of flour is $\frac{1970}{2000}$ of the rate of tax per 2,000 lb. net weight of flour.

Wheat Pools, 1939 and 1939-40.

Very depressed conditions prevailed in the Australian wheat industry when war with Germany was declared on 3rd September, 1939. World wheat supplies were greatly in excess of current needs and an early improvement in the statistical position seemed unlikely. Wheat prices were at record low levels. There were prospects of a bountiful Australian harvest, the disposal of which constituted a problem, partly owing to the state of the world market, and partly because of the difficulty of securing shipping space under conditions of warfare.

In these circumstances and acting under the National Security Act, 1939, the Commonwealth Government took power to acquire and dispose of all wheat grown in Australia. The Wheat Acquisition regulations constituting the Australian Wheat Board were promulgated on 21st September, 1939. Two days later acquisition of all wheat remaining of the 1938-39 crop in Western Australia was notified and a similar notification respecting wheat in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia was gazetted on 9th October, 1939. All wheat harvested in the Commonwealth on or after 8th October, 1939, was acquired by a notification published on 16th November, 1939. The effect was to constitute compulsory pools for the unsold residue of the 1938-39 harvest and the entire harvest of 1939-40, and to invest in the Wheat Board responsibility for the handling and marketing of all wheat in Australia.

The Board acts on behalf of the Commonwealth, and subject to any direction by the Minister (for Commerce) it may—

- (a) purchase any wheat, wheat products or cornsacks;
- (b) sell or dispose of any wheat, wheat products or cornsacks acquired or purchased by the Commonwealth;
- (c) grist or arrange for the gristing of any wheat into flour and sell or otherwise dispose of that flour;
- (d) manage and control all matters connected with the handling, storage, protection, treatment, transfer or shipment of any wheat acquired by the Commonwealth or of any wheat or flour sold or disposed of by the Commonwealth or by the Board on behalf of the Commonwealth; and
- (e) do all matters which it is required by the regulations to do or which are necessary or convenient for giving effect to them.

It receives all moneys accruing from sales effected by it, and from appropriations by Parliament or borrowed for its use by the Commonwealth, and will use its funds in defraying all costs of administering the regulations, and making payments to the growers.

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman (who represents the Commonwealth Government), two representatives of the wheatgrowers of Australia, two of wheat marketing pools, three of wheat merchants, one of bulk handling authorities, and one of the flour millers of Australia. The Board was empowered to appoint from its members an Executive Committee for the exercise of such of its powers and functions as it might (subject to the Minister's direction) determine. Provision was also made for the appointment of State Committees to comprise, in each State, two representatives of the State Government (one a senior railway officer and the other to act as Chairman of the Committee), a representative of the flour millers, a representative of either the wheat merchants or wheat marketing pools, a representative of the wheatgrowers and one other (in New South Wales a representative of the bulk handling authorities).

Wheatgrowers may deliver wheat for sale only to an authorised receiver licensed by the Board. In general the receivers are those persons or firms formerly engaged in handling the crop, so that the Board's activities occasion the least possible disturbance to the established system of wheat marketing. Certain wheat is excluded from the acquisition, i.e., wheat stored on the farm by the grower for his own use (other than for gristing) and not for sale; up to 100 bushels to be gristed by or for the grower for his own use; and wheat sold, for use as seed wheat to another grower, or in cases approved by the Board, to an intermediary for subsequent sale as seed wheat.

Prices of wheat in local markets are determined by the Board and in practice millers pay for wheat gristed for home consumption at the price ruling on the Monday of each week. In general the prices are related to the export parity value of wheat. The Board alone is responsible for negotiating the sale of Australian wheat for export and it may enter into agreements with oversea agents to facilitate its operations abroad. All wheat of the 1938-39 harvest had been sold by the end of November, 1939, and contracts covering a considerable part of the 1939-40 crop have been made. These included (up to February, 1940) the sale to the British Government of 63 million bushels of wheat (including 7.2 million bushels as flour), and $7\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of wheat to Japan.

The Wheat Acquisition regulations empower the Minister to arrange with the Commonwealth Bank for advances, repayment guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government, for use on its behalf by the Australian Wheat Board. On 29th November, 1939, it was announced that in respect of the 1939-40 harvest advances of 2s, 8½d. per bushel for bulk wheat and 2s, 10½d. per bushel for bagged wheat, less rail freight, on rails at shipping port, would be made to growers. From this payment New South Wales farmers received approximately 2s. 1d. per bushel (bulk) at country sidings as soon as practicable after delivery of the wheat. The Commonwealth Bank undertook to finance this payment, then estimated to involve a gross liability of about £23 million. Although proceeds of the Flour Tax were to be used to supplement amounts realized from the sale of wheat, it seemed at the time of the announcement that the Commonwealth Government might be involved in a heavy loss. Due to the subsequent improvement in wheat prices and the favourable contract made for the sale of wheat to the British Government, it is possible that realizations from the sale of wheat may enable returns to the growers to be increased materially. However, the harvest of 1939-40 proved to be much larger than early anticipations and this had created problems of storage, as well as increasing substantially the quantity of wheat for which export markets must be found. Great Britain's need to conserve dollar exchange has been a factor in making advantageous the purchase of Australian in preference to North American wheat.

World Production of Wheat.

Wheat is harvested generally between the months of May and August in the Northern Hemisphere and between November and January in the Southern Hemisphere. In certain countries, notably the United States of America and the U.S.S.R., both winter sowing and spring sowing are practised in different areas and to some degree alternatively. A comparison of world's wheat production during each of the six years ended 1937-38, and the average for the quinquennial period 1924-25 to 1928-29 is shown in the following table, compiled mainly from statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Table 634.—World Production of Wheat.

		An	nual Pro	duction c	f Wheat	,	
Country.	Average 1924–25 to 1928–29.	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936–2 7	193 7-3 8
			Million	Bushel	3.		
Europe—Exporting Countries* Importing Countries	345 930	$\begin{vmatrix} 280 \\ 1,209 \end{vmatrix}$	456 1,290	$\begin{vmatrix} 335 \\ 1,214 \end{vmatrix}$	386 1,190	470 1,010	441 1,109
Total Europe	1,275	1,489	1,746	1,549	1,576	1,480	1,550
North America—Canada U.S.A Other Countries	422 826 11	443 757 13	282 552 15	276 526 14	282 626 14	229 627 14	184 874 12
Total North America	1,259	1,213	849	816	922	870	1,070
South America—Argentina Other Countries	249 47	241 45	286 59	241 49	141 57	249 41	185 60
Total South America	296	286	345	290	198	290	245
Africa—North South	100	129 11	114 10	136 17	112 24	98 17	119 12
Total Africa	108	140	124	153	136	115	131
Asia—(Excluding U.S.S.R., China, Iran and Iraq.).	442	501	553	554	577	603	618
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	757	742	1,018	1,117	1,132	1,135	1,153
Oceania—Australia New Zealand	144 7	214 11	177 9	133	144	152 7	187 6
Total Oceania Total Exporting Countries—	151	225	186	140	153	159	193
(Excluding U.S.S.R.) (Including U.S.S.R.) Total Importing Countries Grand total of World† (including	2,467 3,224 1,064	2,449 3,191 1,405	2,321 3,339 1,482	2,096 3,213 1,406	2,246 3,285 1,409	2,297 3,432 1,220	2,475 3,608 1,332
U.S.S.R.)	1 000	4,596	4,821	4,619	4,694	$ _{4,652}$	4,940

^{*} Excluding U.S.S.R.

[†] China, Iran and Iraq are excluded,

Since 1929 European importing countries have endeavoured to supply an increasing proportion of their cereal requirements from internal sources. Production in the years 1933 to 1937 was comparatively large, and would have been greater but for the ravages of drought and rust which greatly reduced North American harvests in these years, and the crop in Argentina in 1935-36. World production in 1938-39, estimated at 4,503,000,000 bushels (excluding Russia, China, Iran and Iraq) far surpassed that of any earlier season, and the harvest of 1939-40 was second only to that of the preceding year.

The following table, derived mainly from statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture, shows world production, trade and stocks of wheat in each of the past fourteen years. Surplus supplies accumulated between 1926-27 and 1932-33 were consumed in the next four years of moderate harvests, despite the contraction of world import requirements due to expansion in wheat production in importing countries. Stocks increased moderately in 1937-38, and in remarkable degree in 1938-39 and 1939-40 owing to the unprecedented harvest of 1938-39 and heavy production in the following season. In recording exportable end-of-season stocks no account is taken of changes in reserve supplies in importing countries.

TABLE 635.—World Production, Trade and Stocks of Wheat, 1923 to 1940.

	w	orld Product	tion*.	Pro-		xportable	World	World Export-
Season ended 31st July.	Importing Countries.	*Exporting Countries.	Total.*	duction in U.S.S.R.	Excluding U.S.S.R.	Including U.S.S.R.	Import Require- ments.	able End of Season Stock
			Mill	ions of B	ıshels.	17:		~~~
1926-27	999	2,488	3,487	914	961	1,010	831	170
1927–28	1,077	2,583	3,660	797	1,057	1,060	816	248
1928-29	1,077	2,908	3,985	807	1,376	1,376	923	447
1929-30	1,223	2,342	3,565	694	1,051	1,061	628	434
1930-31	1,072	2,769	3,841	989	1,211	1,324	826	499
1931–32	1,189	2,681	3,870	753	1,256	1,321	809	514
1932–33	1,405	2,449	3,854	742	1,218	. 1,237	629	609 [,]
1933-34	1,482	2,321	3,803	1,018	1,074	1,106	545	564
1934–35	1,406	2,096	3,502	1,117	896	. 898	533	371:
1935-36	1,409	2,153	3,562	1,132	682	711	502	245
1936-37	1,220	2,297	3,517	1,135	684	688	599	100
1937–38	1,332	2,475	3,807	1,133	696	714	524	192]
1938-39†	1,497	3,006	4,503	1,494†	1,111	1,146	618	528
1939–40‡	1,423	2,804	4,227		•••	(1,324)	(600)	nl latoT (719) er()

[·] Excluding U.S.S.R., China, Iran and Iraq.

[†] Subject to revision.

[‡] Preliminary.

The foregoing table, particularly the last column showing exportable stocks of wheat as at 1st August, may be read closely in conjunction with the trend of prices as shown in table 632.

World Wheat Agreement.

The international wheat agreement at the World Economic Conference held in London in July, 1933, was outlined at page 723 of the Official Year Book, 1933-34.

The specific object of the agreement, which has been extended from time to time, was to adjust the supply of wheat to the effective world demand. In an endeavour to eliminate the abnormal surpluses which had accumulated and depressed the market since 1930, the exporting countries accepted export quotas for the period 1st August, 1933, to 31st July, 1934, and certain importing countries agreed not to encourage any extension of the area sown to wheat, and not to take any governmental action to increase the domestic production of wheat. Information regarding past activities of the International Wheat Advisory Committee and the operation of the Agreement was given in earlier issues of this Year Book.

Although the agreement was extended from time to time it remained virtually in suspense after 1934 because of small harvests in several major exporting countries. But the unprecedented world harvest of 1938-39 caused an accumulation of surplus supplies and wheat prices fell to the low levels of the earlier agricultural depression. In January, 1939, the Wheat Advisory Committee found the wheat situation so critical that without international co-operative endeavour wheat-growing seemed likely to remain unprofitable, with drastic consequences to producers and serious repercussions upon purchasing power generally. As a preliminary to convening a world conference the committee requested wheat producing countries to indicate whether they would be prepared to make an agreement for atleast five years for the adjustment of wheat supplies to demand. Finality regarding these proposals was not achieved and the outbreak of the European War in September, 1939, placed the question of international cooperation to deal with the wheat problem in suspense.

MAIZE.

Until towards the close of last century, when the wheat-exporting industry began to develop, maize was the most extensive crop in New South Wales. During the next twenty years there was a slight increase in the cultivation of maize, and production attained its maximum in 1910-11. Thereafter, due in part in to the sowing of pastures with lucerne and grasses of vigorous growth and high nutritive value, the production of maize declined steadily until, by 1930-31, the area sown with maize for grain was less than one-half the area in 1910-11 and the production little more than one-third. Since 1930-31 there has been a slight increase in cultivation of

1917-21

1922-26

1927-31

1932-36

1931-32

1932-33

1933-34

1934-35

1935-36

1936-37

1937 - 38

1938-39

Year-1930-31 139,266

142,870

119,479

114,406

105,024

106,047

113,333

117,231

115,570

119,849

116,286

125,049

122,201

maize. The experience of maize-growing in New South Wales is illustrated in the graph published on page 739. The following comparison relates to maize-growing since 1906-07:

	Area under	Produ	ction.	Farm Value of Crop.		
Season.	Maize for Grain.	Total.	Average yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	
Average— 1907-11	acres. 188,384	bushels. 6,030,855	bushels. 32·0	£ 834,050	£ s. d. 4 8 7	

25.9

26.9

26.5

26.8

26.3

25.2

25.9

26.7

28:0

27.7

28:4

27.2

23.8

931,000

813,910

662,460

489,330

383,180

417,120 587,030

339,490

458,810

644,180

708,670

716,080

532,592

3,630,680

3,874,670

3,167,620

3,060,320

2,766,660

2,669,580

2,935,140

3,133,890

3,238,590

3.324,780

3.302,520

3,403,140

2,905,020

6 13 8

5 13 2

3 13

3 18 8

3 19

5 14

6

3

2 17 11

7

7

1 11

5

5 10 10

5 10

Table 636.—Maize Area and Production, 1907 to 1939.

The average value per acre declined precipitately in 1930-31, and remained low in 1931-32, the price of maize being adversely affected by the low price of wheat. The area sown has increased as prices of maize have improved. There was a substantial rise in prices in 1936-37 and the average return per acre rose by 56 per cent. above the average for the five years ended 1934-35. The area sown and the production of maize were greaater in 1937-38 than in any of the preceding ten years. Adverse seasonal condi-

tions caused the reduction in area sown in 1938-39. Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers, where both

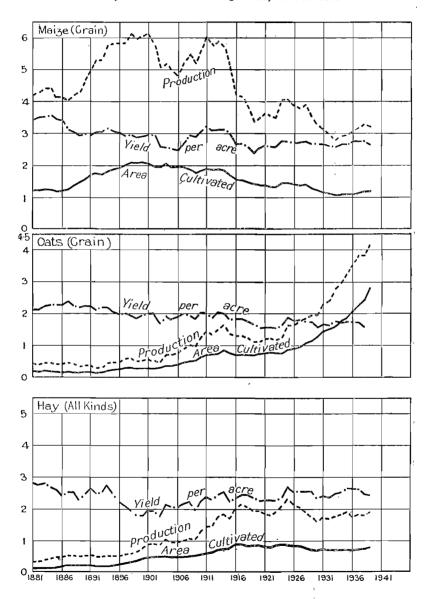
Table 637.—Maize in Divisions, 1937-38 and 1938-39.

•	•					1937-38.		1938–39.		
Division.					Area undei	Yield,		Areaunder	Yield	١.
				Maize for Grain,	Total.	Per Acre.	Maize for Grain.	Total.	Per Acre.	
Coastal—					acres,	bushels.	bush els.	acres.	bushels.	bush- els.
North					46,169	1,438,206	31.2	49,349	1,380,735	28.0
Hunter an	d Man	ning			23,559	690,405	29.3	19,387	518,001	26.7
Metropolit	an	•••			1,751	63,342	36.2	1,224	39,933	32.6
South					9,768	371,745	38.1	9,523	342,891	36.0
<i>:</i>	Total				81,247	2,563,698	31.6	79,483	2,281,560	28.7
Tableland-				-	<u> </u>			 		
Northern					25,298	522,009	20.6	27,290	463,608	17.0
Central.					3,946	89,001	22.5	3,390	42,237	12.5
Southern					243	5,520	22.7	216	2,370	11.0
	Total				29.487	616,530	20.91	30.896	508,215	16.4
Western Sle	npes				13,870	219,411	15.8	11,420	112,500	9.9
Central Pl	ains,	Rive	rina,	and	445	3,501	7.9	402	2,745	6.8
Western	ı Divi	sion.	,			, , .			, , ,	
· · · ·	All Div	isions	•••		125,049	3.403,140	27.2	122,201	2,905,020	23.8

soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. Good results are also obtained on the northern tablelands. The following statement shows the area, production and average yield of maize grain in each division of New South Wales:-

MAIZE, OATS AND HAY GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area, Production and Average Yield, 1831 to 1939.



The Graphs have been prepared on the basis of quinquennial averages ended in each year as shown.

The numbers at side of the graphs represent 100,000 of acres, millions of bushels of production and tens of bushels of yield per acre in the case of maize and oats, and millions of acres, 500,000 of tons of production and tens of cwts. of yield per acre of hay.

The principal factors in the local supply of maize in recent seasons are shown in the following table. The particulars relate to calendar years, as the maize crops of the State are harvested between January and August. Complete records are not available of the interstate imports and exports, but it is considered that the quantity unrecorded is not large.

TABLE 638.—Maize Production and Trade, 1924 to 1939.

		Import.		Ex	port.	A vailable for
Cal ndar Year.	Production.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea,	Interstat e	Consump- tion. †
	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
1924–28 Annual Av.	3,928,000	437,000	1,525,000	39,000	68,000	5,783,000
1929-33	2,783,000	14,000	879,000	2,000	11,000	3,663,000
1934	3,134,000	‡	844,000	2,000	43,000	3,933,000
1935	3,239,000	24,000	320,000	İ İ	59,000	3,524,000
1936	3,325,000	24,000	300,000	600	34,000	3,615,000
1937	3,302,520	8,000	212,000	‡	36,000	3,486,000
1938	3,403,000	48,000	1,034,000		17,000	4,468,000
1939	2,905,000	İ	347,000	l Ì l	20,000	3,232,000

[•] Subject to adjustment for carry over. † Records of interstate movement are incomplete.

‡ Negligible.

The annual requirements of maize are very variable, depending largely on the nature of the pastoral season, the price, and the quantity available. The large importation in 1929 is attributed to the demand for fodder for sheep and other live stock during a short period of very dry weather. During 1937-38 droughty conditions in pastoral areas of New South Wales necessitated hand-feeding of stock, and local production was supplemented by importations. The large harvest of oats in 1938-39 was probably a factor in limiting imports of maize in that year.

The imports interstate are derived almost exclusively from Queensland and the imports oversea mostly from South Africa. A general duty of approximately 2s. per bushel and an ad valorem primage duty of 10 per cent. are imposed on imports from overseas. On maize from New Zealand and the United Kingdom the duty is approximately 1s. 5d. per bushel, together with an ad valorem primage duty of 5 per cent. in the case of the United Kingdom. Imports from New Zealand are not subject to primage duty.

OATS.

There has been a marked increase in the cultivation of oats in New South Wales in recent years. The aggregate area under oats in 1938-39 (996,672 acres) surpassed the record area of the preceding season by 225,599 acres and was 2½ times the average area in the five years ended 1929-30. Formerly the greater proportion of the oats grown was for hay but in 1938-39 the area sown comprised 399,449 acres for grain, 413,002 acres for hay and 184,221 acres for green feed. The expansion of oats growing since 1928-29 is illustrated by comparative particulars of areas sown as under:—

				<u></u>	
	Year,	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed,	Total.
	1928-29	acres. 126,743	acres. 214,137	acres. 62,687	acres. 403,567
43 .	1934-35	237,405	$349,\!174$	72,044	658,623
	1935–36 1936–37	$279,622 \\ 235,817$	$328,866 \\ 342,334$	102,392 128,036	710,880 706,187
les -	1937–38 1938–39	255,144 399,449	312,337 $413,002$	203,592. 184,221	771,073 996,672

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats could be cultivated with excellent results, as it thrives best in regions which experience a winter of some severity.

The area sown with oats for grain has increased during the past thirty years, and especially since 1927-28. The grant of assistance by the Commonwealth for artificial manuring; for which oats was an eligible crop, and a revival of horse-breeding, may have been factors in the recent expansion of the activity, but a more important influence has been the increasing attention given to stock raising particularly fat lamb raising. Considerable areas of oats are being grown as a fodder crop for sheep, and with an improvement in grain quality as an outcome of plant breeding activities, part of the grain is sold to local mills to be treated for human consumption. A graph illustrating the production of oats in New South Wales over the last 59 years is published on page 739 of this volume.

The divisions in which oats was cultivated for grain in 1938-39 were the Riverina Division, with 144,827 acres producing 1,362,684 bushels, an average of 9.4 bushels per acre; South-western Slopes, where 119,850 acres yielded 1,839,096 bushels of grain, or 15.35 bushels per acre; Central-western Slopes, 58,660 acres, 622,416 bushels, or 10.6 per acre; Central Tableland with 26,367 acres, 387,414 bushels, or an average of 14.7 bushels per acre; and Central Plains, where 117,456 bushels were produced from 18,952 acres, with an average of 6.2 bushels per acre. In these five divisions 90 per cent. of the oats was grown.

The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1906-07:—

TARLE 629	Oats for	Grain-Area	and Production.	1907 to 1939.

	Acres under	Produc	ction.	Farm Value of 6	Date for Grain.
Season.	Oats for Grain.	Bushels.	Büshels per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Average				£	£sd
1907-11	70,303	1,409,040	20.0	151,040	2 3 0
1917-21	78,000	1,208,660	15.5	214,220	2 14 11
1922-26	91,022	1,623,610	17:8	275,870	3 0 -8
1927-31	140,972	2,301,560	16.3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-36	207,226	3,562,220	17.2	280,700	1, 7 1
Year.	! '	• •			
1929-30	181,354	2,528,610	13.9	316,080	1 14 10
1930-31	176,659	3,241.980	18.4	182,360	1 0 :-8
1931-32	151,600	2.526,450	16.7	126,320	0 16 8
1932-33	163,809	3,513,780	21.5	248,890	1 10 5
1933-34	203,693	3,178,470	15 6	291,370	1 8 7
1934 - 35	237,405	3,856,680	16.2	342,280	1 18.10
1935-36	279,622	4,735,740	16.9	394,630	1 8 3
1936 - 37	235,817	3,967,560	16.8	413,290	1 15 1
1937-38	255,144	3,395,130	13.3	480,980	1 17 8
1938-39	399,449	4,831,110	1.4	493,180	1.48

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in table 644.

The harvest of 1938-39 and the total farm value of the grain crop (£493,180) were the greatest on record though the average yield of oats per acre (12.1 bushels) was low, and the farm value per acre £1 4s. 8d., was about 60 per cent. below the average for the five years ended 1925-26.

The oats crop is harvested in December, therefore it constitutes the local supply for the calendar year following. The sources from which the local crop has been supplemented, and the quantity available for consumption in recent years, is shown in the following table:—

lendar	Im	port.	Export, Oversca	Available for
Year. Production.	Oversea.	Interstate.‡	and Interstate.	Consumption ;
Average bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
8 1,850,000	215,000	445,000	36,000	2,474,030
3 2,799,000	3,000	253,000	149,000	2,907,000
		-		
3,178,000	3,000	118,000	90,000	3,209,000
3,857,000	2,000	99,000	107,000	3.851,000
4,736,000	3,000	60,000	203,000	4,596,000
3,968,000	4,000	222,000	196,000	3,998,000
3,395,000	,000	939,000	246,000	4,091,000
4,831,000	9,000	39,000	559,000	4,320,000

TABLE 640.—Oats, Production and Trade, 1924 to 1939.

A duty of 1s. 6d. per cental, or approximately 7d. per bushel of 40 lb., is imposed on oats imported oversea, together with an ad valorem primage duty of 5 per cent. on oats from the United Kingdom and 10 per cent. on oats from other countries. No primage duty is charged on oats from New Zealand. In the years 1926 to 1928 an appreciable part of the supply was obtained from abroad, mainly from New Zealand, but increased local production rendered large imports of oats unnecessary from 1931 to 1936. Drought conditions in pastoral districts and the reduced harvest caused a substantial net importation interstate in 1938. Due to record production in 1938-39 net exports of oats in 1939 (511,000 bushels) were greater than in any recent year.

The market for oats is chiefly in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and the demand is affected materially by the price of maize.

The yield per acre in New South Wales is considerably below that of the important producing countries, and the total yield is insignificant in comparison with the world production, which usually exceeds 3,500,000,000 bushels per year.

BARLEY.

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the necessary conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slopes Divisions and in the Riverina. The areas under crop in other districts are small.

^{*} Revised. † Subject to adjustment for carry-over. ‡ Omitting considerable quantities imported interstate at Newcastle.

Only a small proportion of the barley required for malting is produced in New South Wales, but in co-operation with the brewers a system of seed barley production was inaugurated in 1935-36 which may lead to an increase in the production of malting barley.

Barley was grown for grain on 1,337 holdings in 1937-38, and on 1,620 in 1938-39 as compared with 1,229 holdings in 1927-28.

The following table shows the area under barley for grain, together with the production at intervals since 1900-01.

	Area	Production.			Area	Production.	
Season. under Barley for Grain.	under Barley Average Season.		Season.	under Barley for Grain.	Total.	Average per Acre	
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.		acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1900-01	9,435	114,228	12.1	1928-29	5,024	80,910	16.1
1910-11	7,082	82,005	11.6	1929-30	7,947	113,850	`14.3
1915-16	6,369	114,846	18.0	1930 - 31	11,526	188,610	16.4
1920-21	5,969	123,290	20.7	1931 - 32	8,349	137,430	16.5
1921-22	5,031	83,950	16.7	1932-33	7,736	154,530	20.0
1922-23	3,899	55,520	14.3	1933 - 34	10,006	165,120	16.5
1923-24	4,357	71,910	16.5	1934 - 35	9,480	168,990	17.8
1924-25	6,638	118,300	17.8	1935-36	11,583	214,860	18.5
1925-26	6,614	105,150	15.9	1936 - 37	12,004	205,890	17.2
1926-27	5,629	100,260	17.8	1937 - 38	11,542	166,860	14.4
1927-28	5,600	65,850	11.8	1938-39	14,194	217,680	15.3

There has been a material increase in area sown in the last few years. The average yield during the last five years was 16.6 bushels per acre, as compared with 16.7 bushels per acre in the preceding quinquennium. Both the area sown for grain and the harvest of grain in 1938-39 were greater than in any year since 1913-14, when the area of 20,610 acres and the yield of 303,447 bushels of barley were the highest on record. Less favourable seasonable conditions rather than a decline in the area cultivated caused the decrease in production in 1936-37 and 1937-38.

Of the area cropped for grain in 1938-39, 6,961 acres yielded 111,780 bushels of malting barley, and 7,233 acres yielded 105,900 bushels of other barley. In addition, 2,225 acres were cropped for 2,238 tons of hay, and 7,737 acres for green food.

In view of the difficulties of marketing under wartime conditions, the Commonwealth Government acquired the barley harvest of 1939-40 under the National Security Act, 1939 and appointed an Australian Barley Board and State advisory committees to handle and market all barley produced in Australia. Growers are required to deliver their barley to licensed receivers and selling prices (in New South Wales 1s. 10½d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel according to grade and quality) were fixed for local sales. The prices to be paid to growers will not be known until the whole crop has been sold and gross receipts and selling costs have been ascertained. A first advance of 1s. 3d. per bushel for first grade, 1s. per bushel for second grade and 9d. per bushel for lower grades of any variety was being arranged in January, 1940.

RICE.

: 1; ()

Rice-growing trials were made intermittently in New South Wales and other Australian States from 1891 to 1922 with indifferent success, but in the latter year encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which is the only locality in the Commonwealth where rice is grown extensively. The history of the industry in its experimental stages is published on page 729 of the Official Year Book, 1933-34. Development was rapid in the five years ended 1929-30, but production expanded beyond the demand in Australia and in order to prevent further expansion to an extent prejudicial to the industry as a whole, a maximum area which may be supplied with water for the irrigation of rice is fixed for each grower.

The area harvested in 1938-39 (23,533 acres) was slightly less than that of the previous year, but the harvest reached the record total of 2,774,987-bushels, due to a yield of approximately 118 bushels per acre compared with an average of 90 bushels in the previous ten years. Since the 1926-27 harvest the average annual yield of paddy rice has varied from slightly less than 70 bushels up to 118 bushels per acre, mainly owing to seasonat causes. About 412,600 tons of rice, with a total farm value of £3,880,000 have been grown on these areas since commercial production began.

The progress in years since 1925-26 was as follows:—

Table 642.—Rice-growing, 1926 to 1939.

.80 - 설계 :	Number	Area	Yield	Farm	Average per acre.		
Season. of Growers.		Harvested. (Paddy Rice).		Value of Yield.	Yield (Paddy).	Farm Value	
		acres.	bus.*	£	bus.	£	
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	12,030	39.21	7.7	
1926-27	67	3,958	214,740	48,320	54.27	12.2	
1927-28	127	9,891	879,113	181,320	88.88	18.3	
1928–29	221	14,027	1,307,520	201,850	93.21	14.4	
1929-30	258	19,780	1,829,173	289,620	92.48	14.6	
1930–31	.270	19,825	1,427,413	259,610	72.00	13.1	
1931-32	277	19,574	1,349,658	263,180	68.95	13.4	
1932-33	280	22,032	1,901,440	304,820	86.30	13.8	
1933-34	292	20,221	2,171,520	337,600	107.39	16.7	
1934–35	290	21,738	1,888,430	336,080	86.87	15.5	
1935–36	304	21,705	2,163,520	354.620	99.68	16.3	
1936–37	320	23,357	2,276,530	379,720	97:47	16.3	
1937–38	319	23,737	2,268,907	380,220	95.59	16.0	
1938–39	.313	23,533	2,774,987	444,430	117.96	18.9	

Rice was purchased from growers by rice milling firms, who paid £10 10s., £12, and £11 10s. per ton (f.o.r. Leeton) for marketable paddy rice in successive years 1925-26 to 1927-28. An import duty of 3s. 4d. per cental on uncleaned rice and 6s. per cental on cleaned rice was imposed in 1926. Since 1928-29, rice grown in New South Wales has been marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, and the greater part of the crop has been sold for consumption in Australia at a fixed price of £11 per ton (f.o.r. Leeton).

The quantity of marketable rice (paddy) produced, excluding grain retained for seed on the farms, and the amount and value of local rice shipped oversea from Australia in each year since 1928-29, are shown in the following statement:—

To the state of th				Marketable Rice	Local Rice Exported Oversea from Australia.					
Year ended 30th June.			Produced in		m.t.)					
	•		N.S.W. (Paddy).	Cleaned.	Uncleaned.*	Meal and Flour.	Total Value.			
				cwt.	ewt.	cwt.	ewt.	£		
1928-29	•••			464,560	2,334	385	16,682	12,855		
1929-30	•••	•••		657,240	7,386	4,189	5,652	15,213		
1930-31	• • • •	•••		521,680	59,961	15,324	7,626	52,443		
1931-32	•••			477,620	73,111	36,559	7,005	64,561		
1932 - 33	• • •	•••		706,940	44,739	26,287	4,369	46,366		
1933-34	٠		•••	798,760	170,736	6,687	4,179	127,470		
1934–35		• • •	•••	698,280	194,986	25,551	3,529	149,502		
1935 - 36	٠			783,600	175,087	8,768	7,832	150,904		
1936-37	• • •		•••	840,420	272,645	1,908	18,673	207,217		

Table 643.—Rice Exported Oversea, 1929 to 1939.

244,336

236,640

2.522

3,023

8,248

16,708

215,353

185,250

840,580

1,054,340

1937-38

1938 - 39

Most of the rice is exported from New South Wales, but considerable quantities are shipped through Victorian ports. In 1938-39 the rice of local origin exported from New South Wales comprised 193,970 cwt. cleaned, 966 cwt. uncleaned, and 15,491 cwt. of rice meal and flour, and the total value was £146,796.

The annual quantity of paddy rice required for consumption in Australia was estimated by the Rice Marketing Board at between 400,000 and 440,000 cwt., and production in recent years has more than satisfied domestic requirements.

In the evidence submitted to the Tariff Board at an investigation conducted in 1926 it was estimated that there were approximately 53,000 acres of land suitable for rice growing on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Each year, however, a conference representing the Rice Marketing Board, the rice growers, the Department of Agriculture, and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, fixes for the following season the maximum area each grower may plant. For the season 1931-32 the limit was 90 acres. In the following season the area was increased to 110 acres, in order to compensate for the reduced yields that would be obtained from previously cropped land. In each season since 1933-34 the area has been fixed at 80 acres per farmer. A proposal to increase the area in 1939-40 was rejected.

^{*} Stated to be after removal of husks, involving loss of from 16 to 20 per cent. of weight of paddy rice.

A rice research station is maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco, where plant breeding, seed selection and general experimental work are undertaken.

HAY.

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops and the market demand for hay. In favourable years considerable stocks are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay, though subject to considerable fluctuation, is less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay. Changes in the proportions of wheaten and oaten hay since 1931-32 may be, to some extent, attributable to the Federal bounty on manures used in cultivation, for which wheat for grain was not an eligible crop. In consequence the tendency to sow wheat and ultimately to use it for hay or for grain according to circumstances may have been discouraged. Formerly the greater part of the area cultivated for hay was sown with wheat, but for several years oats was the most extensive hay crop. In 1938-39, the total area of hay crops was 40 per cent. greaater than in 1927-38 and the area of wheaten exceeded the area of oaten hay. The following table shows the area, production and average yield per acre of hay of each principal kind in recent years (ended 31st March):-

TABLE 644.—Hay—Area and Production, 1926 to 1939.

Kind of Hay	·	Annual Average, 1926–30.*	Annual Average, 1931–35.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Wheaten—						1
	acres	377,463	339,837	293,854	348,339	559,437
	. tons	376,519	435,467	352,337	349,618	611,736
	. tons	1.00	1.28	1.20	1.00	1.09
Oaten					_	1
Area	. acres	216,797	274,793	342,334	312,337	413,002
Production	. tons	243,460	347,934	389,488	317,814	430,824
Yield p.a	tons	1.12	1.27	1.14	1.01	1.04
Lucerne—						
Area	. aeres	93,986	110,961	110,422	97,354	92,598
Production	tons	174,405	181,894	174,104	156,185	135,315
Yield p.a	tons	1.86	1.64	1.58	1.60	1.46
Other Kinds—						
	. acres	1,296	1 ,7 05	1,317	1,532	3,888
Production	$\dots ext{tons}$	1,303	2,127	1,570	1,692	3,389
Yield p.a	\dots tons	1.01	1.25	1.19	1.10	0.87
Fotal Hay—						-
	. acres	689,542	727,296	747,927	759,562	1,068,925
Production	tons	795,687	967,422	917,499	825,309	1,181,264
Yield p.a	tons	1·15	1.33	1.23	j.09	1.10

* Years ended 30th June.

Conservation of Fodder.

New South Wales is liable at intervals to long periods of dry weather. Consequently the supply of natural fodder sometimes fails and the necessity arises for conserving fodder in the form of silage or hay for use when natural pastures are exhausted. To facilitate such conservation the Department of Agriculture offers free advice concerning the construction of silos. Farmers may sink ensilage pits at small expense.

The possession of stocks of silage is highly advantageous to dairy-farming in the districts of the coast, where the climatic conditions are unfavourable to the growth of winter fodder.

Particulars of stocks of hay and of silage on farms were first ascertained in 1936. The quantities, as shown by farmers' returns as at 31st March in each year, in comparison with the quantity of hay produced and silage made during the year, are as follow:—

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TABLE 645.—Produ	etion and	Stocks	of Hay	and	Silage,	1936-39.

		Year.		Production Year ended 3		Stocks on 31st March.		
		1 ear.		Hay.	Silage . Made.	Hay.	Silage.	
; 1936			•••	 tons, 837,386	tons. 109,731	tons. 744,930	tons. 206,190	
1937	•••		••	 917,499	113,542	719,961	199,549	
938		•••	•••	 825,309	109,628	496,809	173,636	
939	•••		•••	 1,181,264	124,496	744,550	144,493	

The number of holdings upon which hay was stored as at 31st March, 1939, was 18,323, and silage 1,450. The quantities of fodder recorded on farmers' returns as having been fed to farm stock of all kinds in 1935-39 was as follows:—Hay, chaff, etc., 854,054 tons; wheat, 1,022,966 bags; oats (grain), 741,979 bags; maize, 925,582 bags; in addition to bran, pollard, oil cake, sheep nuts, licks, etc., valued at £1,068,617.

The following table gives particulars of the silage made in districts for certain periods since 1921-22.

Table 646.—Silage made, 1922 to 1939.

Period.		Farms on		Valne	Silage made in Districts.					
		which Made.	Silage Made.	of Sllage.	Coastal.	Table- lands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division.	
Average—		No.	tons.	£	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
1922-26		189	24,252	42,278	11,396	3,494	6,760	2,422	180	
1927-31		447	42,937	75,612	19,270	4,030	15,064	4,320	253	
1932-36		927	77,375	107,257	46,509	6,226	17,760	5,750	1,100	
Season-			·						,	
1930-31		669	60,172	86,815	26,576	4,646	23,505	5,320	125	
1931-32		628	54,885	77,078	27,644	3,723	15,267	7,901	350	
1932-33		738	62,435	88,309	31,996	7,715	13,741	8,983	•••	
1933-34	• • • •	892	70,835	96,000	44,433	4,357	18,159	2,386	1,500	
1934-35	•••	1,068	88.991	125,010	51,343	7,882	23,119	4,347	2,300	
1935-36		1,311	109,731	149,886	77,131	7,452	18,513	5,135	1,500	
1936-37		1,350	113,542	170,167	79,776	7,337	18,923	7,454	52	
1937–38	•••	1,399	109,628	159,161	86,762	7,095	12,996	2,775	•••	
1938-39		1,476	124,496	180,144	75,682	10,328	25,848	12,638		

Considering the liability of the State to periods of severe drought, the quantity of silage made is small. Latterly, however, there has been a considerable increase as the result of educative propaganda by Departmental officers and farmer organisations, and despite the adverse season more silage was made in 1938-39 than in any previous year.

Sugar-cane.

The growing of sugar-cane became established as an industry in News South Wales about 1865. An outline of the early history and development of the industry is given in the Official Year Books, 1911, at page 447, and 1921, at page 753. By 1880 an area of nearly 11,000 acres was under cane and the industry continued to expand steadily until 1895, when the area was 32,927 acres. The peak in production (320,276 tons of cane) was recorded two years later. Then the rapid development of the dairying industry, and, later, of banana-growing, caused a decline in cane cultivation, and in 1918-19 the area under cane had diminished to about one-third of that in 1895.

The great bulk of the Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where the conditions are favourable, e.g., cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall and reasonable freedom from frost.

Successful cane-growing is dependent largely upon the use of highyielding, disease-resistant varieties and careful cultivation; and the revival of the industry and the satisfactory yields obtained in recent years indicate that growers in New South Wales have employed suitable types and effective methods in the cultivation of sugar-cane. There are few holdings devoted exclusively to cane-growing; usually it is undertaken in association with other agricultural activities and dairying.

The planting of sugar-cane takes place usually from August to early November according to location and soil and climatic conditions. Usually plantings are renewed every fourth or fifth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis. The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres and the raw sugar is purchased by the Queensland Sugar Board in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Particulars regarding the operations of these sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are published on page 979.

The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from year to year; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane and specially upon the maturity of the cane—sometimes considerable areas are stood-over for harvesting in the following year. The greatest yield per acre (34.22 tons) was cut in 1925-26. In the last ten years the yield per acre has ranged from 20.12 tons in 1932-33 to 30.03 tons in 1934-35, and the average over the decennium was 25.04 tons, as compared with an average of 25.31 tons per acre for the ten years ended 1927-28. An area of 10,458 acres of cane was cut in 1938-39, producing 336,701 tons of sugar-cane, an average of 32.2 tons per acre. The production was 25,023 tons less than the record total of 361,724 tons in 1937-38.

The fluctuations of cane-growing in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Ѕецзоп.	Area	under Sugar-	cane.		etion of -cane,	Value of Sugar, cane Produced, †		
	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut,	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	` £	£ s. d.	
1875–76	3,654	2,800	6,454	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
1885–86	9,583	6,835	16,418	239,347	24.98	• • • • • •		
1895–96	14,398	18,529	32,927	207,771	14.43	,		
1905-06	10,313	11,492	21,805	201,988	19.59	161,240	15 12 8	
1915–16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26 16	205,070	34 0 2	
1925–26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	397,690	45 15 6	
L928–29	6,783	9,035	15,838	147,414	21.73	215,590	31 15 8	
L929-30	7,967	7,458	15,425	174,110	21.85	291,000	36 10 6	
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,203	21.03	279,700	36 14 5	
931-32	8,272	7,647	15,919	174,153	21.66	300,080	36 5 6	
932-33	7,796	8,349	16,145	156,818	20.12	225,430	28 18 4	
193334	10,015	6,914	16,929	230,918	23.03	325,430	32 9 11	
934-35	7,572	10,959	18,531	227,424	30 03	346,820	45 16 1	
935-36	10,416	9,794	20,210	280,472	26.93	384,820	36 18 11	
936 - 37	10,231	10,190	20,421	275,169	26.90	410,010	40 1 6	
937-38	10,716	10,137	20,853	361,724	33.76	489,240	45 13 1	
938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32.20	482,520	46 2 9	

^{*} Exclusive of areas cut for green food or plants since 1910.

Sugar Agreement.

The sugar industry in Australia is subject to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, by which an embargo on the importation of foreign sugar into Australia, imposed by the Commonwealth as a wartime measure in 1915, has been continued and the prices of refined sugar are fixed on a uniform basis throughout the Common-The prices under the current agreement, which extends to September, 1941, are as follows:—£24 per ton for raw sugar to the grower, and £33 4s. per ton for refined sugar wholesale. The retail price of sugar is on the basis of 4d. per lb. Provision is made for rebates to exporters of canned fruits, jams, etc., to reduce the cost of the sugar contents of the foods exported to a parity with world prices of sugar. The Queensland Sugar Board administers the agreement and makes arrangements for the refining and marketing of the sugar produced in Queensland and New South Wales. A renewal of the agreement for a further period of five years has been approved by the Commonwealth Government. The position of Australia under the International Sugar Agreement was indicated at page 743 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

By reason of the limitation arising from marketing control and the circumstances which led to such regulation it is not likely that cane-growing will be greatly extended in New South Wales.

In September, 1939, arrangements were concluded for the purchase by the British Government of the remaining Australian exportable surplus of raw sugar, totalling 290,000 tons, at the price of £sts,7 10s. per ton, c.i.f., United Kingdwom ports, plus the existing British tariff preference of £3 15s. per ton on Dominion sugar. The agreed price is equivalent to about £10 per ton, f.o.b. Australian mill, compared with the average return on exports of £8 4s. 3d. in the season 1937-38.

[†] At place of production.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco-growing began in New South Wales more than fifty years ago, but has never been extensive, although it is believed that in some places soil and climate are suitable. For many years efforts have been made to encourage cultivation and a tobacco experimental farm is maintained at Ashford. Very little tobacco is grown in the State, except in the Northwestern Slopes Division, but small areas are under tobacco in the Riverina and near Tumut.

The peak of production was reached in 1922-23, when 27,122 cwt. of leaf were produced; but the quantity has exceeded 20,000 cwt. in only two subsequent years, viz., 1931-32 and 1932-33. In 1938-39 the quantity cured was 3,550 cwt., and the annual average for the ten years ended 1937-38 was 7,844 cwt. Increased tariff protection and an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and Australian tobacco manufacturers for the purchase of locally-grown leaf in 1931-32 stimulated tobacco cultivation, but the agreement was not renewed.

Following upon the recommendation of a committee of inquiry into the tobacco industry in 1933, the Commonwealth Government provided £20,000 annually for five years to assist the States to continue economic and scientific investigations. Of this annual sum £5,000 was allocated to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and £2,000 up to a maximum of £3,750 to New South Wales. Amounts of £15,000 in 1938-39 and £13,750 in 1939-40 were appropriated for this work by the Commonwealth Government. In 1938-39 receipts for tobacco investigation in New South Wales were £4,627, including £3,972 from the Commonwealth; disbursements totalled £2,728, and at 30th June, 1939, there was an unexpended balance of £4,993. An important result of the research work of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is the discovery of effective means of preventing blue mould, which has been a serious obstacle to the progress of the industry. The State Tobacco Expert is engaged in advising the farmers, and in field experiments.

Particulars of tobacco production in New South Wales in the last twenty years are as follow:—

Table 648.—Tobacco-growing—Area and Produ	10tion, 1917	TO 1909.
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Season.	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco.	Area Planted with Tobacco.	Production of Tobacco (Dried Leaf).	Tobacco Produced per acre Cultivated.	Value of Tobacco Produced (At Farm).	Average Value per acre Cultivated.
Average 1917–21 ,, 1922–26 ,, 1927–31 ,, 1932–36 1934–35 1935–36 1936–37 1937–38 1938–39	No. 105* 135 87 180 77 89 74 58	acres. 1,009 1,493 688 1,931 560 934 851 610 629	cwt. 10,293 12,234 4,310 12,041 2,052 5,953 5,411 3,649 3,550	cwt, 10·20 8·19 6·26 6·24 3·66 6·37 6·36 5·98	£ 79,632 95,890 38,128 149,414 16,780 65,560 53,820 37,860 38,220	£ s. 78 18 64 6 55 8 77 5 29 19 70 4 63 5 62 1 60 15

^{*} Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 not available.

GRAPES.

Between 1920 and 1924 there was rapid expansion in the area devoted to grape-growing in New South Wales, which was largely due to the establishment of the industry on the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas and to the settlement of returned soldiers on agricultural holdings adapted to grape-growing.

The most important viticultural district is in the Riverina Division, where 5,254 acres were grown in 1938-39 for wine-making, 819 acres for table use, 1,821 acres for drying, and 742 acres of young vines. The greater part of these vineyards is in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The growing of grapes for drying is most extensive in the irrigation areas at Wentworth, where 3,010 acres of vines were devoted to that purpose and 222 acres to other purposes in 1938-39.

In the Hunter and Manning Division the area cultivated for grapes in 1938-39 was 1,600 acres for wine-making, 291 acres for table use, and 157 acres of young vines.

The following dissection of the total area cultivated for grapes shows that the greatest increase in area, relatively and absolutely, has been in grapes of drying varieties.

Table 649.—Grapes, Area Grown for Various Purposes, 1921 to 1939.

Varieties of	Grapes,	1920-21.*	1330-31.*	1935 -36.†	1936-37.†	1937-38.†	1638-39.
Table Drying Wine		699	acres. 2,637 3,937 6,771	acres. 2,932 3,840 7,382	actes. 3,267 4,390 7,327	acres. 3,209 4,631 7,442	acres. 3,178 5,011 7,499
Total, bearing Not bearing	$\left\{ egin{array}{l} ext{Wine} \ ext{Other} \end{array} ight\}$	7,375 3,408	13,345 1,269 749	14,154 514 490	14,984 560 998	15,282 703 965	15,688 647 644
Grand Total		10,783	15,363	15,158	16,542‡	16,950	16,979

* Year ended 30th June. † Year ended 31st March. ‡ Increase mainly due to more complete statistical collection.

The production of the vineyards according to the purposes for which it was used is shown in the following comparison. The quantities do not relate in every case to the acreages as classified in the preceding table, because the produce of some varieties of vines cultivated usually for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way:—

Table 650.—Grapes—Production, 1921 to 1939.

Production.	1920-21.*	1930-31.*	1935~36.†	1936-37.†	1937-38.†	1938-39,*
Table grapes ewt.	53,200	73,600	87,520	102,140	101,520	80,680
Sultanas ,,	3,396	43,304	76,112	98,041	112,917	89,129
Currants ,,	2,469	8,506	17,281		23,094	24,783
Raisins & lexias ,,	1,052	3,983	7,046		9,857	7,613
#Grapes used for wine,	113,880	2 35 ,040	327,020	· .	379,520	332,260
Wine made gal.	674,188	1,335,882			2,690,315	2,501,747
Vigneron's Brandy	.,.,	1,000,002	1	 ,<,	_,,	
and Spirit,	8,536	7,764	36,710	ş	l §	l §

^{*} Year ended 30th Jnnc. + Year ended 31st March.

[‡] Includes grapes sent to Victoria to be made into wine; 16,860 cwt. in 1930-31 and 8,840 cwt. n 1935-36. § Included as wine, || Includes distilled and beverage wine.

The volume of output shows some variation in accordance with the effect of seasonal conditions on average yields. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening, picking and drying are in progress. In 1937-38 more dried vine fruits and wine grapes were produced than in any preceding year, but the production of wine was about 9 per cent. below the record of 1936-37. Excessive rainfall at time of picking on irrigation areas and the abnormally hot and dry summer in other vine-growing districts affected production in 1938-39.

The approximate quantities of dried grapes packed in the 1939 season were sultanas 80,200 cwt., currents 26,140 cwt., and raisins and lexias 7,320 cwt.

Further information relating to the development of the dried vine fruits industry is published on page 765 of this issue.

Particulars of the production from vineyards in irrigation areas are shown in the section "Water Conservation and Irrigation."

Most of the table grapes are marketed in the urban centres of the State, and in 1938-39 grapes to the weight of 215,900 lb., valued at £3,385, were exported from New South Wales, as compared with 788,700 lb., valued at £14,107, in 1936-37. Special research into the problems of transport have been undertaken. The destinations of the exports in 1937-38 were, in order of importance, British Malaya, Ceylon, the Netherlands East Indies, India, the Philippines and Canada.

In 1938-39 oversea exports from New South Wales included 9,146 gallous of brandy valued at £5,573 and 128,648 gallons of wine valued at £30,487. The export trade in wine is assisted by a bounty payable by the Commonwealth Government on fortified wine exported oversea. Particulars of the rates at which bounty has been payable under the Wine Export Bounty Act, the quantities on which bounty was paid and the amounts disbursed in New South Wales from 1924-25 to 1933-34 were given at page 746 of the Year Book for 1937-38. Details for each of the last five years are as follow:—

Year			B	ounty	on Fortified \ Exported.	Vine	Wine Exported on which Bounty was	Amount of Bounty	
•	nded Ju	ne.			ate gal.	As fro	m	Paid in New South Wales,	Paid.
_				s.	d.			gal.	£
1934–35		•••	•••	1	3	1 Mar.,	1935	49,761	3,232
1935-36	•••			1	3			43,959	2,748
1936-37	•••			1	2	1 Mar.,	1937	51,692	3,209
1937-38				1	1	1 Mar.			4,637
1938-39	• • •	•••		1	Ō	1 Mar.,		48,341*	2,587

Table 651.—Bounty on Wine Exported, 1935 to 1939.

Provision has been made for payment of bounty at the rate of 1s. per gallon on fortified wine exported during the five years ended 30th April, 1945, under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1939.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the Marketing Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the wine-makers, and fixes the prices payable to the growers for wine-grapes delivered at the wineries.

^{* 40,641} gallons at 1s. 1d. gallon and 7,700 gallons at 1s. gallon.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING.

In 1938-39 the area of land on which fruit (including passion-fruit, berry fruits, nuts, grapes, bananas and pineapples) was grown was 102,577 acres (inclusive of 17,567 acres non-bearing) and the farm value of the production was £2,688,940, as compared with an area of 104,243 acres (inclusive of 18,477 acres non-bearing) and a farm value of £2,783,710 in 1937-38.

The importance of fruit and vegetable growing is shown by the following comparison, which relates to the area and value of production of each of the principal classes of crop on holdings of one acre and upwards in extent:—

TABLE 652.—Fruit and Vegetables—Acreage and Production 1937-38 and 1938-39.

	j		1937-3	8.	<u> </u>	1938–39	•
Kind of Crops		Area not yet Bearing.	Area in Bearing.	Farm Value of Crop	Area not yet Bearing.	Area in Bearing.	Farm Value of Crop.
		Acres.	Acres.	£	Acres.	Acres.	£
Orchards—Citrus	٠,.	3,742	23,875	659,950	4,072	23,416	823,300
Other†		9,827	33,796	907,884	9,676	33,340	863,440
Total		13,569	57,671	1,567,834	13,748	56,756	1,686,740
Vineyards		1,668	15,282	*451,400	1,291	15,688	*373,320
Market Gardens		***	7,268	398,220	,	7,528	413,110
Separate Root Crops			26,739	297,220	***	24,538	519,010
Bananas		2,749	11,965	740,080	2,194	11,677	585,270
Minor Crops of Fruit a Vegetables	nd 	491	23,493	527,790	389	25,499	571,210
Grand Total		18,477	142,418	3,982,544	17,622	141,686	4,148,660

[•] Includes value of wine and spirit made from grape juice.
plue apples, and berry fruits.

Royal Commission on the Fruit Industry of New South Wales.

On 24th August, 1937, a sole Commissioner (Mr. J. E. McCulloch, S.M.) was appointed to conduct a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Fruit Industry of New South Wales. The Commissioner's report, presented on 23rd February, 1939, has been published. It provides a comprehensive survey of the history, extent and organisation of the fruit industry, including the activities of growers, wholesale commission agents, merchants, brokers, exporters and retailers, the cost of orchard establishment and of the production, packing, marketing and selling of fruit. The spread of prices between grower and consumer is examined; the financial position of the industry generally and of growers individually are surveyed and efficiency of producers and the prospects of the industry are examined. State and Commonwealth legislation and administrative arrangements for financial and scientific assistance to, and control of, the industry,

[†] Excludes passion-fruit, bananas,

including the marketing of fruit and fruit products are reviewed and there is also a survey of the progress made in the manufacture and disposal of fruit by-products. Many recommendations were made and action regarding the report is still under consideration.

The Commissioner estimated that only 30 per cent. of the growers were in a sound financial position; 37 per cent. of them were in need of financial assistance; 17 per cent. were working areas which could not be made profitable. About 16 per cent. of the growers were inefficient as orchardists, and in all about 40 per cent. were not working their areas in a satisfactory manner. It was proposed that power be taken to prescribe the retailer's margin of profit. The regulation and control of plantings and production of some classes of fruit was considered necessary, better cold storage facilities were needed; there should be a national mark for export fruit and a reduction in the number of types of cases used for fruit. Other recommendations included the fixing of marketing periods for various classes of fruit, a continuous publicity campaign and the establishment of a fruit marketing organisation.

Horticultural Districts.

The cultivation of many classes of fruit is capable of considerable expansion, and there are large areas of suitable soil with climatic conditions ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the North Coast, so that a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion-fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, almonds, and raisin-grapes are cultivated; and in the north coastal districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown. Citrus fruits are cultivated extensively, and form the largest element in local fruit production. Commercial market gardening is of some importance in parts of the North Coast, Hunter and Manning and Central Tableland divisions and elsewhere is conducted mainly near and for the supply of the larger urban centres. All orchards and nurseries outside the metropolitan area are required to be registered, for which an annual charge of 1s. per acre or part thereof is imposed. Revenue from this source, less the cost of administration, is expended in the form of advances to fruit-growers' organisations for the benefit of the industry. Receipts in 1938-39 were £5,780, advances totalling £4,911 were made, other expenditure amounted to £699 and an unexpended balance of £4,875 remained at 30th June, 1939.

With the exception of oranges, lemons, mandarins and bananas, the fruit production of New South Wales is far below the demand. In the year ended 30th June, 1938, approximately 2,525,572 cases of fresh fruit, including 291,430 of pineapples and 180,297 of bananas, but excluding 37,707 trays of strawberries, were imported into New South Wales from other States. The quantity of fruit used for jam and fruit-canning in factories in New South Wales during 1937-38 was 18,822 tons, valued at about £230,000. Fresh fruit (including citrus) to the value of £146,192 was exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39, in addition to preserved fruits and vegetables, pulp and juice valued at £218,179, and dried fruits valued at £119,505. Good seasons generally produce a glut of stone fruits, for which apparently there is no system of efficient handling. The usual periods of fruit harvesting are in the Summer and early Autumn. Bananas are pulled and citrus fruits are picked throughout the year. Apples

and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to February and table grapes from January to April.

Due to the necessity under conditions of warfare of conserving for the transport of essential foodstuffs and materials the shipping space available, it was found impracticable to guarantee space for the export of fresh fruit from Australia to the United Kingdom. To meet the problems of disposal thereby created, the Commonwealth Government made the National Security (Apple and Pear Acquisition) Regulations, constituting compulsory pools (controlled by the Australian Apple and Pear Board) to handle and sell all apples and pears grown (see page 760). In September, 1939, the British Government bought the unsold residue of the dried fruits crop of 1939 and agreed to absorb Australia's surplus dried fruits for the duration of the war (see page 766). Canned fruits are to be taken by the United Kingdom and it is possible that considerable additional quantities of fresh fruit may be canned, used for jam, fruit juices, etc.

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the past season and in 1930-31 is shown in the following table:—

Table 653.—Fruit Trees, 1930-31 and 1938-39.

	(1 11000,	1000 01				
		193 0-31 .			1938-39.		
Fruit.	Number of Trees not		Bearing Age.	Number of Trees not	Trees of B	es of Bearing Age.	
	Bearing. Number. Yield.		yet Bearing.	Number.	Yield.		
Oranges- Seville Washington Navel Valencia All other Item on s Other Citrus Apples Pears— Williams All other Peaches— Dessert and Drying Canning Nectarines Plums Prunes Figs Cherries Apricots	4,905 158,380 234,560 34,176 432,021 53,350 100,184 14,919 323,802 23,240 22,374 54,166 55,695 7,746 37,559 21,616 6,002 78,331 16,156	33,872 551,616 719,441 391,251 1,696,180 210,833 589,839 27,942 967,164 159,640 141,972 302,688 171,127 32,142 207,631 272,553 8,629 241,724 147,789 15,969	bushels. 38,727 746,916 854,073 407,069 2,046,785 320,156 532,568 36,219 908,705 172,009 141,961 214,600 209,998 19,403 148,246 197,998 4,233 79,220 113,303 119,989	11,103 114,546 154,055 9,868 289,572 65,352 20,274 19,012 471,810 39,414 32,231 87,471 114,077 16,734 25,488 14,111 3,331 42,854 21,743 7,384	23,606 643,736 802,254 162,141 1,631,737 207,464 331,955 39,628 1,104,399 139,471 151,471 311,507 185,053 41,894 201,000 248,567 20,106 268,643 146,969 38,158	bushels. 43,231 1,078,315 1,172,614 1*3,998 2,478,140 256,462 305,753 68,504 936,766 168,083 170,384 210,035 373,798 27,780 114,140 146,409 7,854 127,459 153,685 38,123	
Quinces Almonds Persimmons	9,929 9,031 757 473,369	35,898 9,149 †203,035	4,410 5,920 57,595 5, 6 42	25,402 881 †94,197	53,688 12,145 †224,652	8,955 8,757 45,099 7,241	

† Vines. ‡ Excluding bananas and pineapples.

The figures shown above include returns from non-commercial orchards, which are, however, of comparatively small extent. Since 1930-31 there has been a check to the expansion in orchards which had been steadily

maintained throughout the preceding decade. This is illustrated by a comparison of the figures relating to young trees as well as trees in bearing. Apples, cherries, and certain fruits used mainly for processing are exceptions to the general trend. There has been a marked decline in mandaring growing, also a shift from common oranges to Washington Navels and Valencias.

Citrus Fruits.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:-

Table 654.—Citrus Fruits—Area and Production, 1901 to 1939.

	Area unde	er Cultivatio Fruits.)	on (Citrus	Produ	etion.	Farm Value	of Pro	duc	tion.
Season.	Productive.	Not bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Aere.	Total.	Aver Proc	age luct cre	ive
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	£	£	8,	dĻ.
1900-01	11,013	3,952	14,965	648,628	59	81,080	7	7	3
1910-11	17,465	2,643	20,108	1,478,306	85	199,300	11	8	3.
1920-21	21,990	6,445	28,435	2,009,756	91	477,580	21	14	4
1922-26 (Av.)	21,854	8,119	29,973	2,155,313	99	595,900	27	5	4
1927-31 "	26,140	7,019	33,159	2,677,548	102	826,450	31	12	4
1932-36 "	26,223	4,806	31,029	2,947,468	112	557,850	21	5	6
1929-30	27,263	6,747	34,010	2,541,681	93	1,176,400	43	3	0:
1930-31	27,161	6,303	33,464	2,935,72	108	515,160	18	19	4
1931-32	26,758	5,508	32,266	3,050,447	114	562,700	21	0	7
1932-33	27,235	5,290	32,525	2,909,142	107	570,510	20	18	11
1933-34	27,504	4,894	32,398	2,908,021	109	574,960	20	18	ŀ
1934-35	25,334	4,401	29,735	3,043,144	120	496,400	19	11	11
1935-36	24,284	3,938	28,222	2,826,284	116	584,660	24	1	6
1936-37	24,566	3,986	28,552	2,784,104	113	653,180	26	11	9
1937–38	23,875	3,742	27,617	2,653,599	111	659,950	27	12	6
1938-33	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,8 9	133	823,300	35.	3	2

The principal divisions for the cultivation of citrus fruits are as follow:—Hunter and Manning, 7,893 acres; Metropolitan, 6,793 acres; Riverina, 7,210 acres (including 5,842 acres within the Murrumbidgee Irrigation area) and Central Tableland, 3,855 acres. Of the last 3,732 acres within Colo Shire are really within the coastal terrain.

The number of holdings of one acre or more in extent in which citrus fruit, to the extent of fifty trees or more, was cultivated during the year 1938-39 was 3,734, and of these the average area was 7.3 acres, compared

with 5,110 in 1930-31, with an average area of 6.7 acres. The area devoted to citrus culture expanded steadily in the ten years ended 1929-30, when the maximum area of 34,010 acres of bearing and non-bearing trees was attained. Since then, owing to the adversities of the industry, citrus growing has been curtailed, and in 1938-39 the area under citrus fruits was about 17.8 per cent. smaller than in 1930-31 with the productive area reduced by about 14 per cent. Simultaneously the area under mandarins declined, and Navel and Valencias have, to an appreciable degree, replaced oranges of other varieties. Lemon growing, which also diminished year by year until 1935-36, has since increased, and in 1938-39, there were more lemon trees than in any year since 1924-25.

The production of oranges and lemons has attained such proportions that the growers are obliged to seek overseas markets. During 1938-39 the oversea export of citrus fruit from New South Wales was valued at £90,754 and in 1937-38 at £107,239. Formerly most of this export was to New Zealand. An embargo on the importation of all fresh fruits from Australia to New Zealand was partially relaxed in respect of the produce of South Australia only in August, 1933. This embargo coupled with increased production seriously affected the local markets. Efforts to develop markets in Canada and Great Britain met with some success, though prices secured in oversea markets were not very satisfactory, and a bounty of 6d. per case was paid by the Commonwealth on oranges. exported to countries other than New Zealand in 1934 and 2s. per case in 1935 and 1936 subject to certain qualifications. In 1938-39, 1,505 centals of citrus fruits valued at £1.106 were exported to the United Kingdom, and 256 centals (£198) to Canada.

Late in 1936 the New Zealand embargo was relaxed to permit of imports from "fly free" areas in New South Wales and Victoria and 9,892 cases were shipped from New South Wales. Under the trade agreement concluded in March, 1937, oranges from "fly free" areas will be admitted to meet the needs of the New Zealand market, subject to the consent of the Minister for Customs of that country. In 1938-39, 101,287 centals of oranges, valued at £73,325, were sent from New South Wales to New Zealand.

The Citrus Fruits Bounty Act of 1938 provided for a bounty at uniform export of oranges, lemons, grape-fruit and the rates years 1938, 1939 and 1940. Common oranges are $_{\mathrm{the}}$ darins in ineligible $_{\mathrm{the}}$ bounty. The rate varies according to description of case used. For the orange case (oranges or grape-fruit) and the lemon case (lemons) the rate is 2s. per case. The Australian bushel case and the standard bushel case may be used for oranges, lemous, grapefruit or mandarins, for which a bounty of 1s. 4d. per case is payable. Half lemon cases in which lemons or mandarins may be exported carry bounty at the rate of 1s. per case. The bounty in respect of citrus fruits (oranges only to 1936-37) exported from New South Wales was £4,106 in 1934-35, £4,259 in 1935-36, £4,693 in 1936-37, £6,001 in 1937-38 and £2,141 in 1935-39.

Australian oranges shipped to the United Kingdom arrive mainly in the months August to November and compete in the British market with oranges from South Africa, Brazil, and at times the United States of America. Production has expanded rapidly in South Africa and Brazil, where the producers enjoy the advantages of cheap labour and more ready access to market. Hence the Australian producer, as a relatively small factor in the total British supply even in these months of active marketing, cannot secure remunerative returns from export to the United Kingdom unless costs of production and marketing are kept at a very low level.

The New Zealand embargo deprived mandarin growers of their only important export market. To relieve distress amongst such growers the Commonwealth and State Governments each provided an amount of £8,515, as grants to growers to be used for resoiling, purchasing fertilisers, reworking established mandarin trees with approved citrus varieties, replacing old mandarin trees with other fruit trees, and utilising areas which were under mandarins for any other approved purpose. Mandarin trees in bearing decreased in number from 590,578 in 1931-32 to 383,899 in 1936-37, to 370,333 in 1937-38, and to 331,955 in 1938-39.

In February, 1935, the Commonwealth Government made available to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research an annual grant of £2,000 for five years to be expended in citrus research.

Under regulations issued by the Federal Department of Commerce in March, 1939, all establishments used for packing citrus fruits for export must be registered and must conform to a specified standard of hygiene.

Fruits other than Citrus.

The following table shows the area of orchards and fruit gardens, including passion fruit but exclusive of citrus orchards, bananas, pineapples, and berry fruits, together with the total value of each season's yield, at intervals since 1900-01:—

TABLE	655	Non-C	litrus	Fruits-	-Area	and	Value-	-1901	tο	1939.

	Area under Cul	tivation (Fruits other	er than Citrus	Farm Value	of Production.
Season.	Productive,	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per ProductiveAer
	acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£ s. d,
1900-01	25,766	5,503	31,269	270,080	10 9 8
1910-11	20,498	6,748	27,246	271,930	13 5 4
1920-21	27,302	14,309	41,611	577,480	21 3 0
1921-22	27,838	14,031	41,869	547,930	19 13 8
1922-23	26,314	14,500	40,814	732,390	27 16 8
1923-24	27,220	13,525	40,745	645,820	23 14 6
1924-25	27,694	12,679	40,373	796,390	28 15 2
1925-26	29,621	11,818	41,439	857,380	28 18 11
1926-27	30,403	10,637	41,040	855,540	28 2 7
1927-28	32,492	9,038	41,530	957,550	29 9 6
1928-29	32,323	8,389	40,712	860,710	26 12 7
1929-30	32,284	7,767	40,051	1,006,640	31 3 7
1930-31	32,140	7.499	39,639	709,360	22 1 5
1931-32	32,811	7,536	40,347	461,210	14 1 1
1932-33	32,954	7,014	39,968	903 690	27 8 5
1932-34	32,811	7,398	40,209	670,560	20 8 9
1934-35	33,002	8.016	41,018	753,810	22 16 10
1935-36	32,594	8 600	41,194	809 960	24 17 0
1936-37	35,2118	10,2018	45,412§	1,030,270	29 5 2
1937-38	34.462	10,254	44.716	935,474	27 2 11
1938-39	34,037	9,955	$43\ 992$	899,120	26 8 4

Approximately one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area occupied in this way is 10,853 acres; 9,031 acres are situated in the South-Western Slopes and 9,210 acres in the Riverina. The last mentioned acreage includes the orchards of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which are described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation."

The number of non-citrus fruit trees (in bearing) of each of the principal varieties in various years since 1910 is shown in the following table. Table 656.—Non-Citrus Fruits—Number of Productive Trees, 1910 to 1939.

	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Plums.	Prunes.	Apricots.	Cherries.
	•	Number of	Trees of P	roductive A	.ge.		
	476,945	109,178	584,642*	110,791†1	• • •	78,352	114,205
•••	718,350	196,943	690,617	132,385	32,857	109,088	139,212
	832,110	271,526	568,291	212,721	131,153	134,782	186,925
	967,164	301,612	473,815	207,631	272,553	147,789	241,724
		-			•		
	985,226	302,318	465,551	202,101	267,901	148,203	243,689
	1,015,948	297,445	453,333	204,781	272,893	143,198	251,251
• • •	1,012,254	290,526	451,228	206,733	263,279	141,983	259,125
•••	1,045,824	281,902	451,011	200,989	259,948	143,792	261,359
	1,048,555	281,534	458,800	199,337	235,009	142,975	268,805
	1,121,395	293,808	498,758	218,410	242,482	155,454	276,194
	1,133,602	293,666	498,393	211,180	236.961	152,843	272,410
	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	201,000	248,567	146,969	268,643
			Number of 476,945 109,178 718,350 196,943 832,110 271,526 967,164 301,612 985,226 302,318 1,015,948 297,445 1,012,254 290,526 1,048,555 281,534 1,121,395 293,808 1,133,602 293,666	Number of Trees of Pr. 109,178 584,642* 718,350 196,943 690,617 832,110 271,526 568,291 967,164 301,612 473,815 985,226 302,318 465,551 1,015,948 297,445 453,333 1,012,254 290,526 451,228 1,048,525 281,534 458,800 1,121,395 293,808 498,758 1,133,602 293,666 498,393	Number of Trees of Productive A 476,945 109,178 584,642* 110,791† 718,350 196,943 690,617 132,385 832,110 271,526 568,291 212,721 967,164 301,612 473,815 207,631 985,226 302,318 465,551 202,101 1,015,948 297,445 453,333 204,781 1,012,254 290,526 451,228 206,733 1,045,824 281,902 451,011 200,989 1,048,555 281,534 458,800 199,337 1,121,395 293,808 498,758 218,410 1,133,602 293,666 498,393 211,180	. Number of Trees of Productive Age. $476,945$ $109,178$ $584,642*$ $110,791†$ $718,350$ $196,943$ $690,617$ $132,385$ $32,857$ $832,110$ $271,526$ $568,291$ $212,721$ $131,153$ $967,164$ $301,612$ $473,815$ $207,631$ $272,553$ $985,226$ $302,318$ $465,551$ $202,101$ $267,901$ $1,015,948$ $297,445$ $453,333$ $204,781$ $272,893$ $1,012,254$ $290,526$ $451,228$ $206,733$ $263,279$ $1,045,824$ $281,902$ $451,011$ $200,989$ $259,948$ $1,048,555$ $281,534$ $458,800$ $199,337$ $235,009$ $1,121,395$ $293,808$ $498,758$ $218,410$ $242,482$ $1,133,602$ $293,666$ $498,393$ $211,180$ $236,961$	Number of Trees of Productive Age. $476,945$ $109,178$ $584,642*$ $110,791†$ $78,352$ $718,350$ $196,943$ $690,617$ $132,385$ $32,857$ $109,088$ $832,110$ $271,526$ $568,291$ $212,721$ $131,153$ $134,782$ $967,164$ $301,612$ $473,815$ $207,631$ $272,553$ $147,789$ $985,226$ $302,318$ $465,551$ $202,101$ $267,901$ $148,203$ $1,015,948$ $297,445$ $453,333$ $204,781$ $272,893$ $143,198$ $1,012,254$ $290,526$ $451,228$ $206,733$ $263,279$ $141,983$ $1,045,824$ $281,902$ $451,011$ $200,989$ $259,948$ $143,792$ $1,048,555$ $281,534$ $458,800$ $199,337$ $235,009$ $142,975$ $1,121,395$ $293,808$ $498,758$ $218,410$ $242,482$ $155,454$ $1,133,602$ $293,666$ $498,758$ $218,410$ $236,961$ $152,843$

*Including Nectarines. † Including

† Including Prunes.

§See footnote to preceding table.

The area under fruits other than citrus was greatest in 1936-37 and declined a little during the past two years. The main lines of development during this decade have been in the growing of apples, peaches and cherries. Prune growing extended rapidly between 1920 and 1930, declined between 1932-33 and 1937-38, and increased again in 1938-39.

In recent years headway has been made in organising the marketing of non-citrus fruits. Cool stores on co-operative lines have been established at Batlow, Orange, Young, Leeton, Griffith, and Kentucky. These provide growers with storage chambers which enable them to store apples, pears, etc., during periods of plenty, for sale when supplies are scarce by reason of seasonal changes. In addition to the monetary gain, this system makes it possible for suppliers to ensure greater regularity of supplies of fruit, to make valuable trading connections, and to inaugurate sound marketing undertakings.

Apples and Pears.

Apples are by far the most important non-citrus fruit grown. Apple orchards are most extensive in the Central Tableland division in the Bathurst and Orange districts, in the south-western slopes near Batlow and Tumbarumba, in the Northern Tableland near Uralla, in the highlands of Nattai, Wollondilly and Wingecarribee Shires within the South Coast Division, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Of the production of 936,766 bushels of apples in 1938-39 about 37 per cent. (346,863 bushels) were grown in the Central Tablelands division, 204,700 bushels in the South-western Slopes, 163,668 bushels in the Northern Tableland, 87,618 bushels on the highlands of the South Coast, and 48,607 bushels in the Riverina, mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Pears are also grown in these districts.

Apart from citrus fruits, apples and pears are the only fresh fruits grown in New South Wales which are exported in considerable quantities. Low prices and marketing difficulties, both locally and abroad, jeopardised the livelihood of apple and pear growers throughout the depression and the Commonwealth Government appropriated £125,000 in 1933-34 and 1934-35, for the relief of apple and pear growers, of which £8,225 and £4,023 was distributed to orchardists in New South Wales in the respective years. Further assistance was given in the form of a bounty paid on apples and pears exported, at the rate of 4d. per bushel case in 1935, 4¹/₂d, per bushel case in 1936, and 2½d. per bushel case in 1937. Apple and pear export bounty distributed in New South Wales amounted to £3,182 in 1935-36, £2,433 in 1936-37, and £1,400 in 1937-38. In 1935-36 a grant of £1,270 was made by the Commonwealth for expenditure toward the improvement of the apple and pear growing industries. Grants totalling £2,418 were made in 1936-37 and 1937-38, and £1,404 in 1938-39, and the Commonwealth Government will provide £1,359 in each of the following three years for this purpose. The work undertaken includes instruction in packing and the re-working of apple and pear trees and scientific and cultural investigations.

Australian Apple and Pear Board.

Convinced, from the measure of assistance which it had been necessary to provide for apple and pear growers in recent years, that an organisation, representative of producers and exporters, and vested with statutory powers to carry out its decisions, was essential to ensure the proper handling and marketing of Australian apples and pears, the Commonwealth Government enacted the Apple and Pear Organisation Act, 1938. The measure constituted an Australian Apple and Pear Board (as successor to the nonstatutory Australian Apple and Pear Council) empowered to organise the export trade including the appointment of overseas representatives, and the regulation of shipments. The Board may determine the conditions (as to quality, grading, etc.) under which apples and pears might be exported, make contracts as to freight and insurance for carriage oversea, and receive and expend funds for the expansion of home and export markets and for improvement of the industry generally. Power to buy and sell apples or pears or to engage in trade was not conferred.

The Board has sixteen members drawn from all States of the Commonwealth of whom eleven represent producers, four exporters of apples and pears, and one the Commonwealth Government. The Chairman of the Board is elected from their number and he and five other members constitute an executive committee to which the Board may delegate its powers. The term of the Board is three years, but members may be re-elected. It is competent for growers (not less than five hundred) to seek a poll on the question of continued operation of the Act within six months after the expiration of three years from the commencement of the Act, and for that question to be resolved according to the result of the poll.

Complementary legislation provides for charges on the export of apples and pears not exceeding three-farthings a case, two half-cases or three trays (Apple and Pear Export Charges Act, 1938) and for a tax on all apples and pears sold in Australia other than those exported or processed or to be processed (Apple and Pear Tax Assessment Act, 1938) at a rate of not more than three-farthings per case as from 1st January, 1939 (Apple and Pear Tax Act, 1938). The proceeds of the charges and tax are appropriated to the Apple and Pear Export Fund (established by the Apple and Pear Organisation Act) and to the Apple and Pear Publicity and Research Fund

(established by the Apple and Pear Publicity and Research Act, 1938), respectively to be administered by the Board and to be applied for the purpose of increasing and extending by publicity, research, or other means, the consumption of apples and pears throughout Australia, for the improvement of production of apples and pears in Australia and the administrative expenses of the Board.

Apple and Pear Acquisition Regulations.

Soon after the war began the British Government decided that shipping space could not be guaranteed for fresh fruit in war time. In a normal season some 5,500,000 cases of about 12,500,000 cases of apples and pears produced in Australia are exported. In order to make possible orderly marketing of home fruits under the changed conditions the Commonwealth Government promulgated the National Security (Apple and Pear Acquisition) Regulations. Occupiers of orchards containing not less than 1 acre used wholly or principally for growing apples and/or pears are required to become registered as growers and to make returns of plantings and production to the Australian Apple and Pear Board. Commencing with the 1940 crop, the Board will be responsible for the marketing of the fruit, through varietal pools and the distribution of the proceeds, less. costs incurred in selling, to the growers. It is proposed to pay growers. an initial advance of 2s. per case on apples and 3s. per case on pears on 75 per cent. of the total quantity of apples and pears marketed. Growers were required to register by 30th November, 1939, but a further notice to register was given on 7th February, 1940.

Regulations made on 26th February, 1940, forbid the export of apples and pears except under license from the Board, and provide that fruit must be shipped in accordance with the Board's directions, and if sent to the United Kingdom or Europe, must be sent as refrigerated cargo-unless the Board approves otherwise. Further regulations made on 27th February, 1940, forbid the sale or purchase on penalty of seizure, of apples or pears not grown by a registered grower, unless the sale of such fruit has been authorised by the State Apple and Pear Acquisition Committee.

By an order of 27th February, 1940, the Commonweath acquired practically all apples and pears held in Australia—and all crops harvested on or after 1st March, 1940. Fruit excluded from the acquisition include a few varieties of pears (e.g., Williams, Chretien, Duchess), apples and pears held by retailers and fruit sold before 1st March for retail and not for re-sale, apples and pears purchased for canning, dehydration, juice production and similar processing purposes, and fruit submitted for export before 1st March and rejected as unfit. Growers may use apples and pears for their own consumption, and may use, but not sell, fruit unfit-for human consumption for animal feeding.

The problem of disposal of the 1940 crop was modified by a decision that shipping space could be provided for the export of a limited quantity of fresh fruit, and by the occurrence of a crop below normal. It was believed that the surplus in excess of usual Australian requirements might not exceed 3,000,000 cases, of which perhaps upwards of 1,000,000 cases might be marketed oversea.

A comparative statement relating the production and oversea export of apples and pears is appended. In this table the quantities exported (recorded in centals) have been converted at the rate of 40 lb. to the bushel for apples and 50 lb. to the bushel for pears. The United Kingdom

is the principal market for apples and pears shipped from New South Wales. Quantities are exported also to Hong Kong, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies.

Table 657.—Apples	and Pears—Production	and	Oversea	Export,
	1910 to 1939 (N.S.W.)			

		Apple	es.		Pears.				
Year.			Exported.	Total	Pro-	Quantity 1	Exported.	Total Value of Exports.	
	Production.	To United Kingdom.	Total.	Value of Exports.	duction.	To United Kingdom.	Total.		
	bus.	bus.	bus.	£	bus.	bus.	bus.	£	
1 910 .	474,838	1,360	28,515	8,580	128,168	*	*	*	
1920-21 .	524,303	7,093	19,660	10,568	165,641	*	*	*	
1925-26 .	759,742	9,613	22,288	12,454	278,539	2,376	4,842	4,414	
1930-31 .	908,705	45,223	76,718	33,316	313,970	3,282	12,746	6,672	
1931-32 .	295,288†	78	25,235	14,863	161,469†	l . l	4,386	3,283	
1932-33 .	. 1,251,815	336,720	375,873	139,479	336,300	30,942	35,826	13,592	
1933-34 .	838,020	74,815	131,435	53,996	358,479	25,144	38,456	17,021	
1934-35 .	1,235,389	192,890	264,400	113,178	333,905	12,630	24,412	12,068	
1935-36 .	977,901	104,488	148,925	62,656	396,227	15,844	27,006	15,128	
1936-37 .	[1,410,685]	90,435	134,410	56,849	399,046	11,034	25,914	15,001	
1937–38 .	1,234,802	86,970	134,408	59,987	455,610	14,734	26,448	13,977	
1938-39 .	936,766	12,962	44,812	21,773	338,467	8,332	15,270	10,050	

^{*} Not available.

The Anglo-American trade agreement which came into operation on 1st January, 1939, accords reduced tariff duties (3s. per cwt.) on United States apples between 16th August and 15th April, and pears between 1st August and 31st January. As Australian apples and pears do not arrive in the United Kingdom during these periods this concession was unlikely to prejudice the position of Australian growers in the British market.

Bananas.

There was rapid progress of banana culture in the Tweed River district of the North Coast division between 1914 and 1920. Subsequently the infection of the plantations by the disease known as "bunchy-top" almost extinguished the industry, and it was not until 1930 that measures evolved by the Bunchy-top Control Board (described at page 599 of the 1933-34 issue of the Year Book) permitted renewed expansion. Between 1929-30 and 1933-34 development was so marked that in the latter year the area devoted to banana culture was more than threefold the area in 1922. Apart from the enhanced prospects of successful culture due to bunchy-top control, the renewed expansion of the industry was probably attributable in large measure to the influx of unemployed persons. The number of holdings on which bananas were grown increased from 214 in 1925-26 to 1,750 in 1936-37 and then declined to 1,501 in 1938-39.

The industry has attained such proportions that the production exceeds local requirements, and plentiful supplies have seriously depressed prices. A Banana Marketing Board constituted under the provisions of the Marketing Act assumed full marketing powers as from 1st July, 1936, and established a sales floor and a banana ripening plant in the City Markets in November, 1937. At a poll on 23rd September, 1938, the growers, by 692 to

[†] Poor crops due to thrip ravages.

667 votes, favoured the dissolution of the Board, and a proclamation ordering the winding up of the Board and appointing the Director of Marketing as liquidator was issued on 18th September, 1939. The Commissioner who inquired into the fruit industry reported that in his opinion the Board could not be disbauded without prejudicing the industry and the growers' interests.

The land within New South Wales adapted for banana growing is of limited extent and further extension is unlikely. The area under bananas was greatest (17,438 acres) in 1934 and of bananas in bearing (12,179 acres) in 1935, but the production of 1,153,371 cases in 1937-38 was greater than in any preceding year. Over the last five seasons the area of new plantings and of worked-out plantations renewed has been hardly sufficiently large to maintain the acreage of bananas in production.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in certain years since 1922:—

						Area.		Produ	iction
7	Zear e	nded 31st	March.		Bearing.	Not bearing.	Total.	Cases.	Farm value.
1322*					acres. 4,570	acres. 898	acres. 5,468	No. 433,533	£ 260,120
1925*		•••			2,002	502	1,504	60,763	47,090 ⁻
1930*			•••	•••	1,806	1,534	3,340	117,120	107,840-
1931*	•••				2,621	2,338	4,959	216,756	139,090
1932		•••	•••	•••	4,733	2,394	7,127	343,427	181,730
1933				•••	6,241	5,034	11,275	533,500	326,810
1934		•••			8,643	8,795	17,438	691,627	340,050
1935		•••	•••		12,179	3,893	16,072	993,165	306,220
1936	•••	•••		•••	11,856	1,173	13,029	1,004,868	331,180
1937	•••	•••			11,560	2,013	13,573	1,009,626	563,700
1938			•••		11,965	2,749	14,714	1,153,371	740,080
1939	•••	•••	•••		11,677	2,194	13,871	989,191	585,270

Table 658.—Banana-growing, 1922 to 1939.

The quantity of bananas imported oversea into New South Wales in 1938-39 was 1,952 centals valued at £940, all from Norfolk Island. The duty on bananas imported overseas is 1d. per lb., but 40,000 centals of Fiji bananas may be admitted annually into Sydney and Melbourne at a duty of 2s. 6d. per cental. Bananas from Norfolk Island are not subject to duty.

Fruit Canning.

The Commonwealth Government paid bounty on certain kinds of fruit canned in 1923-24, and on such fruit exported on or before 28th February, 1925. A sum of £3,102 was paid on fruit canned in New South Wales in

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

Plums ... Quinces

1927-28, the last year in which a bounty was paid. In subsequent years the fruit-canning industry in New South Wales received Commonwealth assistance, of an indirect nature, per medium of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee whose main source of revenue is a payment (£216,000 per annum from 1st September, 1937) under the provisions of the Sugar Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The Queensland Sugar Board has made ex gratia payments (£47,425 in 1938-39) as special contributions to assist jam exports. committee grants to fruit canners and jam manufacturers a rebate on the price of sugar used in the process of manufacture, on condition that a predetermined price is paid to the producer of the fruit required. Amounts of £36,441, £39,317, £51,959, £38,913, £41,983, £38,484 and £37,228 were expended in New South Wales in this connection in successive years ended August, 1939. The amount in 1938-39 comprised domestic sugar rebate, £18,534, export sugar rebate, £12,336, and special export assistance, £6,358. The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Canned Fruit Control Board constituted under Federal legislation.

Particulars of the minimum fresh fruit prices to be paid producers by manufacturers as fixed by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee in the seasons 1932 to 1939 are shown below. Where for any fruit two prices are shown, the first is for canning fruit and the second for fruit used for other purposes of manufacture. Where only one price is quoted it applies to all fruit purchased. Canning prices are at grower's railway station or country siding. For non-canning fruit, prices are delivered at metropolitan factory; if delivered at country factories the minimum prices are £1 per ton lower than those stated. Fruit rejected as unfit for canning but used otherwise in manufacture must be paid for at non-cauning prices.

Wherever practicable, manufacturers are expected to purchase directly from growers. On delivery of the fruit they are required to issue dockets indicating whether the fruit is accepted as canning or non-canning quality, the net weight and the actual purchase price per ton, pound or case. No fruit for which prices are fixed may be processed "on grower's account."

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.			
Kind of Fruit.		Prices per long ton (2,240 lbs.)									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Amulanka	10	12	8	12	12	12	12	12			
Apricots \	7	8	6	10	10	10	10	10			
Peaches—Clingstone	. 12	12	7	11	12	$10\frac{3}{4}$] 11	91			
Clear Centres	. 7	7	5	8	8	7	7	6			
Peaches-Clingstone	. 12	12	7	10	11	93	10	81			
Other	H #	7	5	8	8	7	7	6			
	·	9	6	9	10	7	7	7			
Peaches—Freestone		7	5	8	**	7	7	6			
Pears—Bartlett	10	12	7	10	10	8	10	10			
Pears—Keiffer	10	10	7	8	l š	6	8	l š			
Tours Ixemel	. 10	1 -0	1 '	1	1 .	1 .	1	1			

TABLE 659.—Minimum Prices of Fresh Fruit for Manufacture.

The following statement of the quantity and value of canned fruit produced in factories in New South Wales shows a great increase in fruit-preserving in recent years. In the five years ended 1938-39 the output of the canneries was 67.9 per cent. greater in quantity and 73.8 per cent. higher in value than in the preceding five years, and much greater than in any earlier period.

	Fruit Pres	served.	1		Fruit Preserved.		
	Quantity.	Value at Caunery.	Year.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	
	lb.	£			lb.	£	
	11,325,850	264,794	1932-33		19,447,512	342,099	
	8,261,091	182,436	1933-34		17,653,693	329,477	
	13,922,386	242,537	1934–35		21,446,194	392,891	
	14,213,747	258,037	1935-36		25,208,208	512,793	
	17,133,226	271,360	1936-37		28,394,451	438,172	
	15,812,219	253,205	1937-38		26,947,628	465,968	
-		136,776	1938-39		28,387,122	507,032	
		Quantity. 1b. 11,325,850 8,261,091 13,922,386 14,213,747 17,133,226 15,812,219	Quantity. Value at Caunery. 1b.	Quantity. Value at Caunery. Year. 1b. £ 11,325,850 264,794 1932-33 8,261,091 182,436 1933-34 13,922,386 242,537 1934-35 14,213,747 258,037 1935-36 17,133,226 271,360 1936-37 15,812,219 253,205 1937-38	Caunety Value at Caunery Year.	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	

Dried Fruits.

The dried fruits industry in New South Wales is of comparatively recent origin—its development followed upon the establishment of the irrigation areas and of orchard settlements in post-war years. The principal settlements where dried vine fruits are produced are in the Murrumbidgee, Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight and Pomona Irrigation areas, and small quantities of dried vine fruits are produced in the Junee, Albury and Euston districts. The greater proportion of dried fruits produced in the Murray River districts is packed in Victorian packing houses whose premises are registered with the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, but these quantities are included in the following statement showing the total production of dried fruits in New South Wales in 1925-26 and in each of the last ten seasons.

TARLE 66	heird0	Fruite	Production	1926 t	1989

	į	Drled Fruit.											
Season.		Apricots.	Grapes.*	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Other.	Total.					
		ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	cwt.	ewt.					
1 9 2 5–26	•••	775	29,301	1,334	303	3,111	65	34,889					
1929-30		6,473	93,673	2,866	265	24,305	410	127,992					
1930-31		2,243	55,793	2,647	346	31.784	194	93,00					
1931-32		6.260	70,793	1,385	257	2,901+	41	81.63					
1932-33		5.147	111,572	2,960	460	36,531	502	157.17					
1933-34)	7,161	92,851	2,546	348	30,217	517	133.64					
1934-35		5,124	82,712	2,481	398	33.088	829	124,633					
1935-36		7.022	100,439	2,424	331	26,244	933	137,39					
1936-37		3,282	130,197	2,105	249	43,370	677	179,880					
1937-38		5,125	145,868	2,300	$1\overline{2}0$	43,229	394	197,03					
1938-39		3,120	121,525	1,900	220	20,684	271	147.720					

^{*} See table 650 for details.

There has been a rapid expansion in the production of dried vine fruits and prunes. The production of dried apricots, peaches, nectarines and pears varies considerably from year to year, and is dependent principally upon prices obtainable at the canneries and in fresh fruit markets. There

[†] Failure of crop.

was a decline in the area devoted to prune growing between 1933-34 and 1935-36, probably in reaction to the poor returns, but in 1936-37 the pack of dried prunes was much greater than ever before. To assist prune growers the Commonwealth provided a bounty of 3d, per lb. on prunes exported from Australia during the year 1935 and 3d, per lb. in respect of shipments in 1936. The amounts distributed in New South Wales were £4,604 in 1935-36 and £1,634 in 1936-37. No bounty was paid on prunes exported in 1937 or 1938.

Even larger quantities of dried fruits are grown on the irrigation areas of other Australian States, mainly in Victoria and South Australia. In recent years the production of dried fruits has largely exceeded the Australian demand so that about 80 per cent. must be marketed overseas. On account of the low prices prevailing abroad legislation passed by the States concerned and by the Commonwealth to make provision for organised marketing. In this way the local trade and the less profitable export trade are distributed on an equitable basis amongst the producers in the various States, and the Commonwealth assists in the export and disposal of dried fruits in the oversea markets. This system, involving the regulation of interstate trade, was challenged in the courts, and held by the Privy Council to be in excess of constitutional powers, but State legislation has not been invalidated, and the system hitherto operated under legislative sanction has been continued successfully on a basis of voluntary co-operation of producers and dealers in dried fruits throughout the Commonwealth. Charges levied on the export of dried vine fruits were reduced on 1st March, 1940 from 42d. to 3d. per cwt. on currants and from 6d. to 4½d. per cwt. on sultanas and laxias. In respect of imports into the United Kingdom, Australian raisins and currants have a tariff preference of £10 10s. and £2 per ton, respectively. preference enables Australian producers to secure the dominant place in Canadian and New Zealand markets.

Early in September, 1939, the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board announced that the British Government had acquired the whole remaining unsold surplus of the 1939 Australian crop of dried fruits (comprising about 12,660 tons) at prices based on existing values in Great Britain (sultanas about £39, currants about £32 and lexias about £47 per ton), which were a little above the average prices realized in the preceding season. In November, 1939, the Minister for Commerce stated that for the period of the war the United Kingdom would absorb Australia's surplus of dried fruits and that it might be assumed that prices for fruit of the 1940 crop would be not less than those ruling at the outbreak of war.

The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board, constituted under the Dried Fruits Act, 1933, has regulated the marketing of dried vine fruits—sultanas, currants, and lexias—since 1928, and of dried tree fruits—dried prunes, apricots, peaches, nectarines and pears—since 1932. The State law relating to control of the industry was revised by the Dried Fruits Act, 1939, which repealed the Act of 1933 and brought the legislation into conformity with revised dried fruit legislation in other States, without materially affecting the general arrangements for the organisation and control of the industry.

All dried fruits must be hygienically packed and properly treated and graded in packing houses registered with the Board, and boxes containing dried fruits must be properly branded. The cost of administration is met principally by a contribution from the growers at the rate of 5s. 6d. per ton of dried fruits produced. Based upon estimates of Australian production

and consumption made in consultation with the other producing States, quotas, uniform with those declared in other States, are declared by the Board fixing the proportion of production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State.

The quotas determined in the years 1935 to 1930 were:—
TABLE 661,—Dried Fruits—Marketing Quotas, 1935 to 1939.

Year		Currants.	Sultanas.	Lexias.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Nectarines.	Pears.
1001			Quot	a for Intra	state Trade	Per cent	of Product	ion.	
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	•••	30 ² 19 15	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17\frac{1}{2} \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 22 \end{array} $	70 40 47½ 40 51½	50 75 62½ 65 100	60 67½ 663 55 70	52½ 70 40 77½	67½ 60 80 60 75	$67\frac{1}{2}$ 55 $37\frac{1}{2}$ 25 63

Vegetables.

As agricultural and pastoral statistics are collected only in respect of holdings of one acre or more in extent, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing. Nevertheless the information obtained may be considered to provide reasonably complete particulars of operations conducted on a commercial basis.

A new vegetable market provided at the Sydney Municipal Fruit and Vegetable Markets at a cost of about £400,000 was opened on 2nd May, 1938, affording greatly improved selling facilities. The interests of the vegetable growing industry are the concern of the Vegetable Growers' Association of New South Wales.

A considerable proportion of the vegetables produced on holdings of one acre and over is grown in market gardens, and data as to individual crops are not available in respect of these. In 1938-39 market garden produce was grown on 1,695 holdings, in areas of one acre or more, the total area being 7,528 acres and the farm value of production was 413,110. The area and production of individual crops, exclusive of areas cultivated in market gardens and on holdings less than one acre in extent, were as follow:—

Table 662.—Vegetable-growing, 1937 to 1939.

	19	36-37.	19	37- 38	193	38-39.
Vegetables.	Area of Crop.	Production.	Area of Crop.	Production.	Area of Crop.	Production.
Potatoes—	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Early (Summer) }	24,909	66,255	21,372	50,833	16,866	39,385
Sweet	351	1,461	391	1,719	420	1,071
Onions	112	299	162	356	105	316
Turnips	2,920	10,151	4.366	29,789	6,709	30,528
Other Root Crops	408	1,379	448	1,804	4:8	1,962
Pumpkins and Melons	4,486	13,330	4,738	13,882	5,153	12,654
•	,	Half-cases.	,, -	Half-cases.	-,	Half-cases
Tomatoes	2,057	571,553	2,029	602,975	2,144	568,025
	,	É	,	£	-,	£
Peas	9,636	97,908	11,760	124,239	13,237	139,509
Beans	1,976	39,574	2,203	43,751	2,162	47,190
Cabbagesi	575	14,906	467	13,153	572	16,880
Cauliflowers	812	16,867	792	16,585	842	22,226
Asparagus	391	12,755	391	13,285	389	16,270
Other	104	2,696	88	3,223	76	2,267

Potatoes.

Potatoes are the most important vegetable crop grown in New South Wales, but the production is not nearly sufficient to meet local requirements and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. In 1911 there were 44,452 acres under potatoes and the yield (121,033 tons) was the highest on record. There was a progressive decline in the area cultivated for potatoes in the post-war years up to 1929-30, when only 12,785 acres were sown, producing 23,907 tons of tubers, or less than in any year since 1860. A gradual increase occurred in following years, up to 1936-37, when the area sown was 24,909 acres, but on account of unfavourable seasons the area under potatoes had decreased to 16,866 acres in 1938-39.

Greater attention has been given to seed selection and cultural practice in recent years, and in 1935-36 the yield per acre (2.76 tons) was higher than in any year since 1923-24. Production in 1936-37 (66,255 tons) was greater than in any year since 1914, but in 1937-38 and 1938-39 it was affected by adverse seasonal conditions. Only a limited proportion of the area suitable for potato growing is so utilised, and marked irregularity of prices acts as a deterrent to material expansion. Potatoes are most extensively grown in the Tableland divisions but considerable areas are in cultivation in coastal areas. The following statement provides a comparative summary of potato growing during the past thirty years:—

Table 663.—Potatoes—Area a	nd Production.	1906	to 1939.
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	Area	Production	Average	Farm Value	of Production.	
Season.	Sown with Potatoes.	of Potatoes.	Yield per Acre.	Total.	Average per Acre.	
1906-11 (Ann. av.) 1916-21 ,, 1921-26 ,, 1926-31 ,, 1931-36 ,, 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38	acres. 35,042 22,725 24,075 17,288 20,151 17,522 20,739 20,089 19,662 22,743 24,909 21,372	tons. 92,742 47,783 51,010 36,643 45,712 33,709 42,403 43,532 46,033 62,882 66,255 50,833	tons. 2.65 2.10 2.12 2.12 2.27 1.92 2.04 2.17 2.34 2.76 2.66 2.38	£ 418,000 330,900 344,580 235,650 224,960 152,110 113,960 143,660 320,500 394,580 404,160 212,020	£ s. d. 11 18 7 14 11 3 14 6 4 13 12 7 11 3 8 13 1 7 3 0 16 6 0 17 8 0 16 4 6 9 18 5	
1938–39	16,866	39,385	2.34	420,570	24 18 9	

PLANT DISEASES ACT, 1924.

A brief description of this Act was published at page 606 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

REGISTRATION OF FARM PRODUCE AGENTS.

Under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-32, which is designed to protect the interests of producers, provision is made for the licensing of farm produce agents, i.e., persons engaged in the handling for sale as agent of fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey and such other commodities as may be prescribed by regulation. Unless selling farm produce, stock and station agents and auctioneers do not come within the definition of farm produce agent, and unless selling farm produce to other than members, co-operative societies are not required to register.

Licenses, for which the fee is £1, subsist for a calendar year. Applicants must be above the age of 21 years, and, with some exceptions, must furnish a fidelity guarantee bond of £1,000 (or of £2,000 in the case of a firm). Undischarged bankrupts or persons guilty of fraud or convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding three months within the preceding five years are not eligible for licenses.

Agents must account for sales within fourteen days of disposal and keep prescribed books (which are open to inspection by the registrar under the Act) and may not purchase produce received for sale without the consent of the client, or destroy produce without official authority. Penalties are provided against the furnishing of false accounts, knowingly or fraudulently spreading false reports calculated to affect prices, misrepresentation, or the buying of farm produce without prior arrangement as to price. Charges for commission are regulated under the Act.

On 31st December, 1939, the number of agents registered was 280, of whom 227 were in the metropolitan area, 15 in Newcastle, and 38 in other country centres.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.

The conservation of water for agricultural and pastoral purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources over a large portion of New South Wales where the rainfall is low and irregular, and the rate of evaporation is high. Considerable progress has been made in establishing water storage and irrigation areas in a number of districts over the past twenty-five years.

The control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, which consists of the Minister for Agriculture, as Chairman ex officio, and two other members appointed by the Governor. The Commission controls the works for water conservation and conducts investigations relating to water storages throughout New South Wales; it administers the irrigation areas established by the State; exercises statutory control of private irrigation and issues licenses under the Water Act to landholders; establishes water trusts and districts for the supply of water for domestic purposes and stock and irrigation, and constructs works for such trusts and districts. The Commission also controls the use of artesian waters.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission consists of representatives of the Governments, the Chief Engineer to the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission being the representative of New South Wales. The agreement provided for the construction of locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage for South Australia, and the Hume Reservoir for the purpose of regulating the flow of the Murray River and ensuring an equitable allocation of its flow between the States. The allocations per annum are as follow:-New South Wales, 1,957,000 acre feet; Victoria, 2,219,000 acre feet and South Australia, 1,254,000 acre feet. Any surplus over these quantities may be allocated by the River Murray Commission from time to time. In New South Wales the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission administers the State's share of the stored waters and carries out schemes for its use.

IRRIGATION AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE.

The Irrigation Areas established by the State of New South Wales are the Murrumbidgec, Curlwaa, Coomealla and Hay Irrigation Areas. The system of land administration applying to these areas and the tenures under which the lands are occupied are described in the chapter Land Legislation and Settlement.

The source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Murrumbidgee River. A large concrete dam has been constructed at Burrinjuck at the head of the river. Its capacity is nearly 33,613 million cubic feet (771,640 acre feet), the maximum depth of water is 200 feet, and the area of water surface is 12,780 acres. Works in progress for strengthening the dam will ultimately increase its capacity. Water stored in the dam is conveyed along the river channel for a distance of about 240 miles to Berembed Weir where it is diverted into the main canal which, at the off-take, has a capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second. The main canal has been constructed for a distance of 96½ miles to supply the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas by means of a system of reticulation channels. The total

length of the canals, channels and pipe lines is over 1,500 miles. In addition there are approximately 377 miles of channels supplying districts and water trusts adjacent to the Irrigation Areas. At Burrinjuck Dam, hydro-electric power works have been installed which form an important part of the electric power system which is being developed in New South Wales.

A summary of the expansion of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is provided below:—

Year ended	777		Value of	Revenue derived.					
30th June.	Water Distributed.	Area Watered,	Rural Production	Water Rates and Charges		Interest ou Advances	Other Revenue,		
	acre feet	acres.	£	£	£	£	£		
1925	68,785	58,698	720,000	34,778	74,985	125,452	1,821		
1926	81.949	57,810	800,000	38,707	73,287	120,086	650		
1927	104,158	59,795	884,000	45,976	73,994	118,794	1,667		
1928	139,441	64,938	841,000	54,521	72,355	101,382	2,476		
1929	214,170	75,254	970,000	69,227	74,670	83,211	806		
1930	301,545	92,503	1,002,000	101,194	82,999	77,472	2,367		
1931	173,696	76,384	868,000	56,239	83,914	81,248	1,527		
1932	178,914	57,665	882,000	53,647	91,210	81,133	1,002		
1933	222,663	77,034	1,116,000	66,829	75,084	61,109	1,495		
1934	225,386	89,628	1,026,000	64,520	71,149	41,256	593		
1935	213,487	95,735	1,100,000	66,118	46,582	21,258	977		
1936	267,890	<u>†</u>	1,184,000	80,056	53,928	42,770	7,283		
1937	281,564	†	1,440,000	82,235	49,290	47,567	4,852		
1938	368,660	†	1,539.000	107,339	47,386	50,252	4,164		
1939	243,183	†	1,790,700	71,517	46,443	54,027	2,456		

Table 664.—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, 1925 to 1939.

The decrease in revenue from rentals and interest between 1929-30 and 1934-35 was due to concessions granted by the Government to assist settlers and the inability of settlers to meet fully rates, rentals and interest during the years of depression. Information respecting these concessions is published in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of this volume.

The capital expenditure connected with the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas was £9,739,442 as at 30th June, 1939, of which £9,538,100 was expended on Loan Account. This sum was reduced by £2,100,270 written off for various reasons, including £2,027,453 on account mainly of Soldier Settlement.

The Irrigation Areas of Curlwaa, 10,550 acres, and Coomealla, 35,450 acres, are situated on the Murray River near its junction with the Darling. Water for irrigation is pumped from the Murray River.

The Hay Irrigation Area, 6,806 acres, is on the Murrumbidgee River and derives its supplies by pumping from the river. The main industry is dairying.

Production of Irrigation Areas.

Comparative statistics of the production of the irrigation areas are shown in the following statement. Farming operations on the Murrumbidgee area commenced in the season 1912-13, and the first section of the Coomealla project became available in 1925.

^{*} Excluding value added in factories. † Information not available.

The total area under occupation (including non-irrigable lands) in these areas as at 30th June, 1939, was:—Murrumbidgee, 314,333 acres; Coomealla, 3,392 acres; Curlwaa, 9,547 acres; and Hay, 6,141 acres.

Table 665.—Irrigation Areas—Production, 1920-21 to 1938-39.

·	 				1938	-39.	
Particulars.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1937-38.	Murrum- bidgee.	Hay.	Curlwaa and Coo- mealla.	Total.
Cultivated Holdings No.	1,190	1,598	1,596	1,333	9	237	1,579
Area under— All Crops Acres	31,065	114,441	122,427	124,042	148	4,276	128,466
Grain ,, Hay & Green Food ,, Sown Grasses ,,	2,860 16, 085	75,269 16,032 45		78,940 23,257 10,506	148 133		78,940 23,459 10,639
Grape Vines— Bearing ,, Not yet Bearing ,,	` 1,253 1,896	$6,301 \\ 1,452$	8,344 1,189	5,727 537		3,010 222	8,737 759
Orchards— Bearing ,, Not yet Bearing ,,	4,154 4,414	10,507 4,079		11,143 3,580	•••	878 112	12,021 3,692
Live Stock— Horses No.	5,264	6,131	6,483	5,953	199	330	6,482
Cattle— Dairy ,, Other ,, Sheep ,, Pigs ,,	4,007 5,463 16,927 2,564	*2,416 3,163 76,609 1,889	4,919 $173,165$	*1,263 3,906 144,493 990	*253 173 2,035 73	142 543	*1,580 4,221 147,071 1,065
Production— Wine gal. Sultanas ewt. Raisins and Lexias ,, Currants ,,	64,000 2,923 967 2,188	904,402 33,250 2,139 5,862	85,345 $7,722$	2,245,183 8,689 263 1,008		59,979 4,650 20,643	4,913
Oranges— Washington Navel bush.	49,328	355,629	469,812	436,569	•••	73,763	510,332
Valencia ,, All other ,,	$21,323 \\ 3,455$		385,144 22,665	$369,599 \\ 13,757$	•••	60,791 4, 603	430,390 18,360
Lemons ,,	11,062	54,208	51,012	45,744		4,597	50,341
Peaches— Dessert & Drying ,, Canning ,, Nectarines ,, Apricots ,, Prunes ,, Apples ,,	40,433 172,361 3,751 58,136 10,829 3,325	4,944 86,079 86,698 17,278	$\begin{bmatrix} 351,758 \\ 4,794 \\ 162,802 \\ 94,839 \\ 133,559 \end{bmatrix}$	40,006 372,275 6,814 118,373 60,022 47,525		569 451	47,976
Butter lb. Bacon and Ham ,,	40,761 11,413		225,082 1,420	195,511 3,260	430 60		198,084 3,320
Grain—Wheatbush. Rice ,, Oats ,, Other ,	24,648 9,207 9,171	1,427,413 68,247		152.847	***		710,295 2,657,760 152,847 1,059

^{*} Cows in registered dairies only.

The total area under crop increased considerably between 1921 and 1931 because of the extension of grain crops (mainly rice and wheat). In addition to meeting the whole of Australian requirements, production of rice on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area supplies an exportable surplus. Further information in relation to rice-growing in these areas is published on page 744.

Experiments undertaken at the Rice Research Station at Yanco have shown that linseed growing on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area is likely to be commercially successful and it is expected that seed will be distributed to farmers for the planting of small commercial areas of linseed during 1940.

Between 1931 and 1935 there was a substantial increase in dairying, but subsequently the number of dairy cattle declined. Some settlers changed from dairying to fat lamb raising. The number of sheep on the area increased by about 35 per cent. during 1935-36 and by 21 per cent. in 1936-37. but decreased by 163 per cent. in the following two years.

Oranges, peaches, apricots, apples, and prunes are the principal kinds of fruit produced. The yields of apples, oranges and peaches may be expected to increase rapidly as the young trees become increasingly productive.

The following statement shows the number of fruit trees of the principal varieties on the irrigation settlement, distinguishing the productive from those not yet bearing:—

Table 666.—Irrigation Areas—Fruit Trees, 1920-21 to 1938-39.

	1920	-21.	1930)-31.	1935	5-36.	1937-38.		1938-39.	
Fruit Trees.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.	Pro- ductive.	Not yet Bearing.
Огарде—										
Seville	1,150 60,810	6,283 70,314	1,071 $228,445$	812 65,529	560 245,770	29,684	1,166 238,166	1,261 $19,719$	$1,111 \\ 237,773$	2,258 17,465
Washington Navel.	00,010	10,514	220,440	00,020	240,770	20,004	.200,100	19,719	201,110	17,400
Valencia	27,425	40,028	121,478	105,874	184,543	45,707	194,571	40,278	201,048	51,054
All other	3,134	5,443	14,429	4,476	16,978	2,111	10,280	1,463	9,372	1,290
Lemon		17,881	27,856	14,066	27,113	8,063	28,033	6,374	28,654	8,501
Mandarin	1,888	3,571	15,052	7,092	13,508	1,967	10,903	1,981	11,738	1,078
Peach		l								
Dessert and	31,022	29,664	32,194	2,691	25,757	3,500	26,235	8,151	27,996	15,340
Drying.	440 044		400 004			00 -40		400 000		
	118,811	73,804	160,621	54,153	174,255	80,113	180,254	108,373	181,883	113,002
Nectarine	71 001	4,020	4,566	1,079	4,291	1,059	3,980	1,504	4,004	1,224
Apricot	1 1 000	37,901	101,087	6,201	95,948	7,699	93,482	14,332	89,338	11,013
Prune		62,353 6,812	107,462	4,974 823	92,667	2,482	84,611	4,185	78,683	6,690
Plum	8,475	0,012	8,696	040	6,402	1,838	6,043	1,658	5,929	1,378
Pear— Williams	10,908	15,596	12,932	2,075	13,985	4,961	14.092	15,245	13,499	18,734
Other	r'een	3,457	6,925	918	6,394	1,199	6,208	2,751	5,295	3,678
Apple	0 150	10,240	51,577	69,603	93,117	57,286	105,631	54,252	97,229	52,097
Fig	1 (00	2,995	6,359	4,833	9,205	845	9,316	1,236	7,750	1,652
Almond	0.010	8,631	22,785	6,214	29,277	16,633	30,325	24,212	33,984	20,171

The orange is the fruit most extensively grown, and large quantities of peaches are produced, especially for canning, also apricots, prunes, pears and apples. Almond growing has extended. Though the number of fruit trees of all ages has shown little change in recent seasons, the area of trees in bearing increased from 48.5 per cent. of the total in 1920-21 to 72 per cent. in 1930-31 and 76.5 per cent. in 1938-39. There is a considerable area under grapes for wine, table and drying purposes.

Crops are cultivated under irrigation in various localities other than irrigation settlements established by the Government. A summary of all crops which were watered artificially—including those to which the foregoing tables relate—indicates that the total area irrigated in 1938-39 was 183,518 acres. The principal crops were as follow:—Wheat, 52,390 acres;

lucerne, 22,537 acres; oats, 35,981 acres; rice, 23,533 acres; orchards, 17,827 acres; grapes, 11,075 acres; green food, 7,334 acres; and market gardens, 5,443 acres.

Lachlan River Water Conservation Scheme.

A head storage with a capacity of 303,900 acre feet has been provided at Wyangala on the Lachlan River by the construction of a dam. By this means provision has been made to supply requirements for domestic purposes and stock along the full length of the river and effluent streams and for streams which will be diverted for irrigation under licenses. For the utilization of the surplus water, schemes have been prepared for the constitution of irrigation districts under the Water Act, in which water will be supplied to landholders for domestic and pastoral purposes and for the irrigation of fodder crops.

WORKS UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1912-1936.

Irrigation Districts.

The Water Act, 1912-1936, makes provision for the constitution of districts for water supply. These differ from the Water Trusts described below in that landholders are required to pay charges for maintenance and operation and to recoup to the State the interest on its expenditure, but are not required to repay the cost of the works constructed by the State.

The following districts have been constituted up to 30th June, 1939:—
Table 667.—Irrigation Districts.

District.	Supplied from—	Area Served.	Water Rights Attached.	Date of Constitution.
Wakool Berriquin (Provisional) Deniboota (Provisional) Benerembah Tabbita Wah Wah (Provisional) Jemalong (Provisional) Wyldes Plains (Provisional)	do do Murrumbidgee River do do	605,113 303,065 121,744 6,316 571,215	38,835 55,750 23,935 12,030 650 3,755 7,675 780	12 May, 1939* 9 Mar., 1934 16 Dec., 1938 23 Oct., 1936 16 Aug., 1935 16 Dec., 1938 28 Sept., 1934 28 June, 1935
Total Area		2,325,260	143,410	

[•] Provisional District constituted 17th June, 1932.

Water is to be supplied to existing landholders for fodder crops or sown pastures, but not for commercial orchards, vineyards or for rice. General resumption and subdivision for closer settlement of land within these districts is not contemplated.

During the year ended 30th June, 1939, water was supplied to all holdings within the Tabbita and Benerembah districts. The works of the Wakool district were completed, and those for the Berriquin district were in progress; water supplies were made to most of the holdings in the Wakool district and works for the Jemalong and Wyldes Plains districts were under construction. Two provisional districts, Deniboota and Wah Wah, were constituted in December, 1938.

The works for the Wakool, Berriquin and Deniboota districts are projects for the utilisation of the New South Wales share of the Murray waters conserved in the Hume Dam.

The works for the Berriquin district include the Mulwala Canal, which will branch from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The canal will serve the Deniboota district by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River, and will supplement the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool district. It will be about 100 miles in length and its capacity at the offtake will be 5,000 acre feet per day.

The completed cost of the Wakool district works was £507,000, of the Benerembah works, £41,929 and of the Tabbita works, £3,649. Up to 30th June, 1939, £1,008,000 had been expended upon construction of the Mulwala Canal and the Berriquin district works, and £90,000 on the Wyldes Plains and Jemaloug projects. The Deniboota scheme, work on which commenced on 19th June, 1938, is estimated to cost £500,000.

Water Trusts.

The Water Act, 1912-1936, vests in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for the benefit of the Crown the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales. Trust districts may be constituted to supply water for domestic purposes and stock and for irrigation. The Commission may construct or acquire the necessary works. Upon completion the works in each district are transferred to the administration of trustees consisting of persons elected by the occupiers of the land and a representative of the Commission. The trustees levy rates to meet the expenses of maintenance and administration and to repay the cost of the works by instalments.

In March, 1940, there were fifteen trusts for the provision of water for domestic use and stock purposes, one for a town supply and one for flood prevention; the total area was 3,596,411 acres as shown below:—

							:	Number of Trusts.	Area Benefited.
									Acres.
Murray River	r			 		•••	• • •	6	606,515
Murrumbidge	e River	•••		 	•••	•••	•••	2	1,164,630
Lachlan Rive	r	• • • •		 		•••		5	552,915
Darling Rive	r, Great	Ana	Branch	 				1	995,200
Other	•••		•••	 •••	•••	•••	•••	3	56,721
Total				 		•••		17	3,375,981

There were, in addition to the foregoing, seven irrigation trusts, covering an area of 16,014 acres.

Licenses and Permits for Water Works.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may issue licenses to authorise landholders to divert water from rivers or lakes for the irrigation of their holdings or for private irrigation schemes.

During 1938-39 applications for 383 new licenses and 281 for renewal of existing licenses for pumps, dams and other works were received, and 307 new licenses were issued. On 30th June, 1939, there were 2,510 licenses in force, the usual term being five years.

Permits which are intended for works for mining and other purposes of a temporary nature, and for irrigation of areas not exceeding 10 acres, have a term up to twelve months, and may be renewed for a further year. There were 278 applications for new or renewed permits for pumps, dams. races, etc., in 1938-39; permits in force at 30th June, 1939 were 114.

Private irrigation authorities are issued where the holdings of two or more occupiers are irrigated from one work, with a term, usually, of five years. Applications (new and renewal) numbered 13 in 1938-39, and 23 authorities were in force on 30th June, 1939.

ARTESIAN BORES.

The portion of the great Australian artesian basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles, and is situated in the northern and north-western hinterland of the State.

Large supplies of water are obtained from this source and eighty-two Bore Water Trusts and twelve Artesian Wells Districts, covering approximately 5,000,000 acres, have been constituted under the Water Act. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as the Water Trusts described above. In the Artesian Wells Districts the settlers maintain the drains and pay to the State charges assessed by the Local Land Board.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains, etc., for the benefit of landholders, and may issue licenses under the Water Act for the construction of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1939, 763 artesian bores had been sunk; 474 were flowing, giving an approximate aggregate discharge of 68,652,654 gallons per day; 239 bores were yielding a pumping supply, the balance (50) were failures. The total depth bored was 1,167,046 feet.

The following statement shows the particulars of the Government and private bores in operation at 30th June, 1939:—

Bores.	Flowing.	Pumping.	Total.	Total Depth.
For Public Watering-places, Trust Bores, etc For Country Towns Water Supply For Improvement Leases	139 3 16	51 1 9	190 4 25	feet. 407,406 6,533 35,870
Total, Government Bores	158	61	219	449,809
Private Bores	316	178	494	656,876

Table 668.—Artesian Bores, 1939.

The average depth of successful Government bores is 2,054 feet, and of successful private bores 1,330 feet, and the depth ranges from 89 feet to 4,338 feet.

The deepest bores in New South Wales are in the Moree district, one at Boronga having a depth of 4,338 feet and an outflow of 698,080 gallons per day; another at Dolgelly has a depth of 4,086 feet, and a discharge of 373,052 gallons per day. The largest outflow is at the Yerranbah bore, in the same district, which yields 1,084,747 gallons a day and has a depth of 3,828 feet.

Bore water shows considerable variation in temperature, ranging from 75 degrees Fah. at Tunderbrine No. 1 Bore to 140½ degrees Fah. at Thurloo Downs No. 2 Bore.

The flow from 101 bores is used for supplying water for stock on holdings served in connection with bore-water trusts and artesian well districts. The total flow from these bores amounts to 30,407,477 gallons per day, watering districts of an area of 5,005,753 acres by means of 3,282 miles of distributing channels. The average rating of the bore trusts is 1.80d. per acre, including the cost of maintenance and administration.

The majority of the other bores are used by pastoralists for stock-watering only, but in a few instances the supply is utilised in connection with country towns.

The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has largely increased the carrying capacity of the land, and has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing and it has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is the chief cause of the decrease and that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence. Investigations are being made into the question of making better use of the flow or supplementing it by surface water from head storages.

SHALLOW BORING.

Arrangements were made by the Government in 1912 to assist settlers by sinking shallow bores. The scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The settler selects the site, and the Commission supplies the plant, materials and labour, and the cost is repaid by the settler on terms. Operations were commenced with one plant only, but the number has been increased gradually to 33. During the year 1938-39 the Commission received 108 applications to have bores sunk and 84 bores were completed.

Up to the 30th June, 1939, the number of bores sunk by the Commission was 3,647, of which 621 were failures. The total depth of bores was 1,027,133 feet, the greatest depth of any bore being 2,318 feet. The aggregate charges for sinking amounted to £916,761, approximately.

In 1925 boring by private plants was sanctioned by the Government, the necessary money was advanced to settlers for approved schemes, such advances being repayable by instalments with interest. Ninety-eight bores (including 21 failures) have been sunk under this scheme, the total depth being 50,630 feet, ranging from 150 to 1,500 feet, at an average cost of from 15s. 5d. to 49s. 6d. per foot. There have been no operations under this scheme since 1932-33.

Licenses under the Water Act must be obtained by private contractors for the sinking of bores to a depth of 100 feet or more in that part of the State west of direct lines drawn from Albury to Tamworth, Tamworth to Bingara, Bingara to Inverell, and Inverell to Bonshaw.

Nine hundred and ninety-two licenses were issued up to the 30th June, 1939:

Growth of Artesian and Shallow Boring.

The rapid development which has occurred in utilising the underground water resources of the State in recent years is evident from the fact that the number of successful bores of all kinds (exclusive of those sunk by private contract of which the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission has no record) increased from 458 in 1911 to 3,692 at 30th June, 1939.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The climate, terrain and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits and it was natural therefore, that the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have arisen in the past fifty years, but the pastoral industries remain, as formerly, the greatest of the primary industries, having contributed more than 40 per cent. of the total value of primary production during the last ten years.

Much is done to promote the welfare of the pastoral industries by the State Department of Agriculture and the Commonwealth Departments of Commerce, Trade and Customs. The Australian Agricultural Council (see page 689) is for the pastoral as for other rural industries, the co-ordinating and advisory agency for the activities of the Commonwealth and the several States. There are a number of strong private associations organised by graziers, stock-breeders, etc., and various boards have been set up under Commonwealth and State legislation to advance the interests of producers generally or in specific fields of pastoral enterprise, such as the Australian Wool Board, the Australian Meat Board, Pastures Protection Boards, and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Settlement." The area of holdings used for grazing is approximately 156,000,000 acres, representing about 90 per cent. of the area used for the principal forms of rural activity within the State. Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit and is the principal rural enterprise on the slopes and plains west of the mountains; but cattle raising also is important, both for dairying and slaughtering in the coastal belt, and for slaughtering in the tablelands and slopes, and the central plains.

LIVE STOCK.

New South Wales does not possess any indigenous animals which would give rise to a large industry, and of those introduced, sheep only have developed into a prolific source of wealth in the hinterland. Indeed, the development of the sheep industries has been so remarkable that it has in a sense, precluded the rise of other pastoral activities. Horses have been bred principally for their utility in various industries and for racing purposes, and there is a small oversea trade in remounts, but horse-breeding, which declined markedly in the third decade of this century, has shown relatively little change in the last ten years. For many years cattle were produced only to supply local requirements of meat and dairy produce, but later an expert trade was established, and considerable expansion took place in the number of cattle depastured. Pigs are bred principally as a by-product of the dairying industry, and the number does not fully meet local requirements.

Stock breeders are being encouraged to import pedigree cattle, sheep, milch goats and certain breeds of swine from the United Kingdom by a scheme of assistance introduced on the recommendation of the Australian Agricultural Council in 1935. Since 1st December, 1937, shipping companies have carried the stock at charges which cover only actual out-of pocket expenses at fixed flat rates, and stock-owners have been granted subsidies of £50 per head of cattle, £25 per head for pigs of specified breeds, and £20 per head for sheep or milch goats imported.

These funds are contributed in equal proportions by the Commonwealth Government, Commonwealth Bank, and State Government. Under certain conditions, persons other than stock-owners are permitted to make importations under the scheme, but in such cases the subsidy is paid to the stock-owner who subsequently purchases the stock from the importer.

Under this scheme, applications received in New South Wales up to 30th June, 1939, involved the importation of 27 head of cattle, 21 stud sheep and one stud pig and the payment of subsidy amounting to £1,785.

The following table shows the number of the principal kinds of live stock in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period from 1861 to 1921, and at the end of each season since 1921.

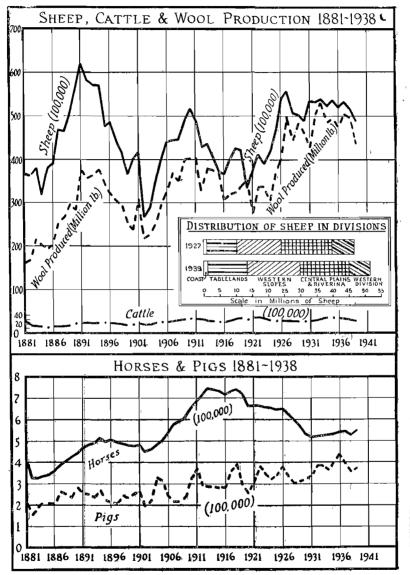
Table 669.—Li	ve Stock in	New	South	Wales,	1861	to	1939.
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Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146;09
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,19
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,591,946	213,91
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,416	253,18
1901	586,716	2,047,454	41,857,099	265,73
1911	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,09
1921	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,25
1922	669,800	3,546,530	41,070,000	383,66
1923	660,031	3,251,180	38,760,000	340,85
1924	658,372	2,938,522	41,440,000	323,19
1925	647,503	2,876,254	47,100,000	339,66
1926	651,035	2,937,130	53,860,000	382,67
1927	623,392	2,818,653	55,930,000	332,92
1928	598,377	2,848,654	50,510,000	301,81
1929	567,371	2,784,615	50,185,000	311,60
1930	534,945	2,686,132	48,720 000	323,49
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,33
1932	524,751	2,993,586	52,986, 000	385,84
1933	528,943	3,141,174	53,698,000	388,27
1934	532,028	3,361,771	52, 104,000	367,11
1935	534,853	3,482 831	52,327,000	397.53
1936	542,862	3,388,538	51,936,000	436,94
1937	545,829	3,288,169	53,166,000	390,87
1938	528,625	3,019,581	51,563,000	356,76
1939	548,355	2,811,884	48,877,000	377,34

^{*}As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1921 to 1931 and 31st March in 1932 and later years.

Particulars of other live stock are shown on a later page.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.



The numbers at the side of the graphs represent 1,000,000 lb. of wool (as in grease) produced during year; and 100,000 sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs at end of year.

To obtain an idea of the fluctuations of pastoral pursuits in the State as represented by the number of live stock grazed it is necessary to express the various species in common terms. This cannot be done with exactitude, but, adopting the arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock, the following comparison is obtained (omitting pigs):—

TABLE 670.—	-Live	Stock-	-Sheep	Equivalent,	1861	to	1939.
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Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock grazed
1861	30,666,000	1931*	87,016,000
1871	39,469,000	1932†	88,169,000
1881	66,551,000	1933†	90,399,000
1891	87,816,000	1934†	91,042,000
1901	67,199,000	1935†	93,504,000
1911	87,662,000	1936†	91,250,000
1921*	78,134,000	1937†	91,506,000
1927*	90,350,000	1938†	87,045,000
1930*	80,930,000	1939†	82,479,000

^{*} At 30th June, previous years at 31st December.

† At 31st March.

The increase in flocks and herds up to 1891 was due to development of idle and partly used lands and was based mainly on sheep grazing. It has been held that in 1891 the State was overstocked having regard to the scanty pastoral improvements on holdings in the hinterland. The influence of seasonal conditions is shown in the fluctuations between 1891 and 1939. The sheep equivalent of live stock grazed reached its lowest point (48,560,000) in 1902 at the culmination of the most severe drought on record and was 70,640,000 at the culmination of another severe drought in 1920. In the latter year, however, there was a proportionately larger number of cattle grazed (3,084,000) as compared with 1,741,000 in 1902.

Relatively favourable seasonal conditions were experienced between 1931 and 1937, but serious drought developed during 1938 over most pastoral districts and the sheep equivalent of live stock receded to 82,479,000 at 31st March, 1939, compared with 91,506,000 two years previously. Sheep flocks were, however, rapidly built up in 1939-40.

Increased conservation of water and fodder, extension of sown grass areas, the use of fertilizers on pastures and the control of the rabbit pest over very extensive areas have had a beneficial influence on the pastoral industry, and there is no indication that the carrying capacity of the pastures was overtaxed in recent years when the flocks and herds were greater than in any earlier period. There are indications that the drought resisting capacity of the industry has been greatly increased in the past fifteen years.

Comparison—Live Stock in the Commonwealth.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other States of the Commonwealth is shown in the

following table. The figures are as at 31st December, 1938, excepting where otherwise specified:—

Table 671.—Live Stock in each State of the Commonwealth, 31st December, 1938.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.							
New South Wales (a)	548,355	2,811,884	48,876,663	377,344							
Victoria (a)	343,828	1.697,295	17,007,352	252'462							
Queensland	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325'326							
South Australia	195,834	318,897	9,936,586	71'292							
Western Australia	143,664	767,676	9,177,531	81'383							
Tasmania	(b) 31,578	(b) 254,812	2,500,000	(b) 43,067							
Northern Territory	(b) 31,662	(b) 891,640	25,000	(b) 388							
Australian Capital Territory (a)	1,195	7,057	245,540	` 573							
Total, Australia	1,741,412	12,846,350	110,927,241	1,151,835							
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W	31.5	21.9	44.06	32.8							

(a) As at 31st March, 1959. (b) As at 31st Dec, 1937.

In New South Wales there are more sheep, horses and pigs than in any other State in the Commonwealth, but Queensland has more cattle.

Distribution of Live Stock.

The following table indicates the distribution of flocks and herds in New South Wales. It shows the number of live stock, and the number per square mile, in each division at intervals since 1891.

Table 672.—Live Stock in Divisions, 1891 to 1939.

	Nu	mber of	Live Sto	ock (000	omitted).	Num	ber per	square	mile.
Division.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1021.‡	1931.‡	1939.§	1891.	1911.	1931.‡	1939.
Внекр-	1	j	· 	<u></u>	1	i i	1		i -	j
Coastal Belt Tableland Western Slopes C'l Plains & Riverina Western Division	7,882	1,097 8,859 11,672 14,706 5,523	1,559 9,735 12,167 17,433 7,936	1,048 7,524 9,743 14,370 5,065	1,159 11,304 17,270 16,910 6,723	1,342 12,122 15,508 13,939 5,966	42.5 195.3 286.8 351.8 130.6	44·9 235·2 275·2 269·4 63·2	33·3 280·0 392·4 261·3 53·6	38·5 300·2 352·2 215·5 47·5
Whole State	61,831	41,857	48,830	37,750	53,366	48, 877	199-2	157 3	172-4	157.9
CATILE, DAIRYING-]]				
Coastal Belt Tabloland Western Slopes C'l Plains & Riverina Western Division	67 37	284 70 40 20 4	653 107 78 48 9	674 73 59 36 2	971 44 51 9 1	\$62 42 55 9 .1	5·6 1·7 1·0 0·5 0·1	18·7 2·7 2·1 0·7 0·1	25·9 1·1 1·1 0·1 0·0	27.6 1.0 1.2 0.1 0.0
Whole State	343*	418*	895	844	1,006†	1,069	1.1	2.9	3.3	3:5
CATTLE, OTHER-									·	
Coastal Belt Tableland Western Slopes C'l Plains & Riverina Western Division	640 465 247 339 94	667 501 306 115 41	915 550 422 302 110	1,009 580 441 369 132	736 404 397 234 63	695 427 361 198 62	18·3 11·5 6·5 4·7 0·7	26·2 13·6 11·1 4·2 0·9	21·1 10·0 9·0 3·6 0·5	19·9 10·6 8·2 3·1 0·5
Whole State	1,785	1,630	2,299	2,531	1,834	1,743	5.8	7.4	5.9	5.6
Horses-										
Coastal Belt Tableland Western Slopes C'l Plains & Riverina Western Division	163 92 76 95 44	161 112 111 78 25	207 127 180 140 35	203 112 168 152 28	144 86 159 112 23	154 94 159 116 25	4·7 2·3 2·0 1·3 0·4	5.9 3.1 4.8 2.0 0.3	4·1 2·1 3·6 1·7 0·2	4·4 2·3 3·6 1·8 0·2
Whole State	470	487	689	663	524	548	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.8

[•] Cows in milk only; dry cows and springing helfers are included in the total of Other Cattle.

† Cows in registered dairies only.

† At 30th June.

§ 31st March.

Sheep are depastured principally in the hinterland of the State, and are most numerous in the Western Slopes Division. Dairying cattle and, in fact, all cattle, are most numerous in the coastal areas. Until 1922, horses were most numerous in the Coastal Division; since that year the Western Slopes Division has contained the greatest number.

The totals as stated for the various divisions in 1931 and 1939 are not altogether comparable with those shown for the years 1891 to 1921, as they have been compiled in shire areas, and not in counties as formerly. The change in geographical basis involved considerable alteration in the areas comprising divisions of the Western Slopes and the Central Plains, where large numbers of stock are depastured.

The figures for the years 1891 to 1921, however, afford interesting information as to the localities most susceptible to losses of sheep through drought. The greatest decline between these years was in the Central Plains and Riverina, where the numbers fell from 352 to 215 per square mile (though this was partly due to the devotion of large areas within those divisions to agriculture), and the greatest relative decline was in the Western Division, where the falling-off was from 131 to 40 per square mile. Denudation of natural timber and shrubs with subsequent erosion by both wind and water, and the depredation of rabbits have contributed to decrease the carrying capacity of the Western Division.

Since 1911 there has been a material expansion in the depasturage of sheep on the Tablelands and Western Slopes where the carrying capacity has been increased by pasture improvement and mixed farming. Increased interest in fat lamb raising may result in a further increase in the number of sheep in these divisions where seasonal conditions are more reliable than in the more westerly districts.

FERTILISED PASTURES.

About ten years ago the advantages of the top-dressing of pastures began to be more generally recognised, and 87,686 acres on 689 holdings were treated for this purpose in 1928-29. Adverse circumstances in following years caused the practice to be greatly curtailed, and in 1930-31 only 19,254 acres were manured on 371 holdings, but thereafter the extension of fertilised pastures increased rapidly until 1937-38. The slight decrease in 1938-39 was due to an adverse season. Since 1932-33 the Commonwealth Government has provided a subsidy to encourage the use of fertilisers under an arrangement described on page 705, and the area treated has increased rapidly. Nevertheless, the area dressed with fertilisers is still only a small proportion of the vast pasture lands of the State.

Particulars relating to the use of artificial manures in the improvement of pastures in each season since 1928-29 are shown hereunder.

Table 673.—Fertilisers used on Pastures, 1928-29 to 1938-39.

Season. Usin		Holdings Using Artificial	Area Treated with	Quantity of Ar Use	
		Manures on Artificial Pastures. Manures.		Total.	Per Acre.
		No.	Acres.	Cwt.	lb.
1928-29		689	87,686	80,979	103
1929-30		603	61,797	58,061	105
1930-31	•••	371	19,254	20,943	122
1931-32		450	26,511	25,187	106
1932-33		683	50,979	46,953	103
1933-34	• • •	986	65,692	65,290	111
1934-35		1,794	135,259	128,870	107
1935-36	•••	3,426	351,209	334,724	107
1936-37	• • •	4,836	677,879	618,870	102
1937-38		5,267	875,730	817,599	105
193839		5,377	823,439	758,462	103

Sown Grasses.

There has also been a considerable increase in the areas of pasture under sown grasses. From an average annual area of 350,000 acres, prior to 1900, the total area of land under sown grasses increased to approximately 750,000 acres by 1910; 1,400,000 acres by 1920; 2,200,000 acres by 1930 and 3,199,626 acres in 1939.

SHEEP.

The following table shows the number of sheep as recorded in landholders' returns for various years between 1861 and 1906 in comparison with the adjusted totals since 1911. The figures are approximate, but they illustrate the vicissitudes of sheep-breeding in New South Wales:—

Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.	Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.	Year.	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.
1861 1866 1871 1876 1881 1886 1891 1896	5,615,000 11,562,000 16,278,000 25,269,000 36,591,000 39,169,000 61,831,000 48,318,000	Per cent. (+)15.5 (+) 7.1 (+) 9.2 (+) 7.7 (+) 1.4 (+) 9.6 (-) 4.8	1901 1906 1911 1916 1921 1926 1931† 1932†	41,857,000 44,132,000 48,830,000 36,490,000 37,750,000 53,860,000 52,986,000	Per cent. () 2·8 (+) 1·1 (+) 2·0 (-) 5·6 (+) 0·7 (+) 7·4 () 0·2 () 0·7	1933† 1934† 1935† 1936† 1937† 1938† 1939†	53,698,000 52,104,000 53,327,000 51,936,000 53,166,000 51,563,000 48,877,000	Per cent. (+) 1·3 (-) 3·0 (+) 2·4 (-) 2·4 (-) 3·0 (-) 5·2

Table 674.—Number of Sheep, 1861 to 1939.

The number was greatest in 1891, and thereafter lowest at the end of 1902 by reason of drought. The main cause of the reduction in the number of sheep between 1891 and 1921 seems to have been a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about 3½ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionally heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

Between 1891 and 1901 there was a decrease from 16,400,000 to 5,500,000 sheep in the Western Division, and from 25,200,000 to 14,700,000 in the Central Plains and Riverina Division. In 1902 these numbers were further reduced by 1,900,000 and 7,600,000 respectively. In 1939 there were many more sheep in the Tablelands and Western Slopes Divisions than in 1891, though considerably less in the Plains, Riverina and Western Division (see table 672). Owing to the gradual extinction of the rabbit pest, provision of water storages and bores coupled with other pastoral improvements, the number of sheep in the State has been maintained in the vicinity of 50 million since 1926 and has, in fact, been slightly below that number in only two of the past fourteen years.

^{*}At 30th June each year since 1916 and at 31st March in years 1932 to 1939. (—) Denotes decrease.
† Excluding Federal Capital Territory (approx. 246,000).

Returns supplied by Iandholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex, also the number of Iambs:—

Year.			Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under I year).	Total.
1930*			651,000	25,349,000	14,597,000	8,123,000	48,720,000
1931*			669,000	26,561,000	14,079,000	12,057,000	53,366,000
1932			643,000	26,608,000	13,243,000	12,492,000	52,986,000
1933			658,000	27,391,000	13,845,000	11,804,000	53,698,000
1934	•••		658,000	27,717,000	14,710,000	9,019,000	52,104,000
1935	•••		660,000	27,427,000	14,176,000	11,064,000	53,327,000
1936	•••		702,000	27,472,000	14,693,000	9,069,000	51,936,000
1937			701,000	26,766,000	14,243,000	11,456,000	53,166,000
1938	•••		676,000	26,051,000	14,758,000	10.078,000	51,563,000
1939	•••		662,000	25,940,000	14.672.000	7,603,000	48,877,000

Table 675.—Sheep—Sexes and Lambs, 1930 to 1939.

The following table shows as nearly as may be the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep since 1928-29. Figures for the years 1915-16 to 1929 were published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

Table 676.—Sheep.—Lambing, Slaughter, Exports, Deaths, 1930 to 1939.

Season.		Lambs Marked.	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports ()	Deaths*	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Blid Of				
Thousands (000) omitted, 30th June											
1929-3 0		9,887	6,327	(—) 2, 075	3,505	()2,020	48,720				
493 0-31		14,615	6,254	() 820	2,895	(+)4,646	53, 3 66				
			ĺ	, ,	•	' ' '	31st March				
1 931–32		14,332	6,880	() 647	3,800	(—) 380	52,986				
193 2–33		14,221	7,519	() 2,453	3,537	(+) 712	53,698				
1 9 33 –34		10,737	7,164	(-)1,433	3,734	(-)1,594	52,104				
1934 –35		12,996	6,810	() 938	4,025	(+)1,223	53 ,327				
193 5–36		11,338	6,037	() 1,391	5,301	() 1,391	51,936				
193 6–37		14,331	6,417	() 1,207	5,477	(+)1,230	53,166				
1937-38		13,045	6,850	(-)2,332	5,466	(-)1,603	51,563				
1938-39		9,286	6,311	(+) 230	5,891	(-)2,686	48,877				

^{*} The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions, viz., losses by death attributable mainly to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States. During 1937-38 and 1938-39 severe drought conditions prevailed (see the index of rainfall, page 799) but while skeep mortality was heavier than in a normal season losses by death were less severe than poor lambing as a factor in the decrease in the number of sheep.

Sheep Grazing and Wheat Farming.

The extent to which sheep-grazing is conducted in conjunction with wheat-farming was shown in earlier issues. In 1935-36 there were in New South Wales, excluding the coastal divisions, 13,605 holdings on

^{*} At 30th June. Later years at 31st March.

which wheat was grown and sheep numbering 13,381,878 were depastured representing 26.4 per cent. of all sheep in the State. There is a definite trend toward mixed farming, particularly fat lamb raising in conjunction with agriculture, tending to increase the proportion of sheep depastured in the safer rainfall areas, and consequently, to modify the fluctuations in their number due to variability of the seasons.

Interstate Movement of Sheep.

Apart from the seasonal movement of stock to and from agistment in other States, there is a regular export of sheep from New South Wales to Victoria. During the past five years, 8,649,000 sheep were moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 2,880,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 5,769,000. In the same period 3,866,000 sheep were imported from Queensland to New South Wales, and 2,652,000 were exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving an excess of imports of 1,214,000 from Queensland to New South Wales. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 553,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales was 5,108,000, consisting mainly of sheep sent to market in Victoria from the southern districts of New South Wales.

The following table shows the movement of sheep from and to New South Wales, so far as is recorded, in 1928-29 and later seasons:—

	Shee	p from Ne	w South Wa	des.	She	ep to New	South Wa	les.	
Year ended 30th June.	To Victoria.	To Queens- land.	To South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Vietoria.	From Queens- land.	From South Australia and by Sca.	Total.	Excess of Exports.
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	-000
1929	2,180	723	173	3,076	717	532	33	1,282	1,794
1930	2,744	631	112	3,487	715	661	36	1,412	2,075
1931	1,898	371	136	2,405	640	926	14	1,580	825
1932	2,176	240	315	2,731	520	1,338	6	1,864	867
1933	3,085	436	312	3,833	286	718	17	1,021	2,812
1934	2,077	386	82	2,545	744	584	62	1,390	1,155
1935	1,499	324	94	1,917	413	646	9	1,068	849
1936	2,012	472	86	2,570	601	628	27	1,256	1,314
1937	1,877	665	127	2,669	478	712	20	1,210	1,459
1938	2,207	745	350	3,302	469	541	16	1,026	2,276
1939	1,054	446	34	1,534	919	1,339	66	2,324	790

Table 677.—Sheep—Exports and Imports—Interstate, 1929 to 1939.

Lambing.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although considerable proportions of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, are reserved for spring and early summer lambing. It is possible to breed from ewes twice per year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except, perhaps, after severe losses. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

The lambing season extends almost continuously from March to November and comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January and February. Special returns obtained in respect of each season's lambing since 1929 (excepting 1931) show considerable variation in

^{*} Excess of Imports.

the proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated, ranging from 52½ per cent. in 1938-39 to nearly 70 per cent. in 1931-32. Lambing results in recent years were as follows:—

TARLE	678 -	-Lambing.	1920	ŧο	1939
TABLE	010.	-1.4111011112	Tago	ιo	Tana.

	Season.			Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
1929-30				19,050,000	10,950,000	per cent. 57.5
1930-31*	•••	•••	•••	13,030,000	, ,	
1931-32		•••	• • • •	20,602,000	14,332,000	69·1
	• • •	•••	•••			
1932–33	•••	• • •	•••	21,040,800	14,221,200	$67 \cdot 6$
1933-34		• • • •	• • •	17,963,300	10,737,500	59.8
l934–35	• • •	• • • •		20,648,500	12,996,300	$62 \cdot 9$
1935-36				19,131,800	11,337,500	59.3
1936-37				21,260,360	14,330,749	$67 \cdot 4$
1937-38				20.481.236	13,044,552	63.7
938-39		• • •		17,670,718	9,285,741	52.6

^{*} Information not collected,

During 1933-34, when following a relatively poor pastoral season autumn and winter rains were unsatisfactory, fewer ewes were mated than for several years. Stimulated by the recovery of wool prices in 1933-34, and helped by somewhat better seasonal conditions, graziers in almost all divisions of the State made efforts to increase their flocks in 1934-35. The decline in 1935-36 was due principally to droughty conditions in the northwest. With the number of sheep at its lowest point for five years, and witk favourable wool prices, the number of ewes mated in 1936-37 was the highest recorded for many years. Dry conditions prevailed from April 1937 to February, 1939 and an average lambing in 1937-38 was followed by a very poor lambing season in 1938-39 when the number of lambs marked in the State was 35.2 per cent. less, and in the central plains and western division 47.5 per cent. less than in 1936-37.

Particulars of the lambing in the various divisions in 1937-38 and 1938-39 are shown below.

Table 679.—Lambing in Districts, 1938 and 1939.

			,			
	Year ea	nded 31st M	Iarch, 1938.	Year er	ded 31st M	arch, 1939.
District.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	000	1 000	per cent.	000	000	per cent.
Coast	243	165	67.9	257	170	66.1
Tablelands—North	598	404	67.6	555	367	66.1
Central	1,787	1,192	66.7	1,648	1,024	62.2
South	1,072	665	62 0	1,044	667	63.9
Total	3,457	2,261	65.4	3,247	2,058	63.4
Western Slopes-North	2,010	1,283	63.8	1,901	1,195	62.9
Central	2,030	1,268	62.5	1,790	856	47.9
South	2,278	1,544	67.8	2.001	1,019	50· 9
Total	6,318	4,095	64.8	5,692	3,070	53.9
Plains-North	2,002	1,302	65.0	1,949	1,174	60.2
Central	2,272	1.279	56.3	2,121	1,046	49.3
Riverina	3,285	2,270	69-1	2,338	956	40.9
Total	7,559	4.851	64.2	6,408	3,176	49.6
Western Division	2,904	1,673	57.6	2,067	812	39.3
Grand Total	20,481	13,045	$-\frac{63\cdot7}{}$	17,671	9,286	52.6

Breeds of Sheep.

The principal breed of sheep in New South Wales is the merino. Stude merino flocks are maintained throughout the State and a register is compiled annually giving the history of the flocks, together with the breed of the rams used, the number of sheep sold, and particulars of sheep purchased. Most of the flocks maintained for breeding purposes are registered. At 31st December, 1938, there were over 951,187 stud sheep in the 296 registered flocks, comprising 146,323 rams, 600,742 ewes and 204,122 lambs. In that year 102,786 stud rams and 111,872 stud ewes were bred.

Sheep of other pure breeds are not numerous. British breeds of sheep, in numerical importance in 1939, were the Border Leicester 124,774 Ronney Marsh 45,279, Dorset Horn 20,610, Southdown 19,033, and a small number of Suffolk, English Leicester, Lincoln, Ryeland and Shropshire.

Crosses of long-woolled breeds with the merino constitute a relatively small proportion of the sheep in New South Wales, but the number of crossbred sheep tends to increase as greater interest is taken in fat lamb raising for export.

The Corriedale, which numbered rather more than 75,000 in 1920 and 471,134 in 1939, is a breed founded concurrently in Australia and New Zealand about 1875-80. It is an inbred cross between the Lincoln and the merino, and is proving very valuable as a dual purpose (wool and mutton) sheep, well suited to all but the hotter and drier areas of the State. Polworth, (of which there were 25,089 in 1939) is a breed evolved in Victoria about 1885, may be termed a fixed comeback, merino rams being mated to Lincoln by merino ewes and the progeny inbred. Popular in the western districts of Victoria, it is becoming established in eastern and central Riverina. The Polworth is considered an ideal farmers' sheep, having a better carease than the merino and producing saleable wood of comeback type.

The proportion of crossbred and comeback sheep was about 7 per cent. in 1901, prior to the development of the mutton export trade, but it increased to about 30 per cent. in 1919. Thereafter, on account of the more favourable market for merino wool, there was a substantial decline, but over the past ten years crossbred and comeback sheep have generally represented about 15 per cent. of the total.

The numbers of the principal breeds in the State at 31st March, 1939, were 40,861,601 merino, 718,618 other pure breeds, 2,483,916 merino comebacks, and 4,812,528 crossbreds.

PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

Wool is produced in New South Wales principally by shearing the live sheep, but also to a considerable extent by fellmongering. A small quantity is picked from the carcases of dead sheep on the holding. Many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

At one time many sheep were washed before being shorn, but this practice was abandoned more than fifty years ago. As particulars of the resultant wool were not recorded separately prior to 1876, the estimates of the quantity of wool produced up to that date are approximate.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease, as data as to its clean scoured yield are not available. A small proportion of the shorn wool is scoured before being marketed, and the whole of the fellmongered wool is in a scoured condition. For the purpose of estimating the greasy equiva-

lent of that part of the clip marketed as scoured wool, it is usual to take 2.16 lb. of greasy as equivalent to 1 lb. of scoured wool. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods since 1876 and annually during the past twelve seasons, the total quantity of wool produced (as in the grease) in New South Wales, together with the aggregate value at Sydney, and the value to growers since 1927-28:—

TABLE 68).—Wool—	-Quantity	and	Value.	1876	to	1939.
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		Wool Prod (000 omit				Wool Produce (000 omitted		
Average per Season,	, ,	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.	Season.	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Sydney.	Value at Place of Production.	
		1b.	£		lb.	.£	£	
1876-1880		143,679*	6,260	1927-28	443,860	36,064	33,874	
1881–1885		188,763*	8,113	1928-29	482,920	33,206	30,879	
1886–1890	•••	258,956*	8,955	1929-30	459,970	20,123	18,099	
1891-1895		362,726*	9,805	1930–31	427,220	15,486	13,705	
1896–1900		281,648*	8,597	1931-32	501,648	17,349	15,233	
1901-1905		260,517*	9,344	1932-33	532,080	18,845	16,659	
1906-1910		369,321*	14,958	1933-34	484,390	31,889	29,951	
1911-1915		357,256	15,468	1934–35	494,981	19,827	18,045	
1916-1920		328,065	18,507	1935-36	472,585	27,321	25,408	
1921–1925		323,635	24,272	1936-37	503,616	34,106	32,091	
1926-1930		457,712	30,648	1937-38	495,027	25,961	24,060	
1931–1935		488,064	20,679	1938-39	437,141	18,761	17,076	

* Excludes wool exported on skins.

Wool production expanded rapidly from 1876 to 1896 and declined during the next ten years under a succession of severe droughts. Substantial expansion occurred in the seven years 1906 to 1914, but recurrent droughts again diminished production until 1926. Since that year pastoral holdings have been improved and wool production, though subject to seasonal fluctuation, has been maintained at a far higher level than in any previous period. The wool production of 1938-39 (437,000,000 lb.) was lower than in any year since 1925-26 (except 1930-31 when it was 427,000,000 lb.), but this was followed by a bountiful year in 1939-40 when wool production appears from preliminary estimates to have slightly exceeded the record of 532,080,000 lb. established in 1932-33.

The value of the output (as at place of production) exceeded £33,000,000 in 1926-27 and 1927-28, then there was a heavy decline in prices year by year from 19½d. per lb. in 1927-28 to 8¾d. in 1930-31, when the value, £13,705,000, was the lowest since 1920-21. Limited world supplies and speculative buying caused a sharp rise to 15¾d. per lb. in 1933-34, and the value rose almost to £30,000,000, but in the following season the value

of production again declined. In 1936-37 the average price of wool advanced to 16½d, per lb., production was greater, and the value exceeded £32,000,000. Reduced production, due to drought, coincided with falling prices due to restricted competition in world markets in 1938-39, and the value of the wool produced was £17,076,000 or 47 per cent. less than in 1936-37. Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of wool as at the place of production was in the vicinity of £28,000,000 in 1939-40. The course of wool prices is shown in Table 686.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average weight of wool per sheep, and the respective amounts of shorn and other wool produced in certain years since 1920-21, are as follow:—

TABLE 681.—Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced, 1921 to 1939.

			Arranaga	Weig	ht of Wool	Produced (a	s in the gre	ase).
Season.		Sheep shorn during year.	Average clip (greasy).	Shorn and crutched.	Dead.	Fell- mongered.	Exported on skins.	Total production.
Annual Average		Thousands.	lb.		Th	ousand lb.		
1921-25	•••	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635
1926-30	•••	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1931–35 Year—	•••	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1925-26		45,550	8.1	368,739	761	14,780	18,210	402,490
1926-27	•••	51,880	8.8	456,872	680	22,330	19,440	499,322
1927 - 28		53,730	7.5	404,375	1,705	19,870	17,910	443,860
1928-29		50,300	8 8	445,228	862	16,770	20,060	482,920
1929–30	•••	53,260	7.8	416,813	917	18,990	23,250	459,970
1920-31	•••	48,840	7.9	385,105	585	22,740	18,790	427,220
1931 - 32		52,240	8.7	$^{ m J}_{ m J}$ $454,764$	404	34,875	11,605	501,648
1932–33		55,612	8.6	478,703	459	39,663	13,255	532,080
1933 – 34		56,878	7.5	427,959	2,428	42,909	11,094	484,390
1934 – 35	•••	54,884	8.1	446,437	1,301	30,356	16,887	494,981
1935 – 36	•••	55,805	7.7	429,701	2,358	24,176	16,350	472,585
1936–37		55,485	8.3	459,650	1,423	24,303	18,240	503,616
1937–38		54,673	8.2	447,695	1,771	23,951	21,610	495,027
1938–39		51,530	7.6	391,627	2,427	25,677	17,410	437,141

^{*} Year ended 31st March.
† Including Crutchings. Lambs shorn and lambs wool are included in the average.

Average Weight of Fleece.

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions, and it is affected also by changes in the proportion of lambs shorn. The average over the last fourteen years was 8.1 lb. per head (sheep and lambs).

The period of shearing is usually between May and November, but approximately 5 per cent, of sheep are shorn in the autumn.

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in the last four years is shown below.

TABLE	682.—Average	Clin	Sheen	and	Lambs.	1935-36	to	1938-39.

T	1938	1935-86.†		1936-37.†		′–38 †	1938-	-39.†
Division.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs
	16.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb	_lb
Tablelands—North		3.57	8.07	2.85	8.42	3.53	7.47	3.20
Central .	. 8.10	2.12	8.77	2.21	8.45	2.18	7.49	2.06
South	8.16	1.35	8.72	1.37	8.64	1.55	7.97	1.16
${f Total}$ —Tablelands	7.84	1.88	8.57	1.97	8.49	2.04	7.63	1.82
Western Slopes-North .	7.16	2.57	8.14	2.69	8.18	3.17	7.56	3.03
^ C1	8.15	2.54	9.14	2.56	8.53	2.62	7.35	2.49
South .	8.40	2.79	8.78	2.48	8.53	2.31	7.25	2 09
m-4-1 W4 (0	7.90	2.67	8.65	2.55	8.40	2.61	7.39	2.51
Plains-North	7.97	3.43	8.28	3.35	9.13	4.31	8.26	3.77
Control	. 8.53	2.99	9.41	3.19	9.79	3.23	7.68	3.76
Riverina	0.05	2.74	9.25	2.62	9 23	2.55	7.54	2.26
Total Dlains	8.55	2.95	9.06	2.94	9.17	3.09	7.80	3.23
Western Division	9.43	3.25	10.52	3.26	10.16	3.65	9 45	3.58
New South Wales .	8.26	2.75	8.99	2.73	8.88	2.74	7.84	2.78

[†] Shearing for year ended 31st March, exclusive of crutchings, which generally constitute between 2 and 3 per cent. of the total wool production.

As the figures quoted in the preceding table are for greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter such as dust and burr. Generally the greasy wool from the tablelands produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slopes, the Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.

Since 1928-29 separate particulars have been recorded of the shearing of sheep and lambs. For the eleven seasons 1928-29 to 1938-39 the average weight of clip per sheep has been 8.7 lb., and for lambs 2.8 lb. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs) in respective districts according to terrain have been as follow:—

Table 683.—Average Clip per Sheep in Divisions 1928-29 to 1938-39 (excluding lambs).

Season.	Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Plains.	Western Di vi sion,	Total. N.S.W.
	lb,	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1928-29	$9\cdot 2$	9.1	$9 \cdot 4$	9.5	9.3
1929-30	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.4
1930-31	8.0	7.8	8.5	9.4	$8\cdot 2$
1931-32	8.9	9.1	10.1	10.9	9.5
1932-33	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.7	9.4
1933-34	7.7	7.8	$8\cdot 2$	8.6	8.0
1934-35	8.5	8.3	9.2	10.4	8.9
1935-36	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.4	8.3
1936–37	8.6	8.7	9.1	10.5	9.0
1937-38	8.5	8.4	$9 \cdot 2$	10.2	8.9
1938–39	7.6	7.4	7.8	9.5	7.8
erage 11 years.	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.8	8.7

The foregoing averages are exclusive of crutchings which generally average between 2 and 3 per cent. of the total wool production.

World's Sheep and Wool Production.

The numbers of sheep in the principal countries are shown for the latest year available in the following table, together with the approximate production of wool in the years 1924, 1937-38 and 1938-39. The wool production figures for 1924 have been extracted from publications of the League of Nations, and the particulars for the other years have been obtained from reports of the Imperial Economic Committee and publications of a more or less official character.

TABLE 684.—	World's	Sheep	and	Wool Production.

Principal Countries.	SI	neep.	Production of Greasy Wool.				
	Year.	Number,	1924.	1937-38.	1938-39.		
		'000.	'000 lbs.	'000 lbs.	'000 lbs.		
Australia	1938	110,000	776,900	1,023,000	982,400		
New Zealand	1938	32,400	246.700	297,000	329,000		
United States	1938	52,700	295,500	454,600	457,700		
Canada	1938	3,400	15,200	19,000	18,800		
Argentine	1937	43,800	322,100	375,000	394,000		
Uruguay	1937	17,900	9/7,000	116,000	114,000		
Brazil	1937	12,900	26,000	37,500	43,200		
Union of South Africa	1938.	40,500	176,000	246,000	264,000		
Algeria	1938	6,000	38,100	17,200	16,400		
Soviet Union	1938	84,500	287,000	224,000	303,000		
India, British	1938	50,000	99,200	100,000	100,000		
China	1938	34,000	71,200	110,000	1,10,000		
United Kingdom	1938	26,300	98,100	107,000	110,000		
Spain	1938	19,000	79,800	60,000	60,000		
France	1938	9,900	44,100	55,100	54,400		
Germany	1938	4,800	53,100	43,300	44,500		
Roumania	1938	12,600	60,000	42,900	48,500		
Italy	1938	9,500	35,300	30,000	33,000		
Yugoslavia	1938	10,100	26,700	31,500	35,500		
Other	1938	173,400	340,000	437,900	471,600		
World Total	••••	753,700	3,188,000	3,827,000	3,990,000		

Australia contains approximately 14.6 per cent. of the sheep and produces 25 per cent. of the wool of the world. About 50 per cent. of the world's wool is produced within the British Empire.

WOOL MARKETING.

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency, which harmonised entirely with Australian interests, to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance.

Sydney Wool Sales.

Sydney is now the largest primary wool market in the world. Wool sales usually commence about September and continue in series on fixed dates over a period of eight or nine months. The sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. From data at present available it is not possible to state what proportion of the wool received in Sydney is sold locally before export.

The following statement compiled from the records of the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association shows particulars of Sydney wool sales since 1921-22:—

Table 685-Sydney Wool Sales, 1921-22 to	685Sydne	7 W 00L	Sales.	1921-22	to	1938-39.
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	Wool	Sold.	Pro	rortion o	f Wool of e	ach Desor	iption Sol	d		ge we lght r Bale.	
Season.	Weight.		Bre	eed.	Gro	wth.	Cond	ition.	por Batti		
	as in grease.		Merino.	Cross- bred.	Fleece,	Lambs.	Greasy.	Scoured	Greasy	Secured.	
	15.000	£000	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb,	
1921-22	313.886	14,755	73.2	26.8	35.7	4.3	90.7	9.3	330	240	
1922-23	268.873	18,922	79.0	21.0	94.3	5.7	93.3	6.7	321	234	
1923-24	224,719	21,445	83.9	161	96.6	3.4	92.6	7.4	318	229	
1924-25	212,664	22,624	85 9		94.7	5:3	05.1	4.9	327	232	
1925-26	345,685	23,776	86.0	13.4	93.7	6.3	95.2	4.8	315	227	
1926-27	374,925	26,377	87.9	12.1	94.9	5.1	94.1	. 5.9	322	208	
1927-28	338,476	26,885	90.3	9.7	95.3	4.7	93,7	6.3	306	220	
1928-29	356,696	25,113	88.6	11.4	96.0	4.0	95.9	4.1	313	236	
1929-30	342,084	14,888	90.1	9.9	95.5	4.5	95.7	4.3	305	231	
1930-31	331,476	11,743	90.1	9.9	96.5	3.2	94.9	5.1	309	225	
1931-32	378,006	12,727	90.0	10.0	94.5	5.5	94.0	6.0	308	230	
1932-33	417,443	14,358	90.1	9.9	94.0	6.0	91.8	8.2	311	236	
1933-34	347,587	21,974	90.0	10.0	95.4	4.6	91'5	8.5	304	237	
1934-35	387,531	15,359	90.3	9.7	95.2	4.8	93.7	6.3	307	230	
1935-36	364,656	20,517	90.4	9,6	95.1	4.9	92.8	7.2	296	230	
1936-37	388,181	25,980	91.1	8.9	95.3	4.7	94-6	5.4	300	235	
1937-38	336,346	17.621	91.3	8 7	95.6	4.4	95.3	4.7	298	228	
1938-39	357,049	15,078	90.9	9.1	97.0	3.0	94.9	5.1	302	233	

† Including skin wool.

The figures as to quantity and value in this table are not comparable with records of production, because considerable quantities of wool grown in New South Wales are sold in other States, notably in Victoria and South Australia, while small quantities of wool from the other States, mainly from Queensland, are marketed in Sydney. The wool produced in any season is not always sold in the same season. At the close of sales in June there is usually very little wool remaining unsold in Sydney. The carry over was 29,292 bales in June, 1937, 134,676 bales in June, 1938, and 63,192 bales in June, 1939.

Wool is sold also at Albury, on the southern border, and at Newcastle, but these sales are comparatively small in extent.

British Government's Purchase of Wool Clip (1939-40).

The imminence of war led to postponement of the opening auction sales of 1939-40 in Sydney planned to commence on 28th August, 1939. Shortly after war was declared it was arranged that for its duration, and one season thereafter, the British Government would purchase the entire Australian wool clip. This purchase was analagous to the successful arrangements of the last war (see the Year Book for 1919, page 527). The arrangements provide for wool required for Australian manufacturers to be retained in Australia, and it is expected that supplies will be made available to neutral countries normally importing wool from Australia, thus preserving trade connections. The export of wool, wool tops, and waste except under licence, was prohibited on 12th September, 1939.

In negotiations regarding conditions of sale, the aim of the Commonwealth Government was to arrive at a price which, while not excessive to the British Government, would provide an economic price to the wool growers. Agreement was reached on the basis of an average price of 10.75d. (sterling) per lb. (greasy) in store, equal (to 13.4375d. Australian) plus 50 per cent. of the profit derived from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom. The British Government also pays a

sum not exceeding \(^2\)d. per lb. to cover the costs of appraisement, storage and shipment. Storage in Australia is the responsibility of the Central Wool Committee, but ownership in the wool passes to the United Kingdom upon appraisement. Payment is made by the British Government irrespective of the quantity of wool shipped; that Government is responsible for shipping arrangements and will meet the cost and accept the risks of its transport oversea.

The Governments of the United Kingdom and Australia will consult annually as to the price to be paid for wool and it may be reviewed should a change in currency relationship or other conditions in either country necessitate it.

The machinery to implement the agreement in Australia is provided by Statutory Rules, 1939 (No. 108) made under the National Security Act, 1939 on 28th September, 1939, known as the National Security (Wool) Regulations. These constitute a Central Wool Committee, comprising a Chairman, an Executive Member, and eight other members including three wool growers, three wool selling brokers, a wool buyer and a woollen manufacturer, appointed by the Commonwealth Minister (for Commerce) to administer the regulations. There are State Wool Committees, appointed on the recommendation of the Central Committee which carry out, under direction of that Committee, all arrangements for the appraisement of wool. The members of each State Committee comprise two wool growers, three wool selling brokers, a wool buyer, a wool manufacturer and a wool scourer.

All persons owning or controlling wool must submit it for appraisement within the wool year. Each parcel of wool must be appraised by three appraisers (one to represent the selling broker on behalf of the grower and two to represent the Commonwealth) and the value so determined is final and without appeal. All appraisers are appointed by the Central Wool Committee and they, and all persons concerned in the handling, appraisement or shipment of wool, are required to make a declaration of secrecy.

The amount due to each grower depends upon the classification of the wool submitted according to a Table of Price Limits drawn up by the Central Committee to govern the appraisements and so arranged that over the Commonwealth as a whole the aggregate value of the wool as appraised will, as nearly as may be ascertained, give an average price for the clip equal to the agreed average price. The growers are paid through the usual trade channels and receive 90 per cent. of the appraised value within fourteen days of appraisement of the wool. The balance of 10 per cent. and such other amount as may be necessary to make the average appraised price equal to the average agreed price will be paid to the grower at the end of each season.

Manufacturers may be given facilities to examine and purchase at appraised prices wool required for manufacture in Australia, paying also delivery charges and, as a condition to the authorisation to select wool, can amount of one farthing per lb. to cover costs and contingencies.

Proceeds from the sale of wool are paid to the Central Wool Committee to meet the costs of administration and of payments to growers. The disposal of moneys received from the British Government over and above the agreed purchase price and of any other surplus arising from the operation of the scheme is to be in the absolute discretion of the Central Wool Committee.

Appraisements began in Sydney on 9th October, 1939.

Wool Publicity and Research.

Following upon a resolution passed on 25th June, 1927, at a joint conference of the Australian Woolgrowers' Council and the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, a fund has been established to promote pastoral research. A voluntary contribution of 2s. per bale of the 1928-29 clip was invited and to June, 1929, the total receipts amounted to £40,284. The Australian Pastoral Research Trust Limited was registered as a company with an initial capital of £43,000 and an ultimate capital objective of £200,000. At 31st March, 1939, the capital funds in the hands of the Trust amounted to £66,860. Its objects are to promote the growth, development, and best interests of the pastoral and grazing industry, especially through scientific and economic research relating to stock diseases, animal pests, harmful plant life, edible plants, and drought feeding problems. The work of the Trust is co-ordinated with that of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

During the year ended 31st March, 1939, an amount of £2,500 was expended on research, making a total research expenditure of £21,047 since the inception of the Trust.

Australian Wool Board.

Intensified competition of rayon and artificial fibres has led to the inauguration of a wool publicity and research campaign. In 1936 the Commonwealth Parliament levied a tax on all wool marketed, the proceeds to be applied in popularising the use of wool, and in research.

An Australian Wool Board of seven members, viz., six nominated by the Australian Woolgrowers' Council and one Government representative, is constituted under the Wool Publicity and Research Act, 1936, to administer the scheme. Proceeds of the tax under the Wool Tax Act, 1936, are to be paid to the credit of the Wool Publicity and Research Fund, and will be at the disposal of the Board.

The rate of tax is prescribed by regulation, but may not exceed 6d. per bale, 3d. per butt or fadge, or 1d. per bag of wool. The tax is payable on all greasy wool (other than dead wool) received for sale by a broker, or received for scouring by a wool-scourer, or purchased (otherwise than from a wool-scourer) by a manufacturer who uses wool in his business. Tax must be paid on wool exported by a dealer or owner. The amount collected in Australia in 1938-39 under the Wool Tax Act, 1936, was about £74,396, of which £28,900 was paid in New South Wales. The Board's income was £76,973 and expenditure amounted to £58,197 including £41,095 on the overseas Secretariat, £12,028 in grants for pastoral research projects, and £2,379 for wool display and publicity in Australia. An amount of £18,776 was transferred to the Accumulated Fund Account, increasing the total at credit of that account to £90,584.

The Act provided that the scheme would remain in operation until 31st May, 1941, and would continue thereafter unless its discontinuance was favoured by a poll of producers requisitioned in the first six months of 1940 by at least 10 per cent. of the growers, owning at least 15 per cent. of the sheep in Australia.

Similar provision for publicity and research was made in South Africa and New Zealand, and the Australian Wool Board and representatives of the wool industry of those countries have co-operated in the establishment of an International Wool Publicity and Research Fund, Contributions are based on the average quantity of wool exported over a period of five

years so that the Australian quota is approximately 62 per cent. of the total. The Fund came into operation as from 1st July, 1937, and the Australian contribution for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1939 (including the cost of transfer of funds to London) amounted to £38,825. Australian currency, compared with £38,945 in 1937-38.

The authority in each country undertakes internal research and publicity, upon which a considerable proportion of the proceeds of the levy in Australia will be expended. During the first three years of its administration the Australian Wool Board allocated the sum of £44,875 for scientific pastoral research, the investigations including sheep diseases; nutrition, external parasites, fertility, poison plants, pasture management, agrostology and wool investigations.

PRICES OF WOOL.

The average values of Australian wool per pound have been subject to alternate periods of rising and falling which, on the basis of average export values from New South Wales, have been as follows:—Rising to 1830, falling 1831 to 1849, rising 1850 to 1861, falling 1862 to 1894, rising 1895 to 1907, falling 1908 to 1912, rising 1912 to 1924, falling 1925, rising 1926 to 1928, falling 1929 to 1933, rising 1934 to 1937, and thereafter falling. These periods indicate the general trend only, because in certain years, notably 1900, 1914-15, 1921 and 1922, and 1933-34, prices varied irregularly.

The following statement shows the average prices of greasy wool in New South Wales since 1876. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. Between 1876 and 1899 the table shows the average value of greasy wool as declared in export returns obtained by the New South Wales Customs. All prices are stated in Australian currency:—

Table 686.—Prices of Wool, Sydney, 1876 to 1940.

		ydney.							
Year ended 31 Dec.	Average Price Per lb.	Year ended 31 Dec	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb:	Season ended 30 June.	Average Price Per lb.
-	d.	-	ď.		d.		d.		ď.
1876	11	1888	81	1899*	71	1914	91	1929	16.5
1877	105	1889	8	1900*	115	1915	8 5	1930	10.5
1878	104	1890	8	1901	55	1916	$10\frac{1}{2}$	1931	8.7
1879	$9\frac{7}{8}$	1891	7	1902	$6\frac{1}{8}$	1917	1487		8.3
1880	10	1.892	$7\frac{1}{8}$	1903	8.	1918	1487	1933	8.5
1881	101	1893	65	1904	81	1919	15†	1934	15.8
1882	10 §	1894	57/8	1905	83	1920	155†	1935	9.7
1883	$10\frac{3}{8}$	1895	6 5 R	1906	9	1921	$12\frac{1}{2}$	1936	14.0
1884	104	1896	71	1907	$9\frac{1}{4}$	1922	124	1937	16.4
1885	83	1897	7.	1908	9	1923	$17\frac{1}{2}$	1938	12.7
1886	8	1898	71	1909	7 2	1924	$23\frac{1}{2}$	1939	10.3
1887	8			1910	91/8	1925	$25\frac{1}{2}$	1940	13.4
				1911	8 1	1926	$16\frac{1}{2}$		
				1912	8 1	1927	17.0		
				1913	95	1928	19:5		

[†] Price as appraised under Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme. The average amount to be added to the value of greasy wool in respect of surplus profits is 7-13d, per lb. of which 3-69d, accrued to Australian growers.

Agreed price for sale of clip to British Government. Share of profits on sales outside United Kingdom to be added.

These figures since 1899 represent the average price of wool sold during the year, and furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in individual years, except that allowance for carry over of unsold wool is necessary in three seasons, viz.:—The average price realised for wool produced in 1920-21 was 12\(\frac{2}{3}\)d.; in 1924-25, 23\(\frac{2}{3}\)d.; and in 1925-26, 16\(\frac{7}{3}\)d. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merino to crossbred, and by such variable qualities as length, fineness, and soundness. Over short terms comparison is affected in a small degree by changes in the proportion of natural grease in the wool and by variations in the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

Average Monthly Prices of Greasy Wool.

Data as to the clean scoured prices of principal types of wool have been obtained for successive sales since September, 1924. These have been combined into monthly averages and converted into an index in terms of pence per lb. greasy comparable with the annual averages shown in table 1886.

The index (expressed in terms of pence) represents the price of greasy wool per lb. at Sydney auctions, based on the actual prices realised for typical grades of wool.

Averages shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data in the absence of sales. All prices are stated in Australian currency.

TABLE 687.—Average Monthly Prices of Wool at Sydney Auctions.

Month.		1928-29	1929-30	1930-81	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937–38	1038-39
		d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
July	•••	(17.8)	(12.9)	(9.7)	(8.0)	(11.4)	(11.0)	(11.6)	(13.3)	(17.0)	(11.1)
August		THEO	(12.4)	(9.6)	(8.5)	(11.6)	(10.5)	(11.4)	(13 ភ)	(17.2)	(11.0)
September	•••	17.8	12.0	9-4	9.1	13.1	9.4	12.1	13.1	15.4	10.4
October		16.9	10.7	8.2	8.2.	12.8	9.4	12.4	14.0	14.2	10.6
November		173	12.2	8.4	8-2	14.5	9.4	12.9	16.2	12.6	10.7
December		16.9	11.7	7.9	8.4	14.9	9,1	13.0	16.6	13.3	10.5
January	•••	17.3	10.7	7.7	8.6	17.7	9.4	13.9	18-0	11.9	10.5
February	•••	16.9	9.7	9.0	8.0	16.7	8,7	14.4	17.2	11.4	10.6
March		16.0	9.2	10.2	7.8	15.9	8.6	14.6	17.8	11.3	10.3
April		15.6	9.8	10.3	7.9	(15.4)	9.5	(14.6)	18.6	11.0	10.0
Mav	•••	14.7	10.3	9.7	8.8	13.5	10.6	14.5	(18.3)	11.3	9.9
June	•••	12.9	9.9	9.0	10.0	(12.1)	11.1	13.1	17.2	10.8	10.5
Weighted Ave price at Syn auctions			10.5	8.7	8.5	15.8	9.7	14:0	16.4	12.7	10.3

The table discloses considerable fluctuation in the price of wool within seasons. The years of greatest variation in prices were 1929 when, with the advent of the depression, prices declined rapidly, 1933 and 1934 when there was a rapid rise, followed by a sharp decline under the erratic movements referred to on page 796. The range in prices was considerable in 1936-37; the Japanese embargo against Australian wool

affected values in the opening months of the season, then the devaluation of the French franc, increased demand due to economic revival, and the subsequent return of Japanese buyers caused prices to rise again. The movement in prices was reversed in 1937-38. There was a marked decline after the opening sales in September and a slow downward trend from January to June, 1938. Throughout the following season there was little variation from the closing quotations of 1937-38. The decline in prices from 1936-37 to 1938-39 is attributed mainly to the uncertain outlook in international affairs and the degree of economic recession experienced in 1937-38.

In the months of July and August, 1939, the average price of greasy wool in Sydney (10.9d. per lb.) was a little above the average for 1938-39 and 10 per cent. above the average for May, 1939. In September, 1939, the British Government purchased the entire clip of 1939-40 at an average price of 13.4d. per lb. (Australian currency).

British Australian Wool Realisation Association Limited.

Particulars of the formation and activities of this organisation which was liquidated on 15th September, 1932, are contained in the Year Book for 1921 at page 781 and for 1924 at page 586. A summary of payments made to woolgrowers was published on page 630 of this Year Book for 1928-29, and information as to the final distribution made in March, 1932, appeared at page 763 of the 1933-34 issue.

Destination of Wool Shipped.

The following statement shows the destination of the oversea shipments of wool (excluding wool on skins) from New South Wales. The figures relate to the cargoes actually entered for export during the periods specified.

Table 688.—Export of Wool from New South Wales, 1921 to 1939.

			Overse	ea Export	s of Wool	(000 omi	tted).			
Destination.		Greasy.			Scoured.	-	Торз.			
	1920-21.	1930-31.	1938-39.	1920–21.	1930–31.	1938-39.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1938-39	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	1ს.	lb.	16.	1b.	lb.	lb.	
United Kingdom	80,322	76,084	109,569	18,164	6,123	10,405	422	12.	277	
Canada			692	60	111	873	287	779	1,284	
Austria				293		12	•••	•••	•••	
Belgium		37,834	50,459	3,362	3,174	2,502	•••	•••	•••	
France		73,053	77,649	974	4,054	5,907		•••	•••	
Germany	5.174	50,353	15,722	185	2,279	687	•••	•••	•••	
Italy	6.243	15,326	9,614	10	325	19		****	•••	
Japan		69,389	26,280	70	1,057	688	2,466	30	•••	
Netherlands	722	247	6,291	6	25	42		•••	•••	
Kussia		•••	12	_ *::_		****		****	•••	
United States		10,343	9,522	3,217	54	99	1,344	35	7	
Other Countries	8,007	1,973	11,945	68	140	1,366	761	•••	2,610	
Total	140,091	334,602	317,755	26,411	17,372	22,600	5,280	844	4,178	

The exports of wool, stated as the approximate greasy equivalent, according to country of destination, is indicated in the following table, also the relative importance of the exports sent direct from New South Wales to each country. There have been striking changes in the distribution of exports. Japan moved from fifth place in 1920-21 to the leading position in 1935-36, but has since receded to the fourth position, with the United Kingdom in first place, followed by France and Belgium in the order named.

Table 689.—Oversea Export of Wool, Greasy Equivalent, and Countries of Destination, 1921 to 1939.

Two onting Country	1	Quantity		cported from e grease).	Proportion of Total.						
Importing Country.		1920-21.	1928-29.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1920–21.	1928-29.	1937–38	1938–39		
		000 11	000 11	000.11	0001	Per	Per	Per	Per		
TT 14-1 T/2 1		000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent. 35:3		
United Kingdom	ļ	120,591	87,270	119,750	132,856	55.4	22.8	34.8			
Canada	• • • •	879	871	5,886	5,394	·4	\ .2	1.7	1.4		
Austria		1,369		2,141	26	•6		.6	.0		
Belgium		19,428	59,650	46,185	55,913	8-9					
France		21.313	82,418	66,668	90,526	9.8	21.6	19.4	24.0		
Germany		5,575	56,798	28,597	17,220	2.6	14.8	8.4	4.6		
Italy		6,269	15,922	14,163	9.655	2.9	4.2	4.1	2.6		
Japan		11,674	63,768	26,038	27,780	5.4	167	7.6	7.4		
Notherlands	,	735	49	3,129	6,382	-3	-1	9	1.7		
United States		25,118	6.893	1.277	9,754	11.5	18	1 .4	2.6		
Other Countries	•••	4,803	8,527	29,447	20,625	2.2					
Total		217,754	382,166	343,281	376,131	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS.

The following table shows a monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales. The index represents the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, the normal in each month being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100:—

Table 690.—Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts, 1926 to 1939.

Month and Beason.	1925 - 26.	1926- 27.	1927 - 28	1928 - 29.	1929• 30.	1930 - 31.	1931 - 32.	1922- 33.	1933 - 34.	1934- 35	1935 - 36.	1936- 37.	1937 - 38.	1938+
Spring—]				1		[
Sept.	36	117	59	96	79	46	82	166	161	88	142	61	73	37
Oct.	43	40	133	71	83	207	48	63	131	271	128	46	96	148
Nov.	149	14	152	40	100	83	119	117	208	168	31	14	97	77
Summer-		107	م ا	07		100	*0"	٠.	1.0		0.0	000		۱ ۵
Dec.	58 86	137 118	85 140	27 23	86 75	166	135	54	142	76	92	200	65	69
Jan. Feb.	26	118	362		43	55 37	17 91	126 17	136	115 87	173	122	85	149
Antumn-	20	19	002	145	4.5	37	91	17	274	01	161	70	72	149
March	247	59	157	72	64	255	152	44	22	21	146	124	17	251
April	216	101	128	151	68	210	157	80	108	143	55	33		214
May	160	46	45	23	90	280	57	86	15	28	69	42	110	53
Winter-			-			-00	0.	1	10		00	1	110	1 "
June	78	48	94	40	154	193	59	69	74	30	84	71	72	104
July	74	35	123	20	119	94	85	150	165	103	197	36		71
Aug.	78	56	19	102	121	43	101	51	136	59	98	113		200
-	\ ——		\	l ——		l ——				<u> </u>			(-
Spring	76	59	115	69	87	112	82	115	167	176	100	40		87
Summer	57	91	196	65	68	86	81	66	184	93	142	131		70
Autunin	208	60	110	82	74	243	122	72	48	64	90	66		173
Winter	77	46	79	57	131	110	82	90	125	64	126	71	107	125
Year										l			\ <u> </u>	
ended August.	101	66	125	68	90	139	92	86	131	99	115	77	85	115
					Averag	e Clip I	er She	ep (lb.)						
(Season		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ſ	1	1	1
following)	8.8	7.5	8.8	7.8	7.9	8.7	8.6	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.2	7.6	

The average weight of wool per sheep shorn in each next succeeding year is shown at the foot of the foregoing table. It is clearly indicated that there is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions

throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production. Thus bounteous rains in the summer and autumn of the years 1925-26, 1927-28, 1930-31 and 1933-34 preceded higher weights per fleece than in any other years, but good spring and winter rains in 1929-30 and 1932-33 were insufficient to offset the effects of dry conditions in the other seasons. Though over the whole season rainfall was below average in 1931-32 and 1936-37 moderately good rains occurred in the summer and autumn, and an average weight of the fleece was shorn in the next succeeding years. The low average weight per fleece in 1938-39 was the result of two years of drought relieved only in the autumn of 1939.

CATTLE.

Apart from dairying, industries connected with cattle, such, for instance, as the production of beef for export, have never existed on a large scale in New South Wales. Local production scarcely meets the requirements of local consumption, and cattle are imported from Queensland. There is a small export trade in frozen and tinned beef. From 1916 to 1922 favourable prices were obtainable for beef, and there was an appreciable increase in the number of cattle depastured and the number in 1922 (3,546,530) constituted a record for the State.

Subsequently the continuance of unfavourable markets led to a diminution in herds; breeding operations were curtailed, importation of live stock from Queensland was restricted, and the herds were heavily depleted.

From 1930 to 1935, however, renewed interest has been taken in the breeding of cattle for beef for export owing to the marketing developments discussed at a later page. Whereas, the number of cattle in the State (exclusive of cows and heifers in registered dairies), declined from 2,659,308 to 1,726,638, or by 35.1 per cent. between 1922 and 1930, there was an increase of 582,430, representing a gain of 33.7 per cent., in the five years ended 1934-35. Heavy slaughterings, a much reduced net import from other States and drought in 1937-39 caused a decline during the four years ended 1938-39.

The following table shows the total number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates:—

Year.	Cattle,	Year.	Cattle.	Year.	Cattle.
1861	2,271,923	1906	2,549,944	1931*	2,840,473
1866	1,771,809	1911	3,194,236	1932†	2,993,586
1871	2,014,888	1916	2,405,770	1933†	3,141,174
1876	3,131,013	1921*	3,375,267	1934†	3,361,771
1881	2,597,348	1926*	2,937,130	1935†	3,482,831
1886	1,367,844	1927*	2,818,653	1936†	3,388,538
1891	2,128,838	1928*	2,848,654	1937†	3,288,169
1896	2,226,163	1929*	2,784,615	1938+	3,019,581
1901	2,047,454	1930*	2,686,132	1939†	2,811,884

Particulars of cattle according to sex and age at 31st March, 1939, and in certain earlier years for which comparable data are available, are shown below:—

	Bulls 3 years and over.	Cox	s and Heifo	rs.	Bullocks	Calves	_ ,
As at 31st March.		In Registered Dairies.	Other.	Total.	and Steers.	under 1 year.	Grand Total.
1930*	42,456	959,494	667,259	1,626,753	558,713	458.210	2,686,132
1931*		1.006.129	705,372	1,711,501	614,244	469,690	2.840.473
1932	49,846	1,055,729	768,144	1,823,873	589,794	530,073	2,993,586
1933	52,922†	1,124,006	833,472	1,957,478	562,894	567,880	3.141.174
1934	54,786†	1,155,800	916,227	2,072,027	670,485	564,473	3,361,771
1935	55,028†	1,173,763	969,832	2,143,595	668,615	615,593	3,482,831
1936	55,354†	1,157,584	976,089	2,133,673	625,795	573,716	3,388,538
1937	54,078†	1,128,228	973,280	2,101,508	614,655	517,928	3,288,169
1938	50,906†	1,094,915	867,435	1,962,350	523,884	482,441	3,019,581
1939	49,463	1,068,906	782,053	1,850,959	473,658	437,804	2,811,884

[.] At 30th June.

† Bulls over 1 year old.

There was a substantial decrease in herds prior to 1930, due principally to declining numbers of bullocks and steers. In each of the next five years cattle for breeding, dairying and slaughtering purposes increased in number, and the total at 31st March, 1935, was within about 2 per cent. of the highest ever recorded (in 1922) and 29.7 per cent. greater than in 1930. The growth in the number of calves was attributable largely to the development of a market for vealers, which resulted in the sale of calves which formerly would have been destroyed on dairy holdings shortly after birth. Between 1930 and 1935 the number of bulls increased by 29 per cent., cows and heifers by 31.8 per cent., bullocks and steers by 19.7 per cent., and calves by 34.4 per cent. Between 1935 and 1939 there was a general decrease in the number of cattle due principally to heavy slaughterings, a substantial decrease in net imports from other States, and unfavourable seasons in the dairying districts in 1937-38 ad 1938-39.

Calving.

In the years prior to 1932 information as to the number of calves dropped during each year was collected. According to the returns the average number was 893,719 per annum in the five years ended 1924-25, and 897,711 in the years 1925-26 to 1929-30, reaching a peak of 947,442 in 1930-31. But the collection has been discontinued because unsatisfactory features rendered the return of doubtful value.

The following statement, showing the number of calves slaughtered for food, and the number surviving at the end of each year, indicates that during the recent years the raising of calves has extended; between 1929-30 and 1935-36 calf slaughtering increased by 172 per cent. and the number of calves at the end of the year by 25 per cent. The number of calves

slaughtered has continued at a high level but as the result of adverse pastoral and dairying conditions in 1937-38 and 1938-39 there were fewer calves on 31st March, 1939 than at the end of any year since 1927-28.

Table 693.—Calves Slaughtered and Number at end of Year, 1921 to 1939.

Year ended	Calv	ves.	Year ended	Cal	ves.	Year ended	Cal	lves.
30th June.	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.	30th June.	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.	31st March.	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.
Av.1921–25 ,, 1926–30 ,, 1931–35 1925 1926 1927	120,134 158,158 233,744 159,999 173,806 146,947	486,933 444,747 549,542 422,736 458,936 429,405	1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 *1933	144,850 161,994 163,195 154,684 163,934 208,895	421,654 455,529 458,210 469,690 530,073 567,880	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	270,466 370,739 443,761 486,231 457,854 458,613	564,473 615,593 573,716 517,928 482,441 437,804

* Year ended 31st March.

More than one-half of the cows in the State are in registered dairies, and their progeny is generally not available for beef purposes, therefore, the beef supplies of the State are obtained mainly from the interior divisions augmented by imports from Queensland. Until about 1930-31 approximately 90 per cent. of the bull calves and 70 per cent. of the heifer calves in the dairying districts were killed shortly after birth and not used for human consumption. In recent years, however, the provision of better slaughtering facilities has enabled dairy farmers to find a market for young calves.

Interstate Movements of Cattle.

By reason of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is closely regulated. In certain cases cattle are quarantined, dipped or sprayed on admission and subjected to special treatment should such become necessary within a fixed period thereafter.

The next table shows the number of live cattle (so far as recorded) passing into and out of New South Wales during each of the last nine years in comparison with the yearly average for the quinquennial periods ended 1929-30 and 1934-35. The movement is practically all over-land, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

Table 694.—Interstate Movements of Cattle, 1926 to 1939.

]	rom New S	South Walc	9,	To New South Wales.							
Year. ended 30th June.	To Victoria.	To Queens- land.	To South Australia and by Sea.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens- land.	From South Australia and by Sea.	Total.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Av. 1926-30	122,542	23,032	19,207	164,781	36,689	248,028	1,192	285,909				
Av. 1931-35	105,368	13,522	14,630	133,520	34,991	233,269	1,533	269,793				
1930-31	100,564	12,614	20,174	133,352	33,732	240,354	302	274,388				
1931 - 32	143,456	14,770	19,658	177,884	40,507	245,344	571	286,422				
1932 - 33	137,970	13,117	12,512	163,599	29,409	154,462	616	184,487				
1933 - 34	89,176	11,459	6,757	107,392	38,102	264,835	4,060	306,997				
J934-3 5	55,674	15,651	14,051	85,376	33,206	261,348	2,115	296,669				
1935-36	57,276	33,781	9,386	100,443	48,532	140,953	1,935	191,420				
1936-37	69,175	35,732	15,873	120,780	21,938	167,269	741	189,948				
1937 - 38	62,405	30,744	9,008	102,157	17,428	126,804	2,017	146,249				
1938 - 39	60.323	29,277	11,135	100,735	32,607	191,119	3,918	227,644				

Although the effects of seasonal variations are apparent during this period there is, on the whole, a heavy but fluctuating import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria. The interchange with South Australia is small.

During the last five years covered in the table there was an excess of imports from Queensland of about 742,308 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 151,142. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 542,439.

Increase and Decrease of Cattle.

The number of cattle in New South Wales varies under the influence of three factors, viz., importation, slaughtering, and natural increase, or excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering. The operations in these during recent years is shown in part below:—

Table 695.—Increase and Decrease of Cattle, 1928 t	ю 1939.
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Year.	Net Imports of Cattle.	Calves reared (surviving at 31st March).	Cattle and Calves died from Disease, Drought, etc.	Cattle Slaughtered (excluding Calves).	Cattle at end of Year.
1927-28	249,292	421,654*	70,585	549,677	2,848,654
1928-29	66,546	455 529*	48,882	617,000	2,784,615
1929-30	50,643	458,210*	69,965	517,121	2,686,132
1930-31	141,036	469,690*	43,570	440,266	2,840,473
1931 -32	108,538	530,073	58,614	465,481	2,993,586
1932-33	20,888	567,880	76,747	494,351	3,141,174
1933-34	199,605	564,473	83,857	494,610	3,361,771
1934-35	211,293	615,593	71,375	600,698	3,482,831
1935-36	90,977	573,716	141,006	652,032	3,388,538
1936-37	69,168	517,928	133,077	699,467	3,288,169
1937-38	44,092	482,441	134,721	764,375	3,019,581
1938-39	126,909	437,804	140,478	676,786	2,811,884

^{*} At 30th June.

The figures shown in the table do not balance from year to year because it is not possible to obtain all necessary data relative to calving and to disposal of calves. Nevertheless the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

HORSES.

There was a great advance in horse breeding between 1910 and 1918, owing to the increased demand which arose as a consequence of widening settlement, increased cultivation, prosperous seasons, and defence requirements. During the lengthy drought which terminated in June, 1920, the numbers declined heavily, and the decline continued, especially in the five seasons ended 30th June, 1931 owing to the increased use of motors for transport, and of tractors on farms (see page 701). A slight increase was recorded for the period 1932 to 1937, and although mortality was high in the following two years owing to drought, the number of horses on 31st March, 1939 was greater than at the end of any season for ten years.

The following table shows the number of horses in New South Wales at the end of quinquennial periods from 1861 to 1916, and annually thereafter:—

Year.	Horses.	At 30th June.	Horses,	At 31st March	Horsea.
1861	233,220	1916	719,542	1928*	598,377
1866	274,437	1917	733,791	1929*	567,371
1871	304,100	1918	742,247	1930*	534,945
1876	366,703	1919	722.723	1931*	524,512
1881.	398,577	1920	662,264	1932	524,751
1886	361,663	1921	663,178	1933	528,943
1891.	469,647	1922	6694800	1934	532,028
1896	510,636	1923	660.031	1935	534,853
1901	486,716	1924	658,372	1936	542,862
1906	537,762	1925	647,503	1937	545,829
1911	689,004	1926	651,035	1938	528,625
1011	000,002	1927	623,392	1939	548,355

Table 696.—Horses in New South Wales, 1861 to 1939.

The types of horses in New South Wales as at 31st March, 1939, were as follow:—

Horses 4 years and over	Number.
Draught	216,173 29,833 138,485 41,200
Horses 1, 2 and 3 years old Foals under 1 year	93,382 29,282
Total	548,355

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. The recorded net import of horses interstate by land in the past five years ended 30th June has been as follows:—1935, 10,474; 8,728 in 1936, 9,778 in 1937; 6,518 in 1938, and 9,467 in 1939. The recorded number of horses which died from disease, drought, etc., on rural holdings was 20,755 in 1934-35, 21,813 in 1935-36, 21,662 in 1936-37, 29,836 in 1937-38, and 28,624 in 1938-39.

Horse Breeding.

Horse breeding operations declined after 1913 as a corollary to the development of motor traction and transport. From 79,620 in 1913 the number of foals reared declined to 40,015 in 1919. The severe drought of 1919-20 caused a sudden decrease, and except for a temporary recovery in 1925 and 1926 the decrease continued until 1931, when the number of foals was only 16,370. During the six years ended June, 1937, a steady increase was maintained. The number declined owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions in 1937-38 and 1938-39.

^{*} At 30th June.

The following table shows the number of foals recorded at the end of certain years since 1909:—

Year ended 31st December.	Fools reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year ended 30th June—	Foals teared (Surviving at end of year).	Year ended 30th June—	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year).	Year ended 31st; March—	Foals reared (Surviving at end of year.)
Av.							
1909-13	73,182	1920	24,755	1926	36,521	1932	22,559
1915	60,337	1921	20.065	1927	28,282	1933	28,925
1916	41,818	1922	29,685	1928	22,922	1934	34,238
1917	49,087	1923	28,616	1929	19 991	1935	40,839
1918	46,832	1924	24,307	1930	16,716	1936	43,092
1919	40,015	1925	39,415	1931	16,370	1937	43,526
	.,	,	·			1938	39,510
			'			1939	29,282

Table 697.—Foals, 1909 to 1939.

Particulars showing the number, description, and ages of horses in New South Wales as at 30th June, 1930, as collected for the World Agricultural Census, were published on page 770 of the 1933-34 issue of this Year Book. Of the 534,945 horses in the State at that date, 7,467 were returned as stallions, 265,376 as geldings, and 262,102 as mares. Stud stock numbered 4,685 and racing stock 8,432, and there were 299,408 draught horses, 185,380 light horses, and 37,040 ponies; and 472,160 of the total, or 88.3 per cent., were horses aged three years or more.

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Particulars of the number of pigs in the State are shown in table 669 of this chapter, and in the chapter relating to dairying.

The recorded number of goats in New South Wales at 31st March, 1939, was 17,531, including 1,831 Angora goats. Under the provisions of the Dog and Goat Act, 1898, the use of dogs or goats for purposes of draught is prohibited.

In New South Wales camels are used principally as carriers on the Western Plains, but their number, though varying from year to year, is declining. The number at 31st March, 1939, was only 375, as compared with 1,792 at the close of the year 1913.

Donkeys and mules are not used extensively in New South Wales, the numbers in 1939 being 245 donkeys and 22 mules. Most of these are situated in the Western Division, where they are used for purposes of transport. Movements across the border cause marked fluctuations in the number in the State.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK.

The following statement shows the average prices of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Flemington during certain recent years in com-

parison with 1913. The averages stated are the mean of the monthly prices in each calendar year, which are published in the Statistical Register.

TARLE	698.—Average	Prigos	οf	Fot	Stools	1012	to.	1020	
TABLE	UUO.—Average	Fires	OI	гат	OLUCK.	1910	LO	1909.	

Stock.	193	13.	19	28.	19	29.	193	31.	19	32.	19	36.	18	987.	19	38.	19	39.
Cattle—		8,	£	8.	£	s.	£	8.	£	g.	£	8.	£	s.	£	8.	£	s.
Bullocks and steers—Prime medium		18	12	12	15	9	9	19	<u>م</u>	Λ	0	16	11	Λ	12	0	11	3
Cows and heifers—Prime							7									7	8	16
Sheep-	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d.
	19						12			1								3
Merino ewes-Prime	17	4	23	9	19	6	10	6	8	9	16	10	19	4	15	6	14	5
Lambs and suckers, woolly-					ļ		ŀ											
	15	4	26	4.	22	0	12	9	11	1	21	11	24	7	21	0	18	11

Prices of live stock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions and of the price of wool. In periods of dry weather fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are withheld from market for fattening or breeding and prices rise.

As the foregoing table indicates, live stock values declined rapidly between 1928 and 1932; an experience associated with the crisis which affected all forms of rural enterprise throughout the world. Reflecting the marked recovery in wool prices in 1933-34, the market for sheep and lambs improved (apart from a minor check associated with the recession in the price of wool in 1934-35), and in 1937 the average prices for sheep and lambs were about twice the prices in 1932. Many pastoral districts were affected by drought in 1937-38 and the price of wool was low; consequently prices of sheep and lambs declined again. Cattle were in light supply owing to drough and prices were higher in 1938 than in any year since 1929. As pastures improved and supplies increased, prices eased in 1939 until late in the year when the British meat contract was arranged and cattle prices firmed.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of live stock are shown below:—

Table 699.—Monthly Prices of Live Stock, 1937 to 1939.

Month,		P		ocks a medi				Merino Sheep. Prime Lambs a						s and	1 Suc	ke rs.			
		1937. 1938		38.	19	39.	198	37.	19	88.	19	39.	193	7.	19	38.	*19	39.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December		£ 9 10 9 10 10 10 12 12 12 13	s. 16 2 19 4 2 2 18 2 12 14 7	£ 12 11 11 11 11 12 14 14 13 11 10	s. 1 3 1 1 0 8 1 7 17 8 15 19	£ 11 12 11 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 12	s. 2 5 0 1 13 9 3 4 19 14 15	s. 25 24 23 22 25 28 27 29 25 18 16	d. 2 3 8 9 0 3 11 7 10 10 0 10	8. 17 18 17 18 19 24 26 26 20 16 13	d. 8 10 9 0 6 0 5 4 0 5 7	s. 14 15 19 18 17 18 18 14 18 16 16	d. 3 5 8 6 8 3 5 9 3 6 11 2	8. 23 22 23 24 24 27 26 29 29 21 21 20	d. 8 6 6 8 6 9 10 9 1 8 0 2	s. 20 21 20 21 22 24 23 23 23 18 16	d. 1 3 11 1 3 6 11 5 0 7 10 10	8. 18 18 20 19 17 17 17 17 19 20 20 21	d. 0 8 9 1 7 1 11 0 7 2 3 1
Average year	for 	11	0	12	2	11	3	23	8	19	4	17	3	24	7	21	0	18	11

^{*} Prime medium.

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed. There is, of course, considerable variation from these periods owing to the fact that shearing usually extends from May to November.

Comparison of the course of prices may be made with the mouthly rainfall index and the average monthly prices of wool published on earlier pages.

SLAUGHTERING.

The slaughter of live stock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

The following table shows the average number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1897 and particulars for each of the last five years. The figures relating to the establishments prior to 1921 are in excess of the actual number, as they include a large number of butchers' shops in country districts.

	Slaughter- houses.	Stock	Slaughte	red in E	stablishme:	nts and o	n Farms	and Stat	lons.
Period.	No.		Sheep.			Catt	le.		Pigs.
	No.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	1.80.
Average— 5 Years ended—					Thousa	nds.			
D 1001	1,780	4,868	158	5,026	231	117	22	370	214
	1,587	3,760	188	3,948	201	87	20	308	238
7 1011	1,275	5,780	389	6,169	260	138	42	440	251
T 10104	1,192	5,279	476	5,755	306	217	64	587	278
1001	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296
7. 1000	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
" 1091	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
March 1026	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
Year ended-	'	\		1		1			
	1,116	4,427	2,737	7,164	288	207	270	765	461
	1,186	4,437	2,373	6,810	349	251	371	971	505
,, 1936	1,124	3,773	2,304	6,077	369	283	444	1,096	596
,, 1937	1,118	3,837	2,580	6,417	372	328	486	1,186	614
,, 1938	1,076	4,183	2,677	6,860	387	377	458	1,222	537
,, 1939	1,012	3,852	2,460	6,312	336	341	459	1,136	553

Table 700.—Slaughtering, 1901 to 1938-39.

In 1932-33 there was renewed activity in the export of mutton and lamb (principally the latter). The number of cattle slaughtered has increased steadily throughout the period under review owing to the development of a local market for veal and an increase in exports encouraged by provision of facilities for transport in chilled condition. There was a gradual increase in the number of pigs slaughtered, until pig production was affected by adverse seasons in 1937-39.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in the year ended 31st March, 1939. For purposes of classification in this table the term "abattoirs" relates to establishments in which 100,000 or more sheep and lambs were slaughtered. The Newcastle District Abattoir is included under the heading "Other Abattoirs," and all-

^{*}Includes a small number of bulls. †4½ years.

licensed slaughter-houses, except country abattoirs, are included under the heading, "Country Slaughter-houses." The slaughter for consumption on rural holdings is shown under the heading "Station and Farms."

District and Establish		Sheep. Lambs.			Pige.			
District and Establish	imenus.	eneep.	, 1/2mos.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	T186*	
Other Abattains		1,323,226 714,511	1,293,157 967,080	91,917 63,352	98,847 54,874	123,138 74,370	153,825 82,560	
Total Abattoirs Country Slaughter-ho Stations and Farms		0.01 0.91	$2,260,\overline{237}$ $137,743$ $61,899$	155,269 171,560 9,494	$\begin{array}{r} 153,721 \\ 180,460 \\ 6,282 \end{array}$	197,508 256,624 4,481	236,385 308,682 7,872	
Grand Total		3,851,745	2,459,879	336,323	340,463	458,613	552,939	

TABLE 701.—Slaughtering, 1938-39.

Country killing for purposes of export or metropolitan consumption is not considerable.

In country towns licensed slaughter-houses are inspected by a local officer appointed and controlled by the Local Government authorities. In Newcastle a public abattoir was established in 1912 under control of a board, elected by the councils of the local areas in the district.

In the metropolitan area stock is slaughtered at the State Abattoirs at Homebush Bay. Animals sold at Flemington are inspected before being killed and those found to be diseased are destroyed, while "doubtful" beasts are marked for further special attention at the abattoirs. There is a staff of inspectors at the State Abattoirs and inspectors are stationed at private slaughtering premises throughout the County of Cumberland. The operations of the inspectorial staff are supervised by the veterinary officers of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission, who pay regular visits to the different establishments.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:--

Table 702.—Stock S	Slaughtering a	t the State	(Metropolitan)	Abattoirs,
	1930	to 1939.		

Year end	ed 31st	March.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
1930*	***		190,646	118,478	1,851,434	923,623	187,988
1931*			157,117	103,252	1,808,259	904,129	184,029
1932	,,,		175,613	89,156	2,012,245	1.006.122	168,256
1933	•••		182,262	89,916	2,268,750	1,134,375	165,627
1934			162,226	91,585	1,522,225	1,613,431	167,995
1935	•••		197,496	126,332	1,752,247	1,427,294	155,020
1936	•••		208,514	146,268	1,369,325	1,404,901	173,032
1937			235,986	150,880	1,611,244	1,373,811	184,811
1938	•••		253,494	141,383	1,570,662	1,361,519	175,243
1939			190,764	123,138	1.323,226	1,293,157	153,825

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

Certain aspects of the local meat trade are discussed in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this Year Book,

Prices of Meat, Sydney.

The following table shows the average wholesale prices of meat in Sydney in each month since January, 1936:—

Table 703.—Wholesale Prices of Meat, Sydney, Monthly 1936 to 1939.

			Beef (Ox) per lb.								Mutton and Lamb, per lb.							
Mon	th.		1936.		6. 1937.		193	38.	198	39.	1936.		1937.		1938.		1939.	
			F.	н.	F	н.	F.,	н.	Б.	н.	М.	L.	м.	L.	м.	L.	М.	L.
·			d. 3·1	d. 5·4	d.	d. 4·5	d. 2·8	d. 5:7	d. 3·2	d.	d. 4·1	d. 6·1	d. 3·9	d. 6·5	d. 3·6	d. 6·3	d. 3·3	d. 6·4
January February	•••	•••	2.5	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.8	5.6	3.1	5.7	4.1	6.3	3.3	6.0	3.0	6.3	3.3	6.6
March	•••	•••	2:1	4.6	2.5	4 1	3.0	5.5	3.3	6.1	4.1	6-3	3.5	6.1	3.2	5.9	4.0	74
April	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.9		2.3	3.9	3.3	5.6	3.1	5.9	3.5	6.2	3.5	6.1	3.5	6.0	3.4	7·0
May	•••		1.9	3:4	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.0	3.0	5.5	3.2	5.7	3.2	6.0	3.6	6.2	3.3	6.3
June		***	2.8	4.1	2.3	3.7	3:4	5.5	8.1	5.3	3.8	6.4	4.0	6.7	4.7	7.3	2.9	6.0
July	•••	•••	2.8	4.1	2.5	3.9	3.7	5.9	3.1	.5.3	4.5	7.0	4.1	6.9	5.0	7.7	3.1	6.4
August				4.4	2.6	4.5	4.1	6.5	3.1	5.2	4.8	8.1	4.3	7.2	4.9	7.2	2.9	6.0
September				4.4	2.9	5.4	4.1	6.9	3.2	5.1	4.3	7.4	4.9	7.2	4 0	6.9	3.2	6.3
October				4.1	3.0	5.9	3.6	6.2	3.1	5.1	4.0	6:6	4.3	6.0:	3.1	6.5	3.2	6.4
November	•••	• • •		3:7	2.9	5.9	3.3	6.0	3.3	5.3	3.3	5.7	8.8	5.9	3,2	5.9	3.5	5.9
December	•••	•••	2.3	4.2	2.7	5.4	3:1	2.4	3.3.	5•8	2.5	6.1	3.8	6,2	3.1	6,0	3.3	5.2
Average.			2.4	4 2	2.6	4.6	3.3	5.8	3-2	5.5	4.0:	6.5	3.9	6.4	3.8	6.5	3:3	6.3

F-Force; H-Hinds.

M-Mutton; L-Lamb.

The average annual wholesale prices of meat in Sydney and of frozen Australian meat in London in pre-war years and in 1921 and certain later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 704.—Wholesale Prices of Meat, Sydney and London, 1911 to 1939.

		ľ		Sydr	ney,		Lond	on.	
	Year.		Reef (0x),			Beef Hinds	Mutton	
		,-	Fores.	Hinds.	Mutton.	Lamb.	(Frozen).	(Frozen)	
			per lb.	per lb.	per.lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	
911			1.7	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	
912	•••		2.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	
913	•••	***	2.4	3.4	3.0	3.9	4:0	4.0	
1921	•••	•••	$2 \cdot 2$	5.6	4.2	6.8	6.5	7.5	
926	•••	•••	$2 \cdot 3$	5.1	4.0	6.2	4.9	4.6	
931	•••	•••	2.4	5.0	2.6	4.6	3.5	3.2	
932	•••	• • •	2.3	4.2	2.3	3.9	3.5	3.0	
1933			2:6	4.7	2 6	4.3	3.1.	3.5	
1934	***	••-	$2 \cdot 3_i$	4 2	3 6	5.7	3.4	4·1	
1935	•^0	••.	2.5	4.3	3.5	5.7	3.8	3.4	
1936	•••	•••	$2\cdot 4$	4.2	4.0	6:5	4.0	4.2	
1937			2.6	4.6	3.9	6.4	4.2	4.0	
ŀ938			3.4	5.8	3.8	6.5	4.4	3.7	
1939	•••		3.2	5.5	3 3	6.3	4.0*	3.4	

^{*}Average for eight months—see page 815.

MEAT WORKS.

Apart from slaughtering, important subsidiary industries in the handling of meat have arisen in the form of refrigerating and meat-preserving works. The extent of these activities, however, is subject to marked seasonal fluctuations. Particulars of the numbers of sheep and cattle handled in the various works, and of the output during the past ten years are shown below:—

	1	Carcases	etc. Treated.		Output of	Meat Preser	ving Works.
Year.	Refrigera	ting Works.	Meat Pre	serving.	Tinne	ed Meat.	By-Pro- ducts, etc
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Sheep.	Meat and Sundries.	Weight.	Value.	Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lь. (000).	lb. (000)	£	£
1929-30	48,421	1,132,552	1,416	10,979	4,185	162,408	70,238
1930 - 31	30,261	1,327,692	3,232	10,472	4,158	149,387	31,459
1931 - 32	42,227	2,127,615	1,046	13,985	5,814	169,581	78,522
1932 - 33	60,627	1,818,696	13,083	19,881	7,522	187,494	86,555
1933 - 34	· 46,206	2,053,430	2,829	11,515	4,910	148,030	53,522
1934 - 35	97,337	2,210,908	1,790	13,807	5,479	162,596	28,808
1935-36	71,447	1,617,502	762	9,040	4,338	141,635	41,025
1936-37	123,741	2,527,661	11,872	9,945	5,355	186,902	39,594
.1937-38	146,630	2,493,970	39,288	7,825	5,299	194,082	35,368
1933-39	173,214	1,882,927	4,312	6,928	3,378	124,251	52,850

Table 705.—Meat Works 1930 to 1939.

Included in the meat and sundries treated in meat preserving works in 1938-39 were 4,878,505 lb. of beef, 1,233,318 lb. of mutton, and 816,366 lb. of sheep and ox tongues.

Further information regarding meat works is contained in the chapter Factories of this Year Book.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The meat export trade commenced to assume importance in New South Wales toward the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated space in ocean steamers.

The oversea export trade has grown considerably, although its progress has been subject to vicissitudes. Especial attention is given to preparation and transport of meat for export in order to ensure a high standard in the product. Stringent regulations are issued by the Department of Commerce regarding inspection and shipment of meat exported and work is closely supervised by the Commonwealth veterinary authorities. All stock killed for export are examined, and meat which has been in cold storage is re-examined prior to shipment. In all the large modern steamers visiting the ports of New South Wales refrigerated space has been provided.

The beef export trade of Australia has been handicapped until recently by being limited to beef in frozen condition, whereas South American suppliers were able to land large quantities of chilled beef (which commands considerably higher prices) in British markets. During 1932, mainly as a result of the work of the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge,

a method was evolved whereby chilled meat might be kept for periods sufficiently long for transport from Australia. A number of vessels have been specially equipped for the carrying of chilled cargoes, and exports of chilled beef to the United Kingdom from Australia in 1938-39 amounted to 524,000 cwt., including about 76,000 cwt. from New South Wales. The shipment of meat in chilled condition was suspended in 1939 for the duration of the war.

The surplus of stock available for slaughter for export depends mainly upon the season, as in periods of scarcity the local demand absorbs the bulk of the fat stock marketed.

The quantity of frozen, chilled and preserved meat exported to all oversea destinations in various years since 1891 is shown below. Ships' stores amounting annually to several millions of pounds in weight, are not included in the table:—

TABLE	706.—Export o	f Froze	n or C	hilled	Meat,	1891	to	1939
	(fro_1)	m New	South	Wale	s.)			

	ĺ	Frozen	or Chilled,		Preser	ved.	Value of all
Year.	Bref.	Mutton and Lamb.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Weight,	Value.	Meat Exported.†
	ewt.	cwt.	ewt.	£	1b.	£	£
1891	*	*	105,013	101,828	6,509,929	85,629	201,421
1896	26,529	559,507	586,036	294,596	14,365,300	187,957	562,389
1901	115,050	351,516	466,566	541,525	10,086,94)	209,697	914,573
1906	32,840	455,165	487,805	579,294	3.121,933	62,307	724,048
1911	65,097	535,259	600,356	753,155	20,783,779	401,384	1,291,404
1915-16	7,000	236,099	243,099	562,262	4.087.618	159,711	771,502
1920-21	110,727	166,039	276,766	937,040	4,479,460	235,801	1,225,354
1925-26	44,172	258,444	302,616	999,243	3,786,003	126,884	1177,712
1929-30	46,681	308,427	355,108	894,408	2,867,259	117,637	1,051,057
1930-31	19,019	327,757	346,776	663,690	2,494,380	85,669	785,827
1931-32	116,375	665,738	782,113	1,433,036	4,004,221	105,190	1,569,240
1932-33	67,822	533,118	600,940	931,138	5,932,097	150,370	1,112,203
1933-34	44,925	612,584	657,509	1,423,483	3,574,964	99,159	1,553,897
1934-35	141,841	616,320	758,161	1,775,990	3,449,602	93,874	1,923,860
1935-36	92,557	437,071	529,628	1,395,167	3,662,878	120,615	1,572,908
1936-37	123,716	590,991	714,707	1,751,082	3,562,768	113,288	1,928,926
1937-38	161,395	554,319	715,714	1,763,507	4,230,519	144,406	1,978,312
1938-39	105,360	401,643	807,003	1,310,130	2,326,403	78,107	1,460,780

^{*} Not available.

In the oversea trade in frozen meat frozen lamb has largely replaced frozen mutton. In the year 1911 the oversea exports from New South Wales were 1,149,241 carcases of frozen mutton and 292,258 carcases of frozen lamb. In 1938-39 the corresponding numbers were, respectively, 272,501 and 1,060,507.

Meat Export Control.

Under the Meat Export Control Act, 1935, an Australian Meat Board has been set up with representatives of the Commonwealth Government, producers, publicly owned abattoirs and freezing works, co-operative mutton and lamb freezing works, and exporters. There are also voluntary State meat advisory committees working in association with the Board. The Act gives the Board power to recommend standards of quality and grades and methods

[†] Total of foregoing with addition of Bacon and Ham, Pork, Fresh and Smoked Meat. Veal is not included.

of treatment and handling meat for export, to regulate shipments, arrange shipping and insurance contracts, advise as to the allocation of quantities of meat in any export programme which may be fixed from time to time, advertise Australian meat overseas and foster scientific research. The Board is required to maintain a representative in London. To enable effective export control to be maintained, it is prescribed that meat be exported only under license or Ministerial permit, and returns must be furnished to the Board as required.

A system of uniform standards of quality and grading and labelling of chilled and frozen meats has been introduced. A Meat Export Fund has been constituted to provide for the administrative expenses and research. All levies under the Meat Export Charges Act, 1935, are paid to the fund.

The charges payable under the Act on meat exported (unless specially exempted) are:—For beef—hindquarters, forequarters and crops, ½d. each; piece beef, per 165 lb., ½d.; boneless beef, per 110 lb., ½d.; veal, carcases, ½d. each; piece veal, per 70 lb., ½d.; boneless veal, per 50 lb., ½d. On mutton the charge is ½d. per carcase or for each 45 lb. weight of part carcases, and on lamb a similar charge at ¾d. was reduced to ½d. as from 11th August, 1938. Pork carries a charge of 1d. per carcase and for each 100 lb. of portions of carcases, and bacon and ham of 1d. per 100 lb. or portion thereof. Though provision is made for a charge of 1d. for each 100 lb. of canned meat, it has been exempted from the levy. All meat exported to the Pacific Islands and as ship's stores is also exempted from export charges.

Charges collected for the year ended 30th June, 1939, amounted to £17,805, of which £3,057 was paid in New South Wales. The total income for the year was £19,798, expenditure amounted to £18,358, and at 30th June, 1939, the unexpended funds of the Board amounted to £40,824. The Board assists the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research financially in its research in matters related to meat export, and in 1938-39 expended £475 in research contributions.

In co-operation with other marketing organisations the Meat Board secured an agreement with the Australian Oversea Transport Association relating to ocean freight rates. The freight rate on chilled beef was reduced under the agreement by one-sixteenth of a penny per lb. as from 1st July, 1937, and on other meats the existing rates are to remain unaltered for three years as from that date. Two members of the Australian Meat Board are members representing meat producers on the Association.

Exports of Meat to Great Britain.

Since 1933 the British Government has taken action to safeguard the home livestock industry and to raise prices of meat primarily in the interest of British farmers. Supplies of meat to the British market were given special consideration when the Ottawa Agreements were negotiated, and the principle of quantitative restriction of exports (conserving an expanding share to the Empire countries) was accepted. An outline of the arrangements governing supplies of meat to the British market in the years 1933 and 1934 was given at page 800 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Upon the outbreak of war the British Government agreed to absorb the full Australian exportable surplus of meat. Particulars of the contract entered into for the purchase of meat by the British Government for the year ending 30th September, 1940, are given at a later page. The actual quantities of beef, mutton and lamb shipped for arrival in the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth in various quarterly periods are shown in the subjoined table.

Table 707.—Australian	Meat	${\bf Imported}$	into	United	Kingdom,
	1937	to 1939.			

Olean of Office have	1 37		Quart	er ended.		Total
Class of Meat and	1 Year,	March.	June.	September.	December.	Calendar Year.
		ewt. (000)	cwt. (000)	ewt. (000)	ewt. (000)	cwt. (000)
Mutton and Lamb	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1937\\ 1938\\ 1939 \end{array}\right.$	636 654 604	378 374 190	271 188 174	558 715 1,059	1,843 1,931 2,027
Beef-Chilled *	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1937\\ 1938\\ 1939 \end{array}\right.$	40 62 107	$132 \\ 182 \\ 156$	156 176 133	129 98 33†	457 518 429†
Beef–Frozen and Chilled*	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1937\\ 1938\\ 1939 \end{array}\right.$	394 394 514	386 583 533	994 904 739	648 526 765	2,422 2,407 2,551

^{*} Includes beef and veal edible offal. †Shipment of chilled beef discontinued in September, 1939.

After discussions between the Australian, British and other interested Governments, the British Government announced in July, 1936, the terms of an arrangement which provides for a duty on foreign meat, the proceeds to be used to subsidise British livestock raisers; the duty-free entry of meat from the Dominions; the gradual reduction of foreign imports to a determined degree, and a corresponding increase in the import quotas of the Dominions.

British Government's Purchase of Meat (1939-40.)

As the meat export trade of Australia was already highly organised and under statutory control through the Australian Meat Board, the negotiations with regard to meat required by the British Government were greatly facilitated, and no major change in the existing arrangements was required to ensure the efficient conduct of export operations under the contract. The National Security (Meat Export) Regulations made on 1st December, 1939, extended the existing requirement of a license for export by providing that meat or edible offal may not be exported to any person in the United Kingdom other than the Minister of Food.

The initial contract made with the Government of Great Britain covers the period from 1st October, 1939, to 30th September, 1939. It is in respect of a total of 240,000 tons of meat, and the United Kingdom has agreed to use its best endeavours to lift any additional quantities available for export. The point of sale is on shipboard, Australian port. Prices are fixed in sterling and do not cover costs of storage and expenses incurred from store to shipboard. In the event of undue delay due to lack of shipping space, the British Government has undertaken to consider making payment toward the additional costs of storage and making payments on account in accordance with arrangements to be agreed with the Commonwealth Government. Losses by fire or other damage fall upon the seller until the meat is aboard ship for export, after which all risks devolve upon the buyer.

Bills of lading and shipping specifications are to be handed to agents in Australia nominated by the Minister of Food, and payment is to be made by the British Government, as to 90 per cent., on shipment, and as to the balance, within twenty-eight days of arrival, or in the case of a steamer being lost, of the estimated due date of arrival. On arrival in the United Kingdom 10 per cent. of each parcel is to be weighed, and the whole parcel judged according to the result, with an allowable variation of three-quarters of 1 per cent. of the declared weight. A larger proportion may be weighed as a check should the Commonwealth representative so require in any case of claim by the Ministry of Food's surveyor.

The schedule of prices agreed upon covers the various kinds and grades of meat. For the main lines prices represented a higher return than in 1938-39. All meat is being shipped frozen, but prices for first quality frozen beef are based on chilled beef values.

It was expected that exports to the United Kingdom under the contract for 1939-40 would reach a value of about £11,830,000 Australian currency. All meat exported from Australia (other than bacon and hams and canned meats) was valued at £11,044,451 in 1937-38 and £10,465,000 in 1938-39. Prices for the principal types of meat in the season ended 30th September, 1940, are:—

Table 708.—British Government Meat Contract—Prices f.o.b. Australia (1939-40).

	1st Qı	nality.	2nd Q	uality.
Kind and Class of Meat.	Pence per lb. Sterling.	Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.*	Pence per lb. Sterling.	Pence per lb. Aust. Currency.*
Lamb—28 lb. and under	5 13 5 16 5 7 6	7·27 6·95 6·80	5 11 5 1 4 2 4 2	7·11 6·41 5·94
Mutton—Wethers and/or Maiden Ewe— 40 lb. and under	$2\frac{13}{16} \\ 2\frac{5}{8}$	3·52 3·28	•••	
Beef—Ox and Heifer— Hinds Crops Pork—Baconer or Porker Carcases	$\frac{4\frac{3}{16}}{2\frac{5}{8}}$	5·23 3·28 7·50	$3\frac{7}{16}$ $2\frac{9}{16}$ $5\frac{3}{4}$	4·30 3·20 7·19

^{*} Equivalent of sterling price converted at £stg. 100 = £A.125.

Interruption of supplies of pig meat from certain European countries has opened opportunities for increased exports of pork to the United Kingdom from Australia. In New South Wales a Pig Expert has been appointed, and a Pig Production sub-committee has been created to coordinate the work of various organisations interested in the industry and to promote expansion on approved lines.

Meat Imports of the United Kingdom.

The following comparison of the imports of meat into the United Kingdom indicates the extent to which the Australian producers have increased their share of the British market. Imports of mutton and lamb from Australia increased from 13.6 per cent. in the quinquennium ended 1931 to 22.2 per cent. of total imports in the five years ended 1936, and reached 27.5 per cent. in 1938. In similar comparisons the ratios of Australian to total imports of beef were 7.4 per cent., 11.9 per cent., and 18.6 per cent. Particulars for the full calendar year 1939 are not available.

Table 709.—Imports of Meat into the United Kingdom, 1928 to 1938.

	Beef (00	0 omitted) Fr	rozen and Ch	illed.	Mutto	n and Lam	b (000 omitte	ed).
Year.	South American.	Australian.	Other Countries.	Total.	South American.	New Zealand.	Australian.	Total
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1928	532	51	26	609	113	140	27	281
1929	518	46	19	583	96	137	30	282
1930	506	40	33	579	94	165	41	319
1931	509	57	33	599	92	173	77	355
1932	482	48	38	568	77	196	58	348
1933	447	58	49	554	79	187	65	333
1934	436	79	68	583	63	178	81	3 2 4
1935	435	70	68	573	62	182	89	335
1936	446	87	50	583	45	177	75	315
1937	444	114	59	617	63	180	94	340
1938	443	114	56	613	63	184	95	345

[•] Including other countries.

Prices of Meat, London.

The movement of the London prices for Australian frozen meat during the last four years in comparison with 1913 and 1928 is shown below. The monthly quotations represent the averages of weekly top prices and the annual averages are the means of the monthly averages. All prices are in sterling. All meat in the United Kingdom was requisitioned and prices were brought under control by the British Ministry of Food on 10th September, 1939. The prices applicable to Australian meat then fixed were 6½d. per lb. for beef hinds and 3¾d. for beef fores, chilled, or frozen of chiller quality. For lamb and mutton prices ranged according to grade and weight for lamb from 6d. to 7¾d. per lb., for wether mutton from 4¾d.

Table 710.—Prices of Australian Frozen Meat, London, 1913 to 1939.

to 53d, per lb. and for ewe mutton from 31d, to 41d, per lb.

			Froze	n Beof	(Hinds)	per lb	•		Froz	en Mut	ton per	lb.	
Month,		1913.	1928.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939†.	1913.	1928.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939,
January February March April May June August September October November December		d. 33 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{d.} \\ 5 \\ 478 \\ 5478 \\ 5482 \\ 644 \\ 512 \\ 6644 \\ 512 \\ 5434 \end{array}$	d. 7817 1414 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3	d. 444444444444444444444444444444444444	d. 38 12 5 * * * 41114	d. 44.73 750750 750 4 14.4 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	d. 414 4 334 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	d. 1444.5 544.5 * * * * 4444.4 444.4	d. 558 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	d. 4440078 4 440878 4 446 4 446 4 446 4 446	d 44 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	d. 3 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Annual Ave	rage	4	53	4	41	43	†	4	518	41	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	†

^{*} No quotation. † See preceding paragraph.

Australian chilled beef was first quoted on the Smithfield market on June 29th, 1935. Latterly there has been a margin for Argentine ox hinds over Australian ranging from about \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 1d. per lb. Australian producers are giving attention to the breeding of cattle suited to the British market, and to greater efficiency in the handling, grading and transport of Australian beef. Regularity of supplies, also an important factor in the trade, has improved in recent years.

Considerable benefit has accrued to producers as a result of the transport of beef in chilled coudition. During the war, in order to utilize available shipping space to the maximum, all meat is being shipped frozen. Average prices paid in London (in English currency) for Australian frozen and chilled beef are indicated below:—

Table 711.—Prices of Australian Beef in London, 1937 to 1939.

	Voor on J. E.		J	Prices	in Lo	ndon	for Au	stralia	n Bee	£ (Per	lb. S	terling	;).	
	Year and Type.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау.	June,	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ay. for Year
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1937	Chilled Crops	3	31	35	33	418	3 7 8	3 3	318	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 8	35	31/2
	Chilled Hinds	43	5	41	41/2	51	. 51	43	5	5 1	$5\frac{3}{8}$	53	5 <u>1</u>	. 5
	Frozen Hinds	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	41	41			41	41	41	41	41	41	41
3 038	Chilled Crops	35	4	4	3 <u>i</u>	31	31	3:	3	31	3 3	33	31/2	31/2
	Chilled Hinds	53	$5\frac{5}{8}$	54	41/2	43	5	5	47	51	$5\frac{1}{2}$	53	5 3	51
	Frozen Hinds	43	41	5						***	· 4‡	41	41	43
1939	Chilled Crops	35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	31	27	31	23	$3\frac{1}{2}$	33		***	ļ 		31*
	Chilled Hinds	512	51	43	41	45	4.3	5	5 <u>1</u>		•••			37.*
	Frozen Hinds	4‡	41	4.	37	37	3 7 80	4	4}					4.*

^{*} Average for eight months, see page 815.

The average wholesale prices per pound obtained in each of the past ten years for Scottish and frozen mutton sold in London were:—

Table 712.—Wholesale Prices of Mutton in London, 1930 to 1939.

Year.	Best Scottish.	New Zealand.	Aus- tralian.	Asgen- tine.	Year.	Best Scottish.	New Zealand.	Aus- tralian.	Argen- tine.
	d.	di.	d.	d.		d.	ď.	d.	d.
1930	$12\frac{5}{8}$	5 1	41	45	1935	10	41	33	4
1931	107	41	3 1	4	1936	93	41	41	41
1932	*	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	31	1937	103	51	4	41
1933	*	4.	37	33	1938	83	5	33	48
1934	101	5	41/8	41/2	1939†	91	41	33	33

^{*}Not available. † Av

[†] Average for eight months, see page 815.

HIDES AND MISCELLANEOUS PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

The minor products accruing from pastoral occupations include skins and hides, tallow, lard and fat, furs, hoofs, horns, bones, bone-dust, glue pieces, and hair. Some of these are discussed in the chapter relating to factories, and the following table contains particulars of the oversea exports of these products at intervals since 1901:—

Table 713.—Export	$_{ m of}$	Pastoral	Products,	1901	to	1939.
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			Oversea E	xports.		
Products.	1901.	1911.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1927-38.	1938-39.
Skins and Hides—	<u> </u>	I	,	I '		
Cattle N	υ, 91,084	263,306	219,070	520,917	906,114	1,251,277
Horse N		1,392	140	3,618		, -,
Rabbit and Hare ll		5,795,839	3,387,480	4,679,429	2,753,341	1,661,935
Sheep N	o. *	2,410,543	1,399,388	3,302,037	3,772,591	2,991,855
Other £	184,522	296,672	690,662	179,819	190,902	174,412
Bonedust cv	t. 66,473	116,733	59,670	6	10	38
Bones cw	t. 3,207	6,807	11,152	5,646	6,824	6,983
Furs (not on the skin) £	767	11.7		•••	• • •	
Glue-pieces and Sinews cv		20,580	46,735	3,106		
Glycerine and Lanoline lt		138,347	1,135	96,628		214,129
Hair (other than human) It		255,819	92,165	86,206	76,628	27,444
Hpofs ev	t. 2,215	3,733	3,159	2,885	5,063	4,303
Horns £	12,532	13,475	14,548	4,325	5,930	
Lard and Refined Animal Fats 11		227,060	2,191,819	186,991	639,449	1,454,993
Leather £	374,541	334,996	524,078	258,178	408,250	340,450
Sausage-casings £	2,567	52.562	99,653	128,861	118,974	104,268
Tallow (unretined) cv		612,911	233,891	227,993	160,144	169,376
Total Value of above-mention						Şi.
minor Pastoral Products e		1				l
ported	£ 1,223,728	2,486,492	3,385,838	2,149,714	3,218,156	2,223,041

^{*} Not available.

Skins and hides are the most important of the items included in the table, and the number and value of these vary in accordance with slaughtering operations, and in the case of rabbit skins, etc., as a result of prices obtainable.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of goods exported oversea, which may be classed as pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products), is very large. Particulars of the value, as declared upon export, of such products exported oversea from New South Wales during the five years ended June, 1925, and in certain recent years, are shown in the following table:—

Table 714.—Value of Pastoral Exports, 1921 to 1939.

Commodity.		Average, 1921-25.	1931-32.	1936-37.	1937-58.	1988-39.
		£	£	£	£	£
Wool	•••	20,851,506	13,896,532	27,631,888	. 19,117,089	17,221,246
Meat	•••	1,200,785	1,569,240	1,928,926	1,973,129	1,460,780
Live stock		60,903	54,609	64,476	81,530	70,502
Other*	•••	4,163,053	1,676,092	3,889,683	3,218,156	2,223,041
Total	•••	26,276,247	17,196,473	33,514,973	24,389,904	20,975,569
Proportion of total exports overseat		per cent. 54.7	per cent. 55.8	per cent. 64.7	per cent. 57·3	per cent. 55.8

^{*} Items listed, in previous table.

[†] Excluding bullion and specie.

The above figures are not comparable with those relating to the value of production which follow, since they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes and the products are not valued as at the place of production, but on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney. Moreover, the figures relate to year of export and the estimates of the value of production to the year of production.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

It is difficult, from the nature of the industry, to estimate the return from pastoral pursuits as at the place of production; but, taking the Sydney prices as a standard, and making due allowance for incidental charges, such as railway carriage or freight and commission, the farm values of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock during various years since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE	715 -	_Value	٥f	Pastoral	Production.	1901	ŧο	1938-39
TVDIV	(10.	- raiue	UL	1 astorar	I roduction.	1901	1.0	inon-on.

Year.		Sheep.		Car	tle.			
	Wool. Slaught- ered.		Slaught- ered. Exported.		Exported.	Horses.	Total.	Per head of Population,
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1901	8,425	2,071		1,229	***	722	12,447	9 2 1
1906	13,792	3,514		1,520		885	19,711	13 5 6
1911	14,085	2,811		1,689	•••	2,001	20,586	12 7 3
1915-16	13,298	4,295	/	3,729		2,172	23,494	12 8 1
920-21	13,023	2,313		2,973	•••	2,027	20,336	9 14 7
926-27	33,234	2,591	2,159	4,934	() 239	232	42,911	18 1 4
927 - 28	33,874	2,640	1,941	4,888	(-)1,980	231	41,594	17 1 10
928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(—) 583	192	40,679	16 7 6
929 - 30	18,099	2,732	1,243	4,508	() 334	107	26,355	10 8 8
930 - 31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(—) 899	103	17,835	7 0 2
931 - 32	15,233	1,543	373	2,632	() 565	115	19,331	7 10 7
932-33	16,659	1,113	911	2,615	() 69]	144	21,373	8 5 0
933 - 34	29,951	2,268	733	2,585	()1,020	145	34,662	13 5 3
934 - 35	18,045	3,352	421	2,896	()1,001	218	23,931	9 1 8
935–36	25,408	3,152	1,229	3,780	(—) 78	150	33,641	12 13 3
93637	32,091	4,357	805	3,721	() 843	1 7 5	40,308	15 0 8
937 – 38	24,030	4,794	1,718	4,735	(-) 225	175	35,257	13 0 4
938 - 39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	() 586	175	24,894	9 2

(-) Denotes excess of imports.

It is estimated that the value of the principal materials used in the pastoral industry was £1,281,000 in 1938-39 and the depreciation on machinery, £212,000.

Noxious Animals.

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the indigenous dingo, or so-called native dog, and the fox, which has been introduced from abroad; but graminivorous animals, such as kangaroos, wallabies, hares, and rabbits, particularly the last-named which are of foreign origin, are deemed by the settlers even more noxious. In the latter part of 1920, native dogs became an increasing menace to flocks in the Western Division, and added considerably to the difficulties experienced by graziers in that region. In 1921 a Wild Dog Destruction Act was passed, placing the matter in the control of the Western Land Board. This board

was charged with the maintenance of the border fence between Queensland and New South Wales and with the prosecution of measures calculated to destroy the dingo pest. It also assumed the control of 157 miles of dogproof fencing formerly administered by the South Australian Government.

During the year ended 31st December, 1939, receipts under the Act were £7,909, including £5,504 collected as rates, and £7,419 was expended; for 1938 the corresponding figures were £6,963, £5,418 and £12,996 respectively. The pest has been so far checked, particularly in the northern portion of the State, that it has been possible to re-stock with sheep holdings which for some time had been used for cattle only. The rate imposed under the Act was reduced from one-fortieth to one-sixtieth of a penny per acre in 1932, and the surplus funds accumulated at the higher rate are being expended to supplement the annual receipts. The credit balance on 31st December, 1939 was £5,446.

Rabbits.

A brief account of the measures taken to combat the pest was published on page 794 of the Year Book for 1921, and further reference to rabbits was published on page 643 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

In the past ten years the rabbit pest has been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State. The damage caused by rabbits is compensated to some extent by the use of rabbits for food and of the skins in manufactures, locally and for export.

The following table shows the quantity and value of frozen rabbits and hares, and of rabbit and hare skins exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia:—

Table 716.—Rabbits and Hares—Oversea Exports, 1901 to 1939.

Year.	Exports Oversea.									
	Frozen Rabbi	ts and Hares.	Rabbit and	Rabbit and Hare Skins.						
	Quantity.	Quantity. Value.		Value.	Total Value.					
	pairs.	£	lb.	£	£					
1901	* *	6,158	*	9,379	15,537					
1906	5,938,518	246,803	7,380,455	293,260	540,063					
1911	6,806,246	330,741	5,795,839	295,476	626,217					
915-16	9,487,687	607,711	4,352,640	210,935	818,646					
920-21	2,830,315	301,615	3,387,480	609,570	911,185					
925-26	3,510,311	340,171	11,004.446	2,231,637	2,571,808					
927-28	2,884,026	262,759	9,316,863	1,886,523	2,149,282					
928-29	1,956,508	193,525	8,225,868	1,950,027	2,143,552					
929-30	2,371,506	214,203	5,817,993	1,042,068	1,256,271					
930-31	3,526,033	252,074	4,679,429	415,245	667,319					
931-32	5,064,189	313,029	5,177,364	345,152	658,181					
932-33	6,486,025	323,398	5,447,487	313,111	636,509					
933-34	3,067,935	203.342	7,176,707	672,46 2	875,804					
934-35	2,769,216	145,144	6,201,754	631,001	776,145					
935-36	1,442,087	83,998	6,177,386	1,157,753	1,241,751					
936-37	330,627	30,013	4,195,796	1,007,870	1,037,883					
937–38	224,027	19,362	2,753,341	647,611	666,973					
938-39	324,362	27,531	1,661,935	197,707	225,238					

^{*} Not available.

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares has dwindled to small proportions; exports of skins are relatively more important, but the volume is subject to pronounced fluctuations.

Wire-netting Advances for Rabbit-proof Fences.

Under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, advances may be made to settlers for the purchase of wire netting. From funds provided by Parliament, the Minister for Lands may purchase and sell to owners of private land, netting or other materials for use in the construction of rabbit-proof, dogproof or marsupial-proof fences, or machinery, plant or substances for the destruction of noxious animals. Payment for these materials, etc., with interest, is made by annual instalments extending over such period as the Minister may determine.

The netting, etc., must be used for the purpose indicated, within a specified period, and the fences must be maintained in repair until the debt is extinguished. The purchase money and interest become a charge upon the holding with priority over all mortgages or charges other than debts due to the Crown.

During the year 1938-39, materials were supplied to the value of £9,176, including 194 miles of wire netting, 35 tons of fencing wire and 16 tons of barbed wire. Repayments during the year amounted to £45,100. A sum of £574,000 has been voted by Parliament since 1905 for the purpose of making wire-netting advances. By utilising this sum and re-advancing moneys repaid, the Department of Lands has made advances amounting to £1,423,005 at 30th June, 1939. The amount outstanding in respect of the advances was £404,006 at this date.

In terms of the Advances to Settlers Act, 1923, a trust fund was established by the Commonwealth, from which advances for the purchase of wire-netting may be made to the States. No advances have been made since the financial year 1930-31. The wire-netting is supplied to the settlers at such price and upon such terms as are prescribed by regulation. The total advances to New South Wales under this Act to 30th June, 1939, amounted to £34,318, and the repayments amounted to £30,824.

Pastures Protection Boards.

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters, the State is divided into 62 Pastures Protection Districts, and in each there is constituted a board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates. There are also stock inspectors and rabbit inspectors, who are paid from the funds of the Pastures Protection Boards to which they are attached.

Rates to provide funds for the purposes of the boards are levied upon owners of ten or more head of large stock, or 100 or more sheep, at a rate not exceeding fourpence per head of large stock and two-thirds of a penny per head of sheep, but a rebate of one-half may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with wire-netting fences which in the opinion of the board are rabbit-proof, provided the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding calendar year. The funds so raised may be applied by the boards in defraying expenses incurred in administering the Act, and for any other purpose approved by the Minister. The boards are required each year to pay 3 per cent. of their revenue to the Colonial Treasurer to cover the cost of administration.

Since 1918 the boards have levied rates on travelling stock in the Eastern and Central Divisions to constitute a fund for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves under the boards' control.

The boards are empowered also to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

The Registration of Stock Brands Act, which came into force on 13th December, 1921, cancelled the registration of all existing brands and provided for re-registration of those which owners desired to retain, upon application being made within a prescribed period. The Act was amended in 1923. Of approximately 143,000 registered large stock brands in existence at the time of passing the principal Act, 43,229 were re-registered, and at 30th June, 1939, excluding transfers and cancellations, etc., the number of individual brands was approximately 73,500. Brands for large stock may be used on either cattle or horses. A registered brand may not be used by any person other than the proprietor.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 42,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts and may not be duplicated in any one district; the same brand may, however, be issued in several Pastures Protection Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH.

Although diseases of various kinds exist amongst the stock in New South Wales, yet, in common with the rest of Australia, it is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. It is, for instance, free from rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis. In 1936-37 ephemeral fever (three days' sickness) affected the dairy herds in New South Wales for the first time. Infection has been less widespread and the disease less virulent in subsequent years, but it is recognised that unless research provides a method of control there will be, as in other countries where it is present, an annual recrudescence of the disease. Although ephemeral fever rarely causes mortality it has a marked effect upon milk production. Since the passage of the Stock Diseases Act, in 1923, considerable advance has been made in the control of disease generally. Under this Act certain diseases are made notifiable, and necessary powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine and destruction of diseased stock.

The work in connection with the inspection of stock for disease is administered by the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors of stock are stationed at various localities throughout the country, and there are district veterinary officers, each with a group of inspectors under his supervision. By this arrangement such diseases as anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia may be dealt with expeditiously and the work of the groups of inspectors may be co-ordinated by their senior officers. Careful attention is given by this staff to the inspection of cattle on dairies, particularly those supplying milk for human consumption.

Allowances are provided to enable men who show aptitude for Veterinary Science to undergo training at the University with a view to their appointment to the staff of the Department of Agriculture. In 1939 there were ten trainees pursuing courses in Veterinary Science at the University, and four graduate veterinarians were appointed as Inspectors of Stock in Pastures Protection districts.

Within recent years a scheme for the creation of accredited tubercle-free herds has been put in operation in certain areas, chiefly municipalities, in various parts of the State. It is required by the Milk Board that raw milk sold in Sydney or Newcastle, must be the product of cows which have passed the tuberculin test. This work is supervised by the Chief Veterinary Surgeon and is subsidised by the Milk Board at the rate of £1,250 per annum. As a result 33,558 animals were tested under the supervision of veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture in 1938-39 and 791 were destroyed.

For research work a well-equipped station is established at Glenfield under the immediate control of the Director of Veterinary Research, with a staff of veterinary officers and laboratory assistants. The operations at this station are co-ordinated with those of the field staff. The Australian Dairy Cattle Research Council is meeting the salary and incidental expenses of a veterinary research officer of the Glenfield research station engaged in investigations regarding contagious abortion in dairy cattle and paid the sum of £1,253 in that connection in 1938-39. Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and a staff of inspectors is maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enable the enforcement of dipping before cattle or horses are allowed to enter New South Wales.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has control of the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney and erected in 1930-31 as a result of a gift of £20,000 by Sir Frederick McMaster. Extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health are undertaken at the laboratory, coordinated with similar activities in other States, and in close co-operation with the Department of Veterinary Science of the University of Sydney. The Council has also acquired an area of 1,250 acres at St. Marys to be used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep.

Cattle Tick Eradication.

Cattle tick eradication is a difficult problem confronting the veterinary authorities. The cattle tick first gained access to New South Wales in the early years of the century and continuous efforts have been made to prevent its introduction into clean parts of the State. Although the spread of the tick could not be entirely prevented, restrictive efforts have confined the infestation to a relatively small part of the State, and reduced the occurrence of tick fever to isolated instances.

In 1932, however, owing to movements of cattle from one property, a large additional area had to be quarantined as three small infestations were discovered. For the first time in Australia a complete eradication policy was carried out in the tick quarantine areas. The treatment was terminated in June, 1933, and after a period of close inspection to determine its effectiveness, the area was released at the end of June, 1934. Subsequent activities enabled the lifting of the quarantine in further areas but in 1938-39 part of these areas were found to be re-infested and were again quarantined. The work is costly, involving an expenditure of

as much as £150,000 per annum. Under an arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, the Commonwealth authorities have agred to contribute a share of the cost, the amounts for each of the five years to 1938-39 being £45,100, £54,450, £48,350, £44,450 and £44,450. In addition the Commonwealth Government made a further grant of £25,000 in 1937-38 and again in 1938-39 for the construction of dips for tick eradication purposes. The creation of the Cattle Tick Control Commission in 1926 has brought about increased co-ordination between the authorities of the States concerned. The methods of control and eradication are similar to those which have been successful in the United States of America, and include the control of the movement of stock and regular dipping within areas selected for eradication. Dips are provided by the Government, and private dips constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Department are subsidised.

Swine Compensation Act, 1928.

Following an outbreak of swine fever in 1928, the Swine Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for pigs condemned on account of the presence of certain diseases and for carcases condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption because of the presence of disease. The funds required for payment of compensation are collected by the sale of swine duty stamps, which are affixed to a register kept at each slaughtering establishment to indicate the number of pigs slaughtered. In this way information is obtained as to the herds likely to be affected with tuberculosis.

During 1938-39 receipts collected under the Act amounted to £20,056 and disbursements to £17,894, of which £14,829 was paid as compensation.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

The Veterinary Surgeons Act came into operation on 5th December, 1923, to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, and to regulate the practice of veterinary science. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons has been established to administer the Act, which specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons.

As at 30th June, 1939, there were registered 239 veterinary surgeous.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, Etc.

The soil and climate in the coastal portions of the State are suitable for the maintenance of the dairy herds as the climate is mild throughout the year and rainfall is abundant. Dairy cattle do not require housing nor hand-feeding during winter. Natural pasture is generally available throughout the year, and hand-feeding is necessary only in very dry seasons.

Commercial dairying operations in New South Wales are said to have begun during the twenties of last century in the immediate vicinity of Sydney and in the Illawarra districts to supply the population of Sydney and neighbouring towns. The development of dairying as a national industry was slow until, toward the end of the 19th century, the introduction of refrigeration enabled producers to overcome disabilities in manufacturing and distributing perishable dairy products in a warm climate, and to export the surplus oversea. Pasteurisation and the application of machinery to the treatment of milk and the manufacture of butter, the development of the factory system, and improvements in regard to ocean transport have enabled production to expand; butter has become an important item of the export trade.

In the inland districts of the State rainfall is not sufficient for extensive dairying. In these districts dairy-farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, and a number of well-equipped factories have been established in proximity to inland towns. Dairying is conducted also on the Murrunbidgee and Hay irrigation areas.

In the coastal division 13,244 holdings were used exclusively for dairying in 1938-39 and 3,765 for dairying combined with other purposes. In the other parts of the State, where fodder must be grown for winter feeding the industry is conducted usually in conjunction with agriculture and grazing—there being only 885 holdings used solely for dairying and 2,715 for dairying in combination with other rural pursuits. The extent to which dairying was conducted with wheat farming in 1932-33 and 1935-36 was shown in Table 638 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

The total area devoted to dairving in the year 1930-31, the last year for which the particulars are available, was approximately 5,483,000 acres, of which 4,783,000 acres were in the coastal division; of this latter area 2,214,000 acres were in the North Coast and 1,677,000 acres in the Hunter and Manning and 892,000 acres in the South Coast divisions.

Most of the native grasses of the State are particularly suitable for dairy cattle, as they possess milk-producing as well as fattening qualities. In the winter the natural herbage is supplemented by fodder crops, such as maize, barley, oats, rye, lucerne, and the brown variety of sorghum, or the planter's friend. Ensilage also is made for fodder; the quantity made in each year is not large, although tending to increase. The extent of fodder conservation of this type is indicated in Table 646. The area of land devoted to sown grasses in March, 1939, amounted to 3,199,626 acres, of which 2.292,631 acres were in the coastal district. The produce of this land is used mainly as food for dairy cattle. The practice of manuring pastures is extending in dairying districts. Particulars relating to the use of manures on pastures are shown in Table 673.

Supervision of Dairying and Dairy Products.

Egislation relating to dairying and dairy products has been enacted by the State and the Commonwealth to provide for the supervision of production and distribution and for organised marketing.

The State Acts are the Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930; the Dairy Industry Act, 1915-1938; and the Dairy Products Act, 1933-1938. The Federal Acts are concerned mainly with the export trade, viz., the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905-1933; the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-1938, and the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, 1924-1937. Legislation relating to the milk supply of Sydney and Newcastle, which is supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Food and Prices!"

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, consolidated laws designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. Under this law all dairymen and milk vendors are required to register their premises with local authorities and the premises are subject to inspection. It is illegal for any person to sell milk or milk products produced on unregistered premises. Reference to the beneficial effects of this law in relation to public health is made in the chapter "Vital Statistics" of this Year Book.

The Dairy Industry Act prescribes that dairy factories and stores must be registered. Cream supplied to a dairy factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. The testing and grading at the factory may be done only by persons holding certificates of qualification. By an amending Act of 1938 a Dairy Produce Factories Advisory Committee was constituted to advise the Minister regarding applications for registration of premises as a dairy produce factory. The Minister may refuse any application if he is satisfied that registration is opposed to the best interests of the dairying industry in New South Wales.

The State has been divided into ten dairying districts, and in each an experienced dairy instructor is appointed to supervise the dairy factories and to administer the Dairy Industry Act and regulations thereunder. He acts as inspector, instructs the factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, and advises the dairy-farmers, especially those supplying cream of inferior quality. He also exercises supervision over the quality of butter produced, and may order structural improvements in factory premises. Usually the number of factories under the supervision of each instructor does not exceed twenty.

Since the Dairy Industry Act came into force there has been marked improvement in factory premises and in the quality of the butter produced. During recent years approximately 90 per cent of the butter produced in factories was graded as choicest grade.

The supervision of dairy products for the oversea export trade is conducted by officers appointed by the Federal Government, under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act of 1905-1933. Since 1st August, 1924, the Commonwealth standardisation mark (the kangaroo) has been stamped on all "choicest" quality butter after inspection by the Commonwealth graders. By regulation six grades have been fixed of export butter. A national brand is prescribed for "choicest" quality, and a uniform brand for other grades which indicates the individual factory and the State of origin. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre

of an outline map of Australia; the name of the State; the registered number of the factory; and the net weight. In addition, the trade mark of the factory may be added to the approved design.

During the year ended June, 1939, Federal officers examined 527,010 boxes of New South Wales butter for oversea export from Sydney and New castle. Of these 410,348 boxes, or 77.9 per cent., were classed as choicest, 65,565 as first quality, 42,766 boxes as second quality, and 6,232 boxes as pastry butter; 2,099 boxes were prohibited from export.

The following table shows the quantity and proportion of butter of "choicest" grade included in the exports of the various States in 1926-27, 1930-31, and in each of the last three years. The figures include tinned, bulk and pat butter.

Table 717.—Export	Butter	Graded	as	Choicest.
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State.	1926-27.	1930-31.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
New SouthWales (Boxes, 56 lb)	382,485	629,869	376,114	505,846	410,348
Percentage of total	60.6	87.0	80.0	81.7	77.9
Victoria (Boxes, 56 lb.)	734,345	1,133,075	1,110,731	918,998	772,753
Percentage of total	79.8	37.5	64.9	63.2	60.5
Queensland (Boxes, 56 lb.)	486,122	1,240,966	233,509	939,267	1,126,423
Percentage of total	54.5	61.4	23.5	61.4	50.5
South Australia (Boxes, 56 lb.)	35,686	50,795	11,407	9,320	5,249
Percentage of total	63.6	15.6	7.3	4.9	3.3
Tasmania (Boxes, 56 lb.)	22,598	74,121	23,269	36,932	31,657
Percentage of total	78.0	21.3	36.6	52.5	46.2
Western Australia (Boxes,					
56 lb.)	Nil.	Nil.	932	4,766	3,894
Percentage of total			2.7	7.0	5.1

DAIRYING ORGANISATIONS.

The Australian Agricultural Council, the Standing Committee on Agriculture, and State advisory boards include dairying problems within their functions. The State Advisory Board in New South Wales consists of official representatives of the State and Commonwealth Governments and six representatives of producers. The constitution and functions of the Federal bodies named are described on page 689 of this volume.

Most of the dairy factories in New South Wales are conducted on cooperative principles by associations of producers. Out of this system a number of organisations have been developed for promoting the interests of producers and for regulating domestic and export trade. Some of these organisations are federal in character.

Australian Dairy Produce Board.

The Australian Dairy Produce Board is charged with the regulation of the export trade in dairy products, in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-1938. It was reconstituted in February, 1936, and assumed the functions of the Australian Dairy Council then abolished. It is responsible for publicity, research and investigation for the advancement and protection of the industry, standardisation of quality, increased production, and increased home consumption of milk products. The membership consists of a representative of the Commonwealth Government, nine members elected by co-operative butter and cheese factories, two elected by proprietary factories, four producer-elected representatives (one each for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland and one for the remaining three States), and one member appointed on the nomination of the Australian Institute of Dairy Factory Managers and Secretaries.

Exporters of butter and cheese operate under licenses issued by the Minister for Commerce, subject to terms and conditions which are prescribed on the recommendation of the Board. By this means the Board enforces regulation of shipments and disposal of butter oversea. Contracts as to freight and marine insurance on shipments of dairy produce are made by the Board, and it maintains an agency in Great Britain to advise it as to: market conditions and the disposal of dairy produce abroad. By an agreement the rate of ocean freight on butter shipped to the United Kingdom was to remain at the rate of Ss. 4.82d. per cwt. for three years from 1st October, 1937. The expenses of the Board are paid by means of a charge on butter and cheese exported. The charges were $\frac{1}{30}$ d. per lb. on butter and $\frac{1}{50}$ d. on cheese exported in 1936-37, and $\frac{1}{16}$ d. and $\frac{1}{30}$ d. respectively in 1937-38. A considerable proportion of the Board's income is expended in advertising Australian butter in the United Kingdom and the East. The Board contributes to the funds of State Committees for Pasture Improvement and the Australian Dairy Cattle Research Association and co-operates in the work of the Australian Committee on Animal Production.

The Australian Equalisation Scheme.

A voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was inaugurated on 1st January, 1926, as an outcome of efforts towards stabilisation in the various butter-producing States. Information regarding the functioning of this scheme is given in earlier editions of this Year Brok.

As from 1st May, 1934, the Paterson plan was superseded by a compulsory scheme. Legislation was passed by the States for the regulation of intrastate trade and by the Commonwealth for the control of trade in dairy-products between the States. The proportion of butter or cheese which each manufacturer in a State is permitted to sell in the course of intrastate trade is determined from time to time under the authority of State-legislation. The Federal law prescribed that these products might not be transported from one State to another except under license, and it was a condition that licensees must comply with the export quotas, determined by the Commonwealth. This ensured that the surplus production was removed from the Australian market.

In 1936 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided on appeal that the Commonwealth had not the power, in terms of the Constitution, to control the interstate movement of products, and a proposal to make an appropriate amendment of the Constitution was submitted to the electors in March, 1937. The proposal was rejected, but the scheme is being continued by the voluntary co-operation of producers, who have entered into agreements to observe the quotas as determined. The legislation of the States in regard to the stabilisation scheme has not been invalidated, and the various State Boards have continued to function as hitherto.

The New South Wales Dairy Products Board consists of a Government' representative appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The Board advises the Minister in determining the quotas of butter and cheese for home consumption, and may enter into arrangements with boards in other States for the purposes of stabilisation. Its administrative expenses are met by imposing a fee of 1s. per ton of butter and 6d. per ton of cheese manufactured. In order to facilitate the operation of the stabilisation scheme the members of the Dairy Products Boards of the States and other persons nominated by the boards have been organised as a limited company—the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd. The Committee enters into agreements with

manufacturers in order to secure to them equal rates of returns from sales of dairy produce, and for this purpose may fix basic prices at which dairy produce sold in Australia or overseas is to be taken into account. A practical effect of the scheme is that the local trade, which is the more remunerative, and the export trade are distributed in equitable proportions amongst the manufacturers by means of quotas. By this means the proceeds of sales of butter are equalised as between factories, the "quota" representing in effect the proportion of output upon which the local price is paid to each factory. The Committee fixes prices for equalisation purposes and equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The quotas are identical in all the States concerned in the scheme, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania for butter, and in these States and South Australia for cheese. The quotas for local consumption in each of the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 718.—Butter and Cheese for Local Com	nsumption—Quotas.
--	-------------------

				Butter.		Cheese.					
Month.		1935- 36.	1936– 37.	1937- 38.	1938- 39.	1939- 40.	1935- 36.	1936- 37.	1937- 38.	1938-	1939- 40.
		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per ·	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
	- 1	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
July	••••	85	$87\frac{1}{2}$	87	$87\frac{1}{2}$	61	82	95	85	82	$66\frac{2}{3}$
August	••••	75	71	82	65	54	75	76	71	56	$47\frac{1}{2}$
September		55	51	57	48	42	58	52	52	40	37
October		$33\frac{1}{3}$	35	39	36	34	42	41	41	$33\frac{1}{3}$	29
November		27	32	34	331	32	374	40	37	29	26
December		28	38	32	31	32	43	44	38	28	28
January		29	39	35	35	32	44	50	40	29	32
February		34	38	36	43	36	54	50	45	$33\frac{1}{3}$	43
March		$37\frac{1}{2}$	41	40	50		62	53	53	36	
April		50	49	56	54		76	69	59	49	•••
ME	+	69	66	72	57	- 1	94	82	70	663	
June		$87\frac{1}{2}$	81	93	60		95	89	83	664	

The quota is determined in such a way as to leave available for the local market the quantity that can be sold at the price fixed for local consumption. This price is uniform in all participating States. The quota varies from month to month and from year to year as production varies. The requirements of butter for home consumption show little wariation from month to month.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

Educational and experimental work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms, and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Scientific investigation is undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station which was assisted by a grant of £1,000 from the Australian Dairy Cattle Research Council and £1,410 from Pastures Protection Boards in 1937-38. The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (at the University of Sydney) conducted by the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is also active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairying industry.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at the various experiment farms are as follows:—At Cowra, Australian Illawarra Shorthorns; at Wollongbar, Guernseys; at Grafton and Bathurst, Ayrshires; at Wagga Wagga and Glen Innes, Jerseys. At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College a Jersey stud holds a prominent place.

In order to enable factory managers and butter-makers to improve their scientific knowledge, dairy-science schools are held for short terms at different dairying centres, and certificates are given to those who pass examinations in the grading of cream and in the testing of milk and cream. There were ten schools attended by 102 students in 1938.

HERD-TESTING.

The practice of herd testing enables the farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, and to retain the progeny of those of higher grade. The herd-testing movement is assisted by a grant from the Commonwealth Bank which amounted to £1,500 in 1937-38. A contribution of £1,132 was made also by the Milk Board.

For the testing of pure-bred stock registered in the various herd societies, there is an Australian recording scheme conducted on uniform lines throughout the Commonwealth by the Department of Agriculture of each State. Departmental officers control these tests and the testing of other pure-bred, grade, and ordinary cows. For the certification of cows registered in herd societies, the cows are milked dry under supervision before the monthly test is made; in other cases this is not prescribed. The majority of the milking herds on registered dairy farms are grade or ordinary cows.

The fee for testing is £3 5s. for any number of cows up to 20; and 2s. 9d. for each additional cow up to 40; then the charge is reduced by 6d. per cow in each successive group of 20 cows. The charge is 1s. 6d. per cow in excess of 80. An additional fee of 3s. per cow is charged for registered pure-bred stock submitted for official recording for a certificate covering a period of 273 days, or, where desired, 365 days.

The number of cows tested in 1929-30 was approximately 100,000, but, due to adversity in the industry, herd testing was greatly curtailed in later years. In the last two years, however, there was an appreciable increase. The number of cows tested in each of the last five years was:—

Table 719.—Dairy Cows Tested, 1935 to 1939.

Li

Year ended September.	Pure-Bred	Cows Tested.	Grade Cows	Total Cows Tested.	
	For Certified Recording.	For Uncertified Records.	Tested.		
1935	2,393	1,896	38,918	43,207	
1936	2,043	1,589	35,866	39,498	
1937	2,054	1,674	34,595	38,323	
1938	1,838	1,896	40,737	44,471	
1939	1,767	1,860	43,426	47,053	

DAIRY CATTLE.

In the dairy herds the Shorthorn preponderates. This breed was introduced into the Illawarra or South Coast districts in the early period of dairying, before the Shorthorn had been developed by English breeders into a beef-producing type. By an admixture with other strains, a useful type of dairy cattle, known as the Illawarra, has been developed. There is also a large number of Jersey cattle, and the use of the breed for the production of butter is increasing. The Ayrshire is well represented in the dairy herds. It is noted for hardiness, but is better suited for producing milk for human consumption as fresh milk than for the purposes of butter-making.

The number of cows used for milking in the State in each year since 1929 is shown below:—

No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. 1929* 482,568 293,754 49,655 115,413 81,797 62 1930* 487,919 289,896 55,285 126,394 80,455 62 1931* 532,604 281,227 62,851 129,447 88,057 65 1932 644,217 229,623 51,959 129,930 95,148 69 1933 675,660 247,939 52,908 147,499 92,098 72: 1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74: 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,16 7 245,345 44,273 145,130 107,609 75,447 71			In Regist	ered Dairies.	Cows not in		
No. No.		B1st Mar. Being		Hei	Dairles being		
1929* 482,568 293,754 49,655 115,413 81,797 62 1930* 487,919 289,896 55,285 126,394 80,455 62 1931* 532,604 281,227 62,851 129,447 88,057 65 1932 644,217 229,623 51,959 129,930 95,148 69 1933 675,660 247,939 52,908 147,499 92,098 72 1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71	, 		Dry.	Springing.		Milked.	during Year.
1930* 487,919 289,896 55,285 126,394 80,455 62 1931* 532,604 281,227 62,851 129,447 88,057 65 1932 644,217 229,623 51,959 129,930 95,148 69 1933 675,660 247,939 52,908 147,499 92,098 72 1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74: 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931* 532,604 281,227 62,851 129,447 88,057 65 1932 644,217 229,623 51,959 129,930 95,148 69 1933 675,660 247,939 52,908 147,499 92,098 72 1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74: 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 140,403 72 73	1929*	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	81,797	627,815
1932 644,217 229,623 51,959 129,930 95,148 69,143 1933 675,660 247,939 52,908 147,499 92,098 72,147 1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74,147 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74,147 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73,147 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72,143,145 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71	1930*	487,919	289,896	55,285	126,394	80,455	623,196
1933 675,660 247,939 52,908 147,499 92,098 72. 1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74. 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74. 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73. 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72. 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71. 1938 72.00 73.00 73.00 73.00 73.00 73.00 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71.	1931*	532,604	281,227	62,851	129,447	88,057	655,073
1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74: 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71	1932	644,217	229,623	51,959	129,930	95,148	693,412
1934 705,398 239,508 55,789 155,105 97,147 74: 1935 711,358 246,629 49,626 166,150 105,248 74 1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71	1933	675,660	247,939	52,908	147,499	92,098	721,783:
1936 696,502 243,731 43,720 173,631 107,609 73 1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71 1938 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 1938 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 1938 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 1938 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 1938 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 73,631 1938 73,631 </td <td></td> <td>705,398</td> <td>239,508</td> <td>55,789</td> <td>155,105</td> <td>97,147</td> <td>742,384</td>		705,398	239,508	55,789	155,105	97,147	742,384
1937 631,125 236,600 45,469 165,034 106,694 72 1938 639,167 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71	1935	711,358	246,629	49,626	166,150	105,248	748,486
1938 639,16 7 245,345 44,273 145,130 97,547 71	1936	696,502	243,731	43,720	173,631	107,609	736,868
1999 030,101	1937	631,125	236,600	45,469	165,034	106,694	720,833
1939 691,105 195,806 41,048 140,947 98,340 70	1938	639,167	245,345	44,273	145,130	97,547	710,043
	1939	691,105	195,806	41,048	140,947	98,340	706,784

Table 720.—Milking Cows, 1929 to 1939.

By reason of winter conditions prevailing at 30th June the number of cows in milk is usually smaller and the number of dry cows and springing heifers is usually greater than in the summer months. For these reasons the numbers shown in the foregoing table for recent years are not strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1930-31, nor are they typical of the distribution of cows under the various headings throughout the year.

The number of cows in registered dairies in New South Wales reached the highest point, 1,173,763, in 1934-35. The increase continued in coastal divisions up to 1935-36, but in inland districts there has been a decrease in each year since 1933-34. Cows in registered dairies on the tablelands, slopes, central plains and Riverina numbered 105,623 in 1938-39, as compared

^{*} As at 30th June.

with 181,716 in 1933-34 and 98,231 in 1925-26. Particulars of the number of cows in registered dairies in the various divisions in 1926 and in each of the last nine years are as follows:—

TABLE	721.—Cows	$_{ m in}$	Registered	Dairies	in	Divisions.
-------	-----------	------------	------------	---------	----	------------

			\				
At 31st March.	Coas	tal.		Washam	Central	Total New South	
	North Coast.	All Divisions,	Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Wales,*	
1926†	440,271	794,814	44,831	41,560	11,840	894,165	
1931†	509,231	901,066	43,927	51,150	8,853	1,006,129	
1932	514,999	918,372	54,102	68,715	13,290	1,055,729	
1933	525,699	946,414	65,393	91,213	19,423	1,124,006	
1934	527,099	972,377	67,089	94,877	19,750	1,155,800	
1935	534,893	997,407	64,479	91,301	19,115	1,173,763	
1936	535,105	996,453	57,684	84,629	17,061	1,157,584	
1937	523,607	980,409	52,929	79,142	14,130	1,128,228	
1938	518,617	970,567	47,066	65,413	10,461	1,094,915	
1939	516,880	961,802	42,099	54,539	9,085	1,068,906	

^{*} Including Western Division.

† At 30th June.

DAIRY FARMS.

Under the Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, every person who keeps cows to produce milk for sale for human consumption in any form must register his premises and conform to prescribed standards of cleanliness, etc. Some persons so registered, however, conduct operations on a very limited scale.

The following statement of the number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for dairying operations on a commercial scale shows an increase from 18,838 in 1928-29 to 22,911 in 1933-34 and a subsequent decline to 20,609 in 1938-39. However, the number of holdings engaged in dairying in 1938-39 was approximately 10 per cent. greater than in 1928-29:—

TABLE 722.—Holdings used for Dairying, 1929 to 1939.

	Holdings of one acre and upwards used principally for-									
Year ended 31st March,	Dairying only.	Dairying and Agriculture.	Dairying and Grazing.	Dairying, Grazing and Agriculture.	Total used for Dairying.					
1929† 1930† 1931† 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	12,985 13,294 14,484 15,136 15,177 15,033 14,929 14,969 14,521 14,136 14,129	2,942 3,170 3,371 3,406 4,101 4,315 4,226 4,066 4,178 4,072 3,660	1,722 1,607 1,148 1,480 1,475 1,498 1,474 1,445 1,394 1,316 1,331	1,189 1,034 1,146 1,614 2,102 2,065 1,952 1,834 1,716 1,592 1,489	18,838 19,105 20,149 21,636 22,855 22,911 22,581 22,314 21,809 21,116 20,609					

† Year ended 30th June.

. The figures quoted above indicate the principal purposes for which the holdings were used. It is apparent that the great bulk of the dairy farmers specialise in dairying operations.

DAIRY FACTORIES.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately 80 per cent. of the milk production of the State is treated in factories either as cream or whole milk for the manufacture of butter, cream, cheese, or condensed milk, the balance being sold for consumption as fresh milk or used on the farms. Most of the factories are situated in the country districts at convenient centres, and are conducted on co-operative principles, with the dairy farmers as shareholders. Particulars of the operations of the butter factories are shown in the chapter "Factories" of this Year Book.

The number of butter factories in New South Wales has decreased from 126 in 1921, to 108 in 1929 and 94 in 1939. Over this period there has been a tendency towards concentration of manufacture of butter into fewer and better equipped factories. Between 1929 and 1939 the number of employees in butter factories increased from 1021 to 1186 while the total horse power of machinery installed increased from 9,799 to 19,891. In 1939 cheese was produced in 34 factories, bacon and ham in 25 and condensed milk and other milk products in 4 factories.

RAINFALL INDEX—DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales. The index represents the ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, normal being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100 in all cases.

Table 723.—Index of Rainfall in Dairying Districts, 1928 to 1939.

	1 000					, — — ,						
Month.	Average Production of Butter in Factories †	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934–35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	193738.	1938–39.
	mil. lb.		I		I	I	Ι.		I	1		Ī ,
July	4.7	101	61	61	76	77	197	207	93	43	87 '	-98
August	5.3	52	92	93	54	55	20	128	44	42	130	147
September	7.3	102	90	30	50	230	180	156	196	77	21	53:
October	10.9	64	240	113	51	93	170	95	102	55	173	102°
November	12.6	34	82	41	131	110	161	105	45	23	275	78
December	12.9	57	49	89	181	42	160	116	93	179	110	18:
January	. 13.9	96	103	48	28	148	97	92	88	99	172	91
February	13.1	347	68	181	59	31	198	130	79	139	133	13
March	13.3	119	148	123	43	52	51	97	128	199	84	248
April	10.7	146	132	215	94	164	198	70	58	63	105	107
Мау	8.1	76	174	74	93	56	180	58	94	11	205	53:
June	5.7	150	351	47	47	178	55	28	48	187	50	32
	118.5	112	132	93	76	103	139	107	89	93	129	87

Average Production of Commercial Butter per Cow—lb.*

Estimate for Season | | 152.4 | 161.4 | 168.4 | 170.3 | 169.3 | 181.6 | 183.1 | 156.7 | 147.8 | 164.0 | 153.8

The index of rainfall for the season is the mean of the monthly averages. The seasonal distribution of rainfall is an important factor in relation to production. See Table 730.

^{*} See Table 725. † Five years ended 1939.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the estimated yield of milk in each division of the State during the year ended the 31st March, 1939, also the production of butter, cheese and bacon—the figures for these three items being factory production during the year ended 30th June, 1939, and the farm production during the year ended three months earlier:—

Table 724.—Milk, Butter, Cheese and Bacon Production, 1938-39.

Division.		Estimated Yield of Milk.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Bacon and Ham Made.
Coastal— North Coast		gallons. 134,300,322	lb. *65,258,982	lb. 1,170,072	lb. 7,121,600
Hunter and Manning	•••	66,889,584	29,682,612	784,358	1,779,998
Metropolitan	•••	17,734,473	579,593	33,901	15,559,200
South Coast	•••	44,190,166	11,056,113	5,496,581	439,847
Total	•••	263,114,545	106,577,300	7,484,912	24,900,645
Tableland—					
Northern	•••	5,879,716	1,661,325	50	322,887
Central	•••	7,167,723	1,368,868	50	76,142
Southern	•••	2,903,426	454,765	•••	17,280
Total	•••	15,950,865	3,484,958	100	416,309
Western Slopes—					
North	•••	5,719,147	1,687,284	•••	29,186
Central	•••	3,237,908	711,563	***	37,200
South	•••	14,932,928	†5,325,616		954,151
Total	•••	23,889,983	7,724,463		1,020,537
Plains—					
North Central	•••	1,205,804	134,282	•••	4,422
Central		1,166,098	128,260	•••	.9;066
Riverina	•••	5,097,625	736,413	895	-66,129
Total	•…	7,469,527	998,955	895	79,617
Western Division	•••	959,301	35,041	•••	1,579
Total	•	‡311,384,221	118,820,717	7,485,907	26,418,687

[•] Includes 319,024 lb. made from Queensland cream. † Includes 430,115 lb. from Victorian cream. ‡ Includes 3,024,704 gallons sent to interstate factories as cream.

This statement shows that dairying activities are mainly conducted in the coastal division and are relatively inextensive in the remainder of the State. In this area about 89 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies are depastured, and approximately 84 per cent. of the total output of milk, 90 per cent. of the butter, and practically the whole of the cheese are produced. Fifty-five per cent. of the butter of the State was made in the North Coast division. The Hunter and Manning division is next in importance, then the South Coast, and the South Western Slopes. Until about 30 years ago the South Coast division was the principal dairying region, but the industry

has made rapid progress in the northern districts, where many large estates used previously for raising cattle for beef have been subdivided into dairy farms. Dairying in inland districts is relatively inextensive and, after a temporary expansion from 1931 to 1934, has declined. The manufacture of cheese is of relatively small extent and approximately three-quarters of the total output is made in the South Coast division. The curing of bacon and ham is confined almost entirely to the Coastal division, where about 90 per cent. of the output is produced.

A graph on page 838 illustrates the production of butter, cheese and bacon in each year since 1910.

Milk.

Particulars of the consumption and supply of milk and milk products are published in the chapter "Food and Prices" of the Year Book.

Cows used for producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of the milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Under the Milk Act, 1931, a Board regulates and controls the supply of milk and cream within the Sydney metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Its functions include the improvement of methods of collecting and distributing milk and the fixation of prices.

The total yield of milk is not accurately recorded, but is estimated approximately. Few dairy farmers actually measure the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout the year. The majority are concerned principally in producing cream for manufacture into butter. In recent years, however, it has been found possible to make checks against supplies to factories, and results show that the farmers' estimates are approximately correct. Moreover, the testing of dairy herds has developed so far as to give a fair indication of the butter-fat contents of the milk.

Average Yield per Cow.

While sufficient information is not available to show conclusively the average annual production of milk per cow in New South Wales, an approximate estimate of the productivity per cow in registered dairies in terms of commercial butter is published below. For the purposes of this estimate it is assumed that the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of any given year represents the average number kept for milking in registered dairies during that year, and an estimate is made (on the basis of butter fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which may be produced from milk used for purposes other than buttermaking.

The following table relates to all cows in registered dairies in New South Wale, and covers a period of years since 1925-26:—

Table 725.—Cows in Registered Dairies—Average Yield.

		Estimated	Butter 1	Produced.	Estimate of Commercial	Total Commercial	
Scason.	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Year.	Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairles during Year.	In Factories from Milk produced in New South Wales.	On Registered Dairy Forms.	Butter Produceable from Milk of Cows In Registered Dairies used for other Purposes.	Butter Produced or Produceable from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairles.	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow.
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Average per Year.		j		mı	ısand lb.		lb.
1926-30	762,404	758,363	96,200	1,162	23,834	121,196	159.8
1931–35 Year.	902,833	884,815	128,475	1,483	24,803	154,761	174.9
1927-28	756,687	753,322	96,246	1,276	24,945	122,467	162.6
1928-29	776,322	766,504	91,424	1,091	24,328	116,843	152·4
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161•4
1930-31	813,831	795,823	109,133	1,113	23,777	134,023	168.4
1931-32	873,840	843,836	119,372	1,437	22,930	143,739	170.3
193233	923,599	898,720	126,266	1,624	24,240	152,130	169•3
1933-34	944,906	934,252	141,762	1,606	26,329	169,697	181.6
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183•1
1935-36	940,233	949,110	119,195	1,683	27,878	148,756	156.7
1936-37	917,725	928,979	107,142	1,433	28,733	137,308	147.8
1937–38	905,512	911,618	118,111	1,171	30,236	149,518	164.0
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	1,054	31,251	137,842	153.8

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year shown in the column B above represents the mean of the total numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned as shown in column A. The estimated production per cow shown in column G is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the commercial butter in respective years shown in column F. It represents, therefore, an average covering all cows kept for milking in registered dairies irrespective of periods of lactation, and includes heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts published in Table 723. It is evident that productivity per cow has been maintained and even slightly increased in the recent years despite the unevenness of the rainfall. The sharp decline in 1935-36 and 1936-37 was occasioned by the very dry conditions and an epidemic of ephemeral fever which occurred in the summer of the latter year.

Use of Milk.

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk produced in New South Wales and used for various purposes in each of the last five years:—

TABLE	726.—Uses	\mathbf{of}	Milk,	1935	to	1939.

D Co		Year e	nded 31st Ma	rch.	
Purpose for which Milk was used.	1935.	1936.	1987.	1938.	1939.
	Gallon	s (000 omit	ted).		
Butter making		•	•		
On farms	17,297	17,646	16,794	14,197	14,315
In N.S.W. factories	261,864	248,082	219,525	230,540	211,250
In other States	5,390	3,704	3,426	2,699	3,125
Total used for butter	284,551	269,432	239,745	247,436	228,690
Cheese-making—					
On farms	242	306	283	309	302
In factories	8,440	7,265	7,308	7,710	7,413
Total used for Cheese	8,682	7,571	7,591	8,019	7,715
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing,					
etc	7,222	8,053	8,382	9,151	9,645
Pasteurised for metropolitan and		,	 	,	-,
Newcastle markets	19,832	21,442	22,866	24,442	26,457
Balance sold as raw milk and used				,	-,
otherwise	37,172	38,848	39,033	38,960	38,877
Total milk (produced in		[-			
N.S.W.) (Produced in	357,459	345,346	317,617	328,008	311,384
	,	,0	,	,	

⁽a) Excludes and (b) includes approximately 11 million gallons of raw milk produced and sold for local consumption in the metropolis and Newcastle.

The milk used in 1938-39 for making butter represented 73.4 per cent. of the estimated total production; 2.5 per cent. was used for cheese; 3.1 per cent. for condensed milk, cream, ice-cream, etc.; and the balance—21 per cent.—was consumed as fresh milk or used otherwise. The quantity pasteurised for the Sydney and Newcastle markets was 32.8 per cent. greater in 1938-39 than in 1927-28.

An estimate of the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption in the metropolitan district is shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices," page 609 of this Year Book.

BUTTER.

The production and consumption of butter in New South Wales and the net export of butter from New South Wales in each of the past five years were as follows:—

Table 727.—Butter Production, Consumption and Export (New South Wales.)

Year ended 30th June,	Butter Produced.	Butter Consumed in N.S.W.	Net Export of Butter from N.S.W.	Year ended 30th Juue.	Butter Produced.	Butter Consumed in N.S.W.	Net Export of Butter from N.S.W.
	milli	on lb.			millio	n lb.	_
1935 1936 1937	146·1 125·2 109·8	88·3 91.8 92·0	59·0 30·5 16·8	1938 1939	120·9 118·8	93·7 93.0	25·6 20·6

The difference between total consumption plus net export and quantity of hutter produced represents changes in stocks as at 30th June.

The following statement shows the quantity of butter made annually in New South Wales at intervals since 1901. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States, the quantity in 1938-39 being 749,139 lb.

Table 728.—Butter	Production,	1901	to	1939.
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Year ended 30th June.	On Farms.	In Factories.	Total.	Year ended 30th June,	On Farn.s.	In Factories.	Total.
		T	housand 1b.	(000 omitted.)			
1901*	4,775	34,282	39,057	1932	5,399†	118,448	123,847
1906*	4.637	54,304	58,941	1933	5,306+	123,625	128,931
1911*	4,632	78,573	83,205	1934	5,660†	143,208	148,868
1916	4,25	55,374	59,632	1935	5,948†	140,158	146,100
1921	4,388	79,880	84,268	1936	6,046†	119,123	125,169
1926	5,270	101,698	106,968	1937	5,856†	103,975	109,831
1929	4,511	91,733	96,244	1938	4,952+	115,930	120,882
1930	4,208	100,814	105,022	1939	4,980†	113,841	118,821
1931	4,910	109,292	114,202	l. 1	· '	,	,

^{*} Catendar year.

The high level of production reached in 1933-34 and 1934-35 may be attributed mainly to the bountiful seasons (See table 723), but also in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland (See table 721) and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production (See table 733). Omitting the two years mentioned it would appear that the annual average production of butter has been increased by approximately 20 per cent. in the past ten years as compared with the ten years ended 1930.

External Trade and Local Consumption of Butter.

Particulars of the external trade in butter to and from New South Wales during each of the last five seasons are summarised in the following statement (the particulars of the interstate movement are approximations):—

TABLE 729.—Interstate and Oversea Trade in Butter, 1935 to 1939. (New South Wales.)

Particulars.		1934-1935.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Imports:		lb.	1b.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Interstate		2,961,300	5,550,100	5,808,488	9,753,548	6,674,492
Oversea		930	3,612	17	1,674	200
Total Imports		2,962,230	5,553,712	5,808,505	9,755,222	6,674,692
Exports :						
Interstate*		3,974,100	2,814,400	1,836,744	3,584,716	2,852,324
Oversea—				-		
Australian produce	.,.	57,672,403	32,818,757	20,365,765	31,372,658	23,966,498
Ships' Stores—						
Australian produce		356,514	458,892	421,021	384,573	424,702
Total Exports		62,003,017	36,092,049	22,623,530	35,341,947	27,243,524
Net Export		59,040,787	30,538,337	16,815,025	25,586,725	20,568,832
-			' '	1]] .

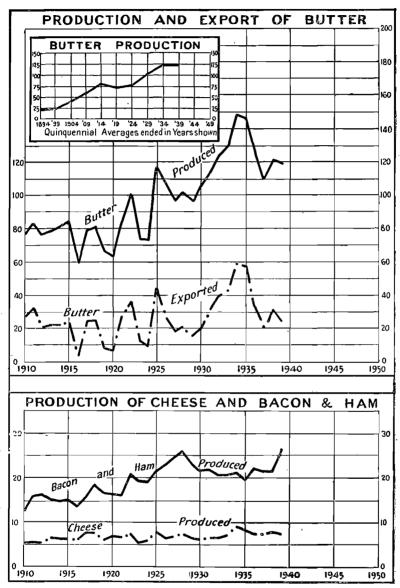
^{*}Includes butter sent to Queensland for shipment oversea.

The annual consumption of butter in New South Wales is shown in Table 519 on page 608 of this Year Book. It increased from 88,354,000 lb. in 1934-35 to 93,680,000 lb. in 1937-38, and decreased to 93,050,000 lb. in 1938-39. The average annual consumption per head of population was 33.8 lb. in 1934-35; 34.6 lb. in 1935-36; 34.3 lb. in 1936-37; 34.6 lb. in 1937-38 and 34.0 lb. in 1938-39.

[†] Year ended 31st March.

H

Dairy Production in New South Wales, 1910 to 1938-39.



The numbers at the side of the graphs and inset represent millions of pounds of butter, cheese and bacon & ham.

Production and Exports of Butter Monthly.

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales and the quantity exported oversea from New South Wales in each month since July, 1936. Butter may be stored for a considerable period before export, and the figures for production and export

cach month do not necessarily refer to the same butter. The export figures indicate the quantity of Australian butter exported oversea from ports in New South Wales. In addition, a large quantity is sent from New South Wales to Queensland, whence it is transhipped abroad.

Table 730.—Production and Exports of Butter Monthly, 1936 to 1940. (New South Wales.)

Month.	ĺ	Quar		tter Produ tories.*	Quantity of Butter Exported Oversea (Australian Produce).				
MOHIII.		1936-37.	1037-88.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40
				Thous	and lb.				
July		4,990	4,160	4,437	6,585	982	325	661	2,223
August	• • • •	5,569	4,842	4,887	6,355	310	231	309	964
September		6,841	7,029	6,915	7,335	450	351	518	1,931
October		9,206	9,315	10,842	10,165	1,194	1,459	1,617	2,312
November		8,336	13,340	12,589	13.427	1,582	3,047	4,299	3,969
December	••.	7,917	15,168	11,423	13,822	920	4,687	4,095	4,992
January		13,263	14,592	9,707	12,629	1,282	5,086	2,528	6,319
February		11,881	14,020	10,826	10,602	3,071	5,511	1,009	3,559
March	•••	13,363	12,411	12,137	9,562	4,210	5,270	1,843	2,429
April	,	10,373	9,088	11,880		3,187	3,600	695	
May		7,415	6,693	10,456		2,417	1,001	3,238	
June	•••	4,821	5,272	7,742		761	806	3,154	
Total		103,975	115,930	113,841		20,366	31,374	23,966	

^{*} Compiled from monthly returns of Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

These monthly records show the seasonal nature of the production and the variations in the monthly volume of exports. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months usually attaining a maximum between January and March and decreases during the winter, reaching a minimum usually in July.

The principal sources from which butter was imported into the United Kingdom during each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 731.—Imports of Butter into the United Kingdom, 1929 to 1939.

Year		Impo	rts of Butter i	nto the United	Kingdom f	rom	
ended June.	Australia,	New Zealand.	Denmark.	Argentina.	Nether- lands.	Other Countries.	Total Imports.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1929	43,116	64,636	105,162	17,034	6,761	80,766	317,475
1930	41,158	65,496	111,925	15,706	5,117	84,260	323,662
1931	62,357	87,491	118,149	21,358	4,380	66,525	360,260
1932	80,947	102,955	125,698	19,504	3,148	80,057	412,309
1933	97,401	114,429	131,748	13,573	7,458	74,218	438,827
1934	94,304	137,105	129,944	6,030	10,351	102,693	480,427
1935	114,472	125,499	111,506	4,771	16,730	96,349	469,327
1936	87,541	136,002	106,996	4.164	29,311	109,396	473,410
1937	71,110	144,642	113,785	8,907	39,454	107,024	434,922
1938	83,845	139,671	112 860	3,268	35,142	100,270	475,056
1939	90,289	125,162	111,794	4,890	40,950	98,484	471,569

Prices of Butler.

Since May, 1934 the wholesale price of butter for local consumption has been fixed under the "equalisation" agreement referred to on an earlier page. The price so fixed was 140s. per cwt. in May, 1934, increased to 149s. 4d. on 29th June, 1937, and to 158s. 8d. on 8th June, 1938, at which price it still remained in March, 1940. In addition there has been a customary box charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt.

The average monthly Sydney parity (f.o.b.) of the top prices prevailing for Australian butter in London markets since July, 1931, is shown below, together with the annual average, weighted in accordance with quantities exported monthly from New South Wales:—

Table 732.—Export Parity Prices of Butter in Sydney.

		-	Syc	lney Par	ity of Av Butt	erage To er per cv	p Price vt. (Aust	London, i ralian Cu	for Choice rrency).	est Austr	alian
Mont	h.		1931-32	1932–38	1933-34	1934 35	1935-36	1986-37	1937-38.	1938-39	1939 40
			8.	·s.	.8.	8.	s.	·8.	.8.	8.	s.
July	•••	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	127	112	86	773	96	.126	126	135^{-1}	127
August	•••		127	112 -	98	:80	103	132	130	132	124
September	•••	•••	125	117	114	76	123	120	184	130	134
October		•••	134	110	109	72	131	111	158	124	137*
No zember	•••	•••	126	9.8	88	79	112	120	147	115	137*
\mathbf{D} ecember	•••	••••	1115	. 92	73	75	:97	108	124	119	137*
January		•••	109	87	67	88	103	103	122	134	137*
February	•••	•••	115	80	69	94	102	94	124	132	137*
March	•••	•••	117	77	74	78	91	107	131	128	137*
April	•••		116	70	7.3	79	.95	116	140	126	137*
May	•••		106	182	79	83	.103	118	143	119	137*
June		•••	108	84	79	92	118	120	135	126	137*
'Annual Ave	rage		117	90	78	82	104	1:1:1	131	123	136

^{*} Contract price f.o.b. paid by British Government for exportable surplus 137s, 2d. per cwt.

In 1938-39 approximately 95 per cent. of Australian butter exported was shipped to the United Kingdom and 96 per cent. of this butter was sold on a consignment basis, the balance being sold c.i.f. and e. United Kingdom.

Following the outbreak of war in 1939 the British Government contracted to purchase the total exportable surplus of Australian butter available to 30th June, 1940, at the following prices f.o.b. Australian port.

-		Sterling.	Australian Currency.
_		per cwt.	per cwt.
		'l s. :d.	s. d.
Choicest		. 109 9	137 21
First Grade		. 108 -6	$135 7\frac{1}{4}$
Second Grade	* P3 - 1*	704-11	131 13
Pastry		109 -0	$127 \overline{6}^{*}$
			3

Payment is made to Australian sellers as follows: 90 per cent. on shipment and 10 per cent. within 28 days of arrival in U.K. or, if vessel is lost, estimated date of arrival.

Prices Received by Dairy Farmers.

Dairy farmers who supply cream to butter factories are paid according to its butter-fat content, and the return they receive—calculated as per lb. of butter—depends on the relative proportions of the factory output consumed in Australia and exported oversea, as well as the prices realised in home and oversea markets.

The average prices paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales in recent years are shown below, the averages being stated as per pound of commercial butter:—

Table 733.—Cream for Butter—Average Prices paid to Dairy Farmers, 1924 to 1939.

Year.		Average Price to Suppliers.		Average Price to Suppliers,		Year.		Average Price to Suppliers	
	Ť	d.		1	d.	<u> </u>	i	d.	
1923-24		16.6	1929 - 30		15.8	1935-36		11.4	
1924-25		13.0	1930 - 31		12·6	1936-37		12.2	
1925-26		15.8	1931 - 32		11.2	1937-38		13.0	
1926-27		16.2	1932 – 33		9.4	1938-39		13.0	
1927-28		16.0	1933 - 34		8.4				
1928-29		17-1	1934 - 35		9.4				

The foregoing averages are calculated from records of all factories in New South Wales.

Each month the dairy farmer is paid for his cream at a price estimated to be slightly less than the probable proceeds from sales of butter, and at the end of each half-year he receives such further sums in the form of "deferred pay" as accrue when the actual proceeds of sales are known. The half-yearly adjustments on this account have varied from ½d. to ½d. per pound in recent years, and they have been included in the following comparison of monthly prices paid to suppliers of cream to the principal North Coast factories:—

Table 734.—Cream for Butter—Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy-farmers, 1932 to 1939 (North Coast Factories, N.S.W.).

Month.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934~35.	1935-36.	1936–37.	193738.	1938-39.	1939-40
,	Pence	per Ib. of	ccnmerci	al butter	' (including	deferred	pay).	
July	$12\frac{1}{4}$	114	105	$12\frac{3}{4}$	143	133	$14\frac{5}{10}$	131
August	$12\frac{1}{2}$	11 🖁	11 🖁	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$	13 %	$14\frac{10}{16}$	123
September	$12\frac{7}{2}$	115	10 j	$12\frac{7}{2}$	$12\frac{?}{8}$	13 🖁	$13\frac{1}{16}$	13
October	$10\frac{3}{4}$	98	9 🖁	12	$12\frac{3}{8}$	13 🖁	$12\frac{15}{16}$	123
November	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8 🖁	85	103	$12\frac{7}{8}$	11 🖁	$11\frac{13}{16}$	12}
December	9 <u>1</u>	$7\frac{5}{8}$	8ទី	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{\mathring{\mathfrak{l}}}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{9}{16}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$
January	9	75	10	101	11	123	$13\frac{5}{16}$	ļ. ,
February	8	7 🖁	$9\frac{3}{4}$	11	11	12 %	13-8	
March	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8 š	91	11	12	137	$13\frac{\frac{10}{16}}{16}$	
April	8	91	10	113	$12\frac{1}{2}$	145	$13\frac{5}{6}$	
Jay	$9\frac{1}{2}$	103	11	13	$13\frac{7}{4}$	15 🖁	$13\frac{1}{16}$	
lune	$10\frac{5}{4}$	10 🖁	$12\frac{1}{2}$	14	13 🖟	16 į́	$13\frac{5}{16}$	l

* Cost of carting cream to factory (about §d. per lb.) met by factories.

From July, 1937, charges for transporting cream to the factories (equal to about \(\frac{3}{6} \)d. per lh.) have been met by the factories. Previously the suppliers met this cost.

CHEESE.

Although favourable conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese the industry has shown little or no expansion in the past twenty years. This is said to be due to the fact that production of cheese is relatively unprofitable as compared with other dairying pursuits. The annual production is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. Approximately three-fourths of the cheese made in New South Wales is produced in the South Coast division. The graph published on page 838 illustrates the trend in production in recent years.

The following table shows the production of cheese in factories and on farms and the import and export of cheese from New South Wales at intervals since 1901:—

Table 735.—Cheese—Production, Imports and Exports, 1901 to 1939.

n Factories.	Production. On Farms.		Imp	ort.	Export.	
n Factories.	On Farms			Import.		
	on raims.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate	Oversea. §	
lb.	lb.	lь.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
2,428,599	1,410,236	3,838,835	1,862,000	399,000	191,000	
3,459,641	1,999,004	5,458,645	115,000	359,000	133,600	
4,617,387	843,265	5,460,652	129,000	†	141,400	
4,969,374	1,010,262	5,979,636	479,000	†	301,200	
5,965,715	441,494	6,407,209	31,000	¦ †	806,700	
6,321,111	141,424	6,462,535	736,000	1,288,000‡	284,000	
6,203,409	135,643	6,339,052	256,000	2,924,000	229,300	
6,163,295	182,490	6,345,785	216.000	4,097,000	219,400	
6,425,093	90,972	6,516,065	18,000	3,086,000	188,900	
6,476,737	113,620	6,590,357	7,200	3,254,000	191,000	
7.053,566	140,240	7,193,806	51,600	2,778,000	452,000	
8,864,126	208,382	9,072,508	28,200	2,855,000	736,700	
8,220,229	2 2 5,239	8,445,468	38,700	2,048,000	2,136,100	
7,060,100	296,103	7,356,203	40,440	3,568,000	540,010	
7,145,170	272,470	7,417,640	64,166	3,941,000	423,84	
7,701,411	303,462	8,004,873	56,134	3,963,000	1,080,58	
7,193,022	292,885	7,485,907	83,702	3,858,000	294,472	
3445666667887777	,428,599 ,459,641 ,617,387 ,969,374 ,965,715 ,321,111 ,203,409 ,163,295 ,425,093 ,476,737 ,053,566 8,864,126 ,220,229 ,7260,100 ,145,170	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

*Calendar year. † Not available. † Exclu ling Imports by rail. § Including ships' store:—
Australian produce only.

| Approximate Interstate imports by sea and railways.

The average annual consumption of cheese in New South Wales is approximately 11,000,000lb., or 4 lb. per head of population.

CONDENSED MILK..

In 1938-39 there were four factories for the manufacture of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in New South Wales. The quantities made in each of the past three years were as follows:—

			1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–1939.
			lb.	lb.	lb.
Concentrated milk	 	 	1,449,271	1,785,955	2,332,097
Condensed milk	 	 	4,856,537	3,819,862	3,815,546
Powdered milk	 	 	1,526,709	1,951,200	2,551,748

In making these and other milk products such as sterilised cream and malted milk, 4,864,331 gallons of milk and 826 tons of sugar were used in 1938-39, and the value of the products was £473,501.

Pigs.

The number of pigs in New South Wales at 31st March, 1939, was 377,344, including 289,400 under one year old and 87,944 one year and over; the latter are mainly breeding stock. Comparative figures over a period of years are shown below:—

Table 736.—Pigs	in	New	South	Wales.	1900	to	1939.
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Mean of Five Years ended—	Number of Plgs.	At 31st March.	Number of Pigs.
1900 (Dec.)	233,186	1932	385,846
1905 "	264,357	1933	388,273
1910 ,,	246,964	1934	367,116
1916 (June)	304,140	1935	397,535
1921 "	322,146	1936	436,944
1926 "	354,015	1937	390,780
1931 ,,	320,835	1938	356,765
1936 (March)	395,143	1939	377,344

Pig breeding in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with dairying. The numbers in the State have fluctuated over the past seven years without showing any sustained increase. The extent of pig breeding, however, is not accurately reflected in variations in the number of pigs at the end of the year, but rather in the extent of slaughtering in conjunction with increase or decrease in numbers. A comparison for periods of five years ended 1934 and 1939 is shown below:—

Table 737.—Pigs—Annual Increase or Decrease, 1930 to 1939.

Year ended 31st March.	Number at end of year. Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Number Slaughtered during Year.	Year ended 31st March.	Number at end of year. Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Number Slaughtered during Year.
1931* 1932 1933	(+) 11,894 (+) 10,832 (+) 51,515 (+) 2,427 (-) 21,157	405,639 417,502 425,385 452,807 461,205	1936 1937 1938	.(+) 30,419 .(+) 39,409 .(-) 46,164 .(-) 34,015 .(+) 20,579	505,059 595,624 613,857 536,863 552,939
Total .	(+) 55,511	2,162,538	Total	(+) 10,228	2,804,347

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

The average annual number of pigs slaughtered has increased as follow:-

Five years ended.	Average annual number of pigs sla ghtered.
1924	299,702
1929	408,827
1934	432,507
1939	560,869

The following statement shows the number of pigs in divisions of the State in various years since 1921:—

		<u> </u>				_
Division.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1937.	1938.	1939.
	June.	June.	June.	March.	March.	March,
Hunter and Manning Metropolitan	117,220	174,396	152,243	171,596	166,882	176,394
	49,424	70,670	64,287	74,539	76,918	81,860
	20,863	20,182	16,924	20,694	17,906	18,627
	21,396	34,922	26,958	31,951	30,127	31,279
Total, Coastal	208,903	300,170	260,412	298,780	291,833	308,160
Western Slopes	29,700	26,366	20,553	24,099	21,173	21,842
	39,599	36,537	35,503	46,819	29,919	31,218
	28,051	19,601	17,863	21,082	13,840	16,124
Total, New Sout Wales	h 306,253	382,674	334,331	390,780	356,765	377,344

Table 738.—Pigs in Divisions, 1921 to 1939.

Sixty-eight per cent. of the pigs at 31st March, 1939, were in the North Coast and Hunter and Manning Divisions.

Bacon and Hams.

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales and the net interstate imports (as far as recorded) at intervals since 1901 are shown hereunder:—

Year ended	Product	ion of Bacon and Ha	m.	Net Import of
30th June.	Factory.	Farm.	Total Production.	Bacon and Ham Interstate. §
	lb.	lb.	lb.	1 lb.
1901*	7,392,100	3,688,800	11,080,900	1,216,700
1911*	13.393,500	2,709,300	16,102,800	†
1916	11,637,900	1,938,700	13,576,690	†
1921	14,625,800	1,631,400	16,257,200	(†
1926	21,548,888	1,409,483	22,958,371	9,500,000
1929	22,340,106	747,165	23,087,271	8,300,000
1930	20,984,249	632,223	21,616,472	9,900,000
1931	20,984,266	916,928	21,901,194	8,400,000
1932	19,442,931	1,025,328‡	20,468,259	7,400,000
1933	19,250,875	1,225,6801	20,476,655	6,446,000
1934	19,963,793	1,127,7941	21,091,587	6,982,900
1935	18,709,766	957,8531	19,667,619	7,979,700
1936	21,155,669	901,789‡	22,057,458	8,418,000
1937	21,255,483	814,3771	22,069,860	8,936,788
1938	20,795,580	$579,111 \pm$	21,374,691	8,063,076
1939	21,721,914	431,442	22,153,356	8,381,652

Table 739.—Bacon and Ham, Production 1901 to 1939.

During the first decade of the period under review, and between 1921 and 1929, the production of bacon showed a substantial increase, but since the latter year the quantity has been fairly steady at a somewhat lower level. Apparently the greater quantity of pig meat available has been used as pork. The oversea exports of pig products (pork, bacon and ham) from New South Wales in 1938-39 totalled 11,339 cwt. (including 9,008 cwt. of pork) as compared with 15,518 cwt. in 1937-38.

^{*}Calendar year. † Not available. † Year ended 31s: March. § Approximate. # Excludes 4,265,331 lb. eured from green bacon from other States.

Lard.

Statistics showing the total production of lard are not available. During the year ended 30th June, 1939, the quantity extracted in factories amounted to 662,352 lb., valued at £15,678, but as manufacture is conducted in many other establishments, as well as on farms, this quantity represents only a portion of the total output.

During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1939, the overseas exports of lard and refined animal fats amounted to 1,454,993 lb., valued at £17,572 and imports from oversea countries to 22,827 lb., valued at £1,174.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the oversea exports of the principal dairy products from New South Wales, inclusive of ships' stores, at intervals since 1891. The particulars for 1891 and 1901 relate to New South Wales produce only, but in later years the figures include a small quantity of produce of other Australian States. New South Wales produce exported through other States is excluded from account. Since 1934-35 a substantial quantity of butter from New South Wales has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 740.—Oversea Exports of Butter, Cheese, Milk and Bacon (from N.S.W.) 1891 to 1939.

			Oversea Exp	ports (inclu	ding Ships'	Stores).†		
Year ended 30th June.	But	Butter.		se.	Milk—Preserved, Condensed, etc.		Bacon and Eam.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1ь. (000	£	lb. (000)	£	lb. (000)	£	[lb. (000)	£
1891*	11	478	18	411	·		9	.380
1901*	8,700	379,342	191	4,359	196	2,525	96	3,007
1911* .	33,044	1,518,993	141	3,723	1,127	17,471	618	17,561
1921	28,429	3,458,280	807	49,813	11,576	691,122	1,357	132,075
1931	31,793	1,698,835	189	8,969	497	18,006	552	28,646
1932	39,823	2,010,246	191	8,756	650	22,957	530	28.126
1933	42,901	1,832,362	464	18,621	852	32,340	539	38,936
1934	59,635	2.149,546	800	25,745	865	30.313	571	30,438
1935	58,028	2,182,429	2,136	55,413	2,569	196,668	591	33,825
1936	33,278	1,675,728	540	18,228	2,592	194,207	631	36,286
1937	20,787	1,033,007	424	15,724	2,342	154,923	740	41,182
1938	31,758	1,919,132	1,081	46,263	3,210	207,516	659	42,250
1939	24,391	1,382,876	294	12,121	2,979	247,806	464	28,268

^{*} Calendar year. † Australian produce only.

The values of other dairy and farmyard products exported overseas in 1938-39 were as follows:—Frozen pork, £29,993; frozen poultry, £18,354; eggs, £205,777; live pigs and poultry, £587. The graud total was £1,925,782, including the items listed in the foregoing table. Lard is not included.

In 1938-39, 1,008,918 lb. of frozen pork was exported oversea from New South Wales as compared with 1,339,967 lb. in 1937-38 and approximately 1,000,000 lb. in the half-year ended December, 1939.

POULTRY-FARMING.

Poultry-farming was conducted formerly in conjunction with dairying; but the interests involved have become important commercially, and a distinct industry has been developed. Returns collected as at 31st March,

1939, showed that there were 2,196 holdings of one acre or more in extent devoted mainly to poultry farming. In addition, many smaller holdings not included in these returns are used for raising poultry as a commercial pursuit, and some farms utilised mainly for agriculture, dairying or grazing, carry large numbers of poultry. The returns showed that at 31st March, 1939, there were 2,853 holdings, carrying poultry for commercial purposes to the extent of 150 head or more. Of these, 1,863 were in the county of Cumberland and 603 in other coastal districts.

Owing to the relatively small area of land required for poultry farming it has been difficult to make a complete survey, but with special facilities the scope of the collection was widened in 1935.

Complete statistics of poultry production are not available, but a general estimate based on recorded production indicates that the farm value of production during 1938-39 was approximately £3,853,000.

The numbers of poultry enumerated in returns supplied annually under the Census Act are shown below for each year from 1935, when action was taken to obtain a more comprehensive record than was previously available. The data afford some guidance as to the trend of the industry during the last few years, but in view of the difficulty of obtaining complete records of all small poultry keepers, it is probable that the number of poultry in the State is much greater than the figures shown in the table:—

Table 741.—Poultry in New South Wales, 1935 to 1939.

As at 31st March	Fowls, Chickens, etc.	Ducks, etc.	Geese, etc.	Turkeys, etc.	Guinca Fowl, and other
1935	5,251,000	219,000	31,000	244,000	12,000
1936	5,263,000	202,000	30,000	232,000	11,000
1937	5,112,000	189,000	27,000	226,000	9,800
1938	5,052,000	191,000	25,000	211,000	10,500
1939	5,066,000	180,000	25,000	209,000	10,000

The numbers shown above include poultry recorded on holdings with less than 150 stock—2,791,170 fowls, chickens, etc., in 1939—also the number of poultry, as estimated by local collectors, on holdings other than those used for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

The statistics shown below are compiled from returns collected under the Census Act in respect of farms with at least 150 head of poultry, from which products were marketed:—

Table 742.—Commercial Poultry Farms, 1930 to 1939.

	NT 1	Stock at	31st March.	Eggs	Chickens	Poultry Consumed
Year ended 31st March.	Number of Farms.	Chickens under six months old.	Other Fowls.	Produced. Thousand dozen.	Hatched For Sale as Day-Olds,	or Sold for Table Purposes. (Head.)
*1930	2,033	301,753	1,126,957	10.884	775,860	602,000
*1931	2,106	349,849	1,207,068	11,583	1,104,048	654,000
1932	2,323	204,069	1,401,957	12,822	1,190,451	759,000
1933	2,507	232,507	1,536,981	14,066	1,383,732	1,039,472
1934	2,598	209,505	1,760,739	15,544	1,423,428	1,099,539
1935	3,474	258,217	2,063,398	18,517	1,278,337	1,248,207
1936	3,296	181,464	2,083,070	19,065	1,537,671	1,109,272
1937	3,094	165,837	1,994,273	19,405	1,647,364	1,109,833
1938	2,815	186,793	1,979,889	19,741	1,676,277	1,059,802
1939	2,853	208,801	2,065,672	20,042	†2,445,420	1,078,458

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

[†] Includes Hatcheries.

The apparent increase in number of chickens hatched for sale as day-olds in 1938-39 was due in part to a record demand, but also (and mainly) to the inclusion of complete records of certain hatcheries not formerly recorded.

Assuming that the mean of the number of stock over six months old at the beginning and end of the year represents approximately the number of laying stock in respective years (with some deduction for male stock), it would appear that the average egg production is in the vicinity of ten dozen per hen per year. It is generally accepted that a fair average egg production on well-managed commercial poultry farms is twelve dozen per hen per year.

Returns received from commercial poultry farms disclosed that 1,078,458 head of poultry were consumed or sold for consumption during 1938-39. The Table Bird Council of New South Wales, established in November, 1936, is endeavouring to expand the market for table poultry.

Special attention is devoted to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds, and egg-laying competitions, organised originally by private subscriptions, have been conducted since 1901 at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. These competitions attract widespread interest among poultry-farmers. An annual report in bulletin form, giving particulars and tabulated results of these competitions, is issued by the Department of Agriculture. The most successful laying breeds have proved to be the Australorp, the White Leghorn, the Rhode Island Red, and the Langshan. The Australorp was produced in Australia, Black Orpington blood being predominant. A Government Poultry Expert and staff carry out experimental work and assist poultry farmers in selecting breeding stock, culling the hens, and in dealing with general problems associated with the industry. Owing to the ease with which poultry diseases spread, a system of quarantine is in operation to obviate the introduction of endemic diseases from beyond the State, and to combat outbreaks of local origin.

Calculations covering the maintenance of fowls competing in the Hawkesbury Agricultural College laying tests in recent years show that feeding costs (with food purchased at wholesale rates and freight and cartage added) amounted to 7s. per bird per year in 1938-39 and 6s. 3d. per bird in 1939-40. As the feeding costs in this competition are based upon Sydney market prices plus freight and cartage, they are indicative of the average costs of feeding on commercial poultry farms. In successive years ending in March the feeding costs per hen per annum were:—

s.	d.	s.	d,		8	. d.
1928–29 8	7 1932–33	7	0	1936-37	8	8
1929-30 9	10 1933-34	6	3	1937–38	9	6
1930–31 7	3 1934–35	5	9	1938-39	7	0
1931-32 5	9 1935–36	7	2	1939-40	6	3
	ı					

The course of prices of wheat, maize, bran and pollard is indicated in Table 598.

Prices of Eags.

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney since January, 1932, are shown in the following table, together with the average price in each year weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying:—

Month.	Weight.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937	1938.	1939.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	ď.,
January	13	12.8	13.8	12.0	12.0	14.8	15.2	17.6	18.3
February	11	14.0	16.0	14.2	12.6	17:0	18.5	18.8	22:5
March	7	16.6	16.2	16.4	14.8	19.1	21.0	20.7	17.3
April	6 '	20.0	22:1	18.8	19.8	20.6	21.0	24.0	20:1
Maγ	4	22.4	20.1	20.2	20.8	21.0	21.0	24.0	21.0
June	6	19.0	18.2	17.5	18.4	18.0	21.0	23.5	20.3
July	10	15.2	15.9	14.9	15.7	16.8	20.3	18.0	15.0
August	16	13:0	12.8	13·1	13.3	14.0	15.8	15.9	12.7
September	19	12.0	10.7	12:0	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	12.0
October	19	12.0	8:6	12.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.0
November	17	12.0	8.7	12.0	12.0	15.0	14.0	13.7	12.0
December	16	12.9	10.1	12.0	12.6	15.0.	15.5	14.8	14.0
Estimated weig edsaverage pr for year		13.8	12.7	13.5	13:5	15.6	16.4	16.5	15:

Table 743.—Wholesale Prices of Eggs, 1932 to 1939.

The monthly averages are unweighted and represent the mean of the daily quotations. Prices are quoted also for medium and pullet eggs, but these are not included above.

Egg Marketing Board.

The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act after a poll of producers taken in September, 1928. The Board, which consists of three members elected by producers and two nominated by the Government, commenced operations in May, 1929, for the formation of a compulsory marketing pool. Polls of producers were taken also in 1931, 1934 and 1938, and on each occasion a large majority of the votes favoured this system of marketing.

In 1933 the Board's mandatory powers were suspended in view of a possibility of conflict with the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth in relation to interstate trade. Pending an alteration in the law, the Board functioned as a voluntary organisation of producers in administering the 1933-34 pool. Amendments to the Marketing Act were passed and the compulsory pool was commenced again in August, 1934.

The area of the Board's jurisdiction embraces the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland and the shires of Nattai and Wollondilly. This area includes extensive districts centring on Syduey and Newcastle. All persons having more than 20 head of female fowls of productive age within this area are required to consign the eggs to the Egg Marketing Board, unless permitted by the Board, under contract, to sell their eggs privately as exempt producers.

A summary relating to recent pools is shown below:

Table 744.—Egg	Marketing	Board, 19	982 to 1939.
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		$_{ m A}^{ m Egg}$	s under Bos dministrati	ard's on,		Realis	ations by Bo	ırd.			
Pool Year.					Local S	ales,	1	Exports,			
	3	Sold by exempt Producers:	Handled by Board.	Total.	Quantity.	Average per dozen.	Quantity.	Average per dozen net. (u)	Cost of Export per dozen.		
#001 02			usand doz		doz.	d.	doz.	d. 13·56	d: 6:08		
19 31–32 .	•-	6,208	9,478	15,686	5,688,406	12.55	3,789,906	19.90	0.00		
1932-33 .		5,551	10,795	16,346	5,077,964	13.52	5,717,282	12.52	5.49		
1933–34 .		b	11,983	\boldsymbol{b}	7,032,955	11·70	4,900,050	11-84	5:13		
1934-35 .		5,311	14,744	20,055	7,862,317	12.75	6,881,820	11.15	4:95		
1935-36 .		6,250	14,506	20,756	9,734,977	13.72	4,770,690	13:32	4:83		
1936–37 .		5,893	15,148	21,041	10,048,240	15.22	5,100,000	12.21	4.54		
1937–38 .		6,359	13,983	20,342	9,750,334	16.73	4,232,880	14:72	4.71		
1938-39 .		6,973	13,453	20,426	10,161,377	15.51	3,292,050	12.41	4.99		

⁽a) Sydney basis-including exchange premiums.

Of the total of 20,426,000 dozen eggs disposed of under the Board's administration in 1938-39; 17,136;476 dozen (inclusive of sales by producer agents) were sold in Australia.

Local sales by the Board in 1938-39 realised £656,735 or an average price of 15.51d, per dozen, as compared with £679,807 and 16.73d, per dozen in 1937-38. These included eggs of all grades, whereas only first-grade eggs were exported.

Export sales in 1938-39 realised £238,698, or 17.40d, per dozen, of which £68,425, or 4.99d, per dozen, represented cost of packing material, transporting, insurance, etc., and producers were paid £195,971, or 14.29d, per dozen in respect of eggs exported. Particulars for 1937-38 were:—Export sales, £342,710, or 19.43d, per dozen; transhipping and marketing costs, £83,057, or 4.71d, per dozen; and payments to producers, £258,198, or 14.64d, per dozen.

In 1938-39 the Board handled 13,453,000 dozen eggs of all grades, as compared with 13,983,000 dozen in 1937-38, and producers received approximately £873,000 or an average of 15.57d. per dozen in 1938-39, and £940,348 equal to 16.14d. per dozen in 1937-38.

The average price per dozen paid to producers for all eggs received by the Board (subject to pool deduction) was:—1930-31, 15.06d.; 1931-32, 13.61d.; 1932-33, 12.15d; 1933-34, 12.65d.; 1934-35, 12.75d.; 1935-36, 13.75d.; 1936-37, 15.23d.; 1937-38; 16.14d. and in 1938-39, 15.57d.

Consignors to the Board contributed to the 1938-39 pool at the rate of 1d. per dozen and 5 per cent. on gross advance to 30th January, 1939, and thereafter to 3rd June; 1939, at the rate of 2d. per dozen and 5 per cent. on

⁽b) Not available.

^{* 40183—}F

gross advance. Producer agency contributions during the 1938-39 pool were at the rate of 1d. per dozen to 23rd January, 1939, and thereafter 2d. per dozen to the close of the pool year, 3rd June, 1939.

Oversea and Interstate Trade in Eggs.

The production of eggs in New South Wales (and in the Commonwealth as a whole) is in excess of requirements for home consumption, and substantial quantities are exported. The United Kingdom is the only important oversea market. Eggs from Australia are shipped on consignment, and the returns secured are governed by the state of the market at the time of sale.

The egg export season is confined to the latter half of the calendar year, arrivals in the United Kingdom usually extending from September to January, though at times shipments arrive as early as August and as late as February and March. These are winter months in the Northern Hemisphere and supplies in the United Kingdom are seasonably small-Prices in London are then considerably higher than in the spring and summer months (March to June).

Prices obtained for Australian eggs in London in recent seasons are shown in the appended table:—

-			Austral Per Great	ian Eggs Hundred	Prices in L (10 dozen)-	ondon. -Sterling.		
Month.		15-lb.	Pack.		16-lb. Pack.			
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
October November December January	s. d. 12 5 12 0 12 4 12 7	s. d. 12 11 12 9 9 8 7 2	s. d. 12 8 12 7 13 9 11 10	s. d. 12 6 12 1 10 11 9 10	s. d. 12 10 12 2 13 0 13 0	s. d. 13 4 13 2 11 7 7 10	s. d. 13 1 13 2 14 2 12 5	s. d. 13 0 12 8 12 7 10 10

Table 745.—London Prices of Australian Eggs, 1935 to 1939.

On eggs from foreign countries the British tariff (imposed in 1932) is 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. per great hundred (10 doz.) for packs up to 14 lb., from 14 lb. to 17 lb., and of over 17 lb., respectively. No duty is payable on eggs imported from British countries (except the Irish Free State), but the extent of this preference has had little effect in improving marketing opportunities for Empire producers.

British Government's Purchase of Eggs, 1939-40.

In October, 1939 the British Government contracted to purchase the Australian exportable surplus of eggs for 1939-40. Under Regulations made under the National Security Act, 1939 on 8th November, 1939 the Commonwealth Government was empowered to expropriate eggs (rights in which thereupon become claims to compensation) and it may buy eggs, use and sell, export or otherwise dispose of eggs it may acquire or purchase. Eggs may not be exported except under license from the Minister for Commerce, and all eggs exported must be consigned to the British Ministry of Food.

An Egg Supervision Committee of four members (including the Chairman of the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales) was appointed under the Regulations to facilitate performance of any contract made for the sale and export of eggs to the United Kingdom, and generally, to manage and control, on behalf of the Commonwealth, the handling, storage, pro-

tection, treatment and shipment of eggs. The Committee is required so to regulate exports that the retention of sufficient eggs for domestic consumption is ensured.

The contract covered all eggs packed for export up to 31st December, 1939 and included eggs requisitioned in the United Kingdom since the outbreak of war and prior to signing of the contract. The quantity was stated as 960,000 long hundred (9 million dozen) and subject to shipping space being available, any further exportable quantity was to be accepted on the terms arranged for the quantity specified. The sale was effected f.o.b., Australian port. Payment was to be made as to 85 per cent. on shipment, and as to the remaining 15 per cent., within 28 days of arrival, or due date of arrival should any vessel be lost. The eggs are subject to inspection upon arrival and deductions are to be made for inferior quality and breakages. Responsibility for storage rests with the Commonwealth Government up to the time and point of shipment, but the British Government agreed, should prolonged storage occur owing to lack of shipping space, to make payment toward the additional costs incurred, and also on account in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

The British Government assumed all risks of fire or other damage from the lading of eggs at the initial port of shipment.

The prices fixed for eggs were:-

Per Long Hundred.	Sterling.	Australian Currency.
	s. d. 7 11:07	s. d. 9 10.83
17 lb and 19 lb nacks	9 9.50	12 2·87 12 4·25

^{*} For New South Wales 14 lb. pack affoat or packed before 27th September, 1939, the British Government agreed to pay 8s. 6.85d. sterling (10s. 8.56d. A.C.) per long hundred.

Oversca Exports, Eggs and Poultry.

The following table shows the recent trend of the oversea export trade in poultry and eggs:—

Table 746.—Oversea Exports of Eggs and Poultry, 1930 to 1939. (from New South Wales.)

2269	Shell.	Frozen	Total	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
doz.	£	rairs.	£	£
1,627,367	123,443	11,445	15,545	138,988
2,388,126	139,782	5,312	5,022	144,804
3,627,853	191,140	23,676	25,986	217,126
6,297,211	372,254	36,813	28,233	400,487
5,689,526	308,254	17,493	9,555	317,809
6,843,489	356,292	14,675	9.363	365,655
5,137,424	263,595	25,763	21,447	285,042
5.429,732	322,082		23.598	345,680
4,381,506	268,258	/ /	28,995	297,253
3,427,702	205,759	19,294	18,295	224,054
	doz. 1.627,367 2,388,126 3,627,853 6,297,211 5,689,526 6,843,489 5,137,424 5,459,732 4,381,506	doz. £ 1,627,367 123,443 2,388,126 139,782 3,627,853 191,140 6,297,211 372,254 5,689,526 308,254 6,843,489 356,292 5,137,424 263,595 5,429,732 322,082 4,381,506 268,258	doz. £ pairs. 1,627,367 123,443 11,445 2,388,126 139,782 5,312 3,627,853 191,140 23,676 6,297,211 372,254 36,813 5,689,526 308,254 17,493 6,843,489 356,292 14,675 5,137,424 263,595 25,763 5,429,732 322,082 25,433 4,381,506 268,258 27,377	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Particulars as to the interstate imports of eggs into Sydney by rail and by sea in the years ended 30th June, 1937 to 1939, collected by the Director of Marketing are summarised below:—

Table 747.—Interstate	Imports of	Eggs,	1937	to 19)39.
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State Whence	}	1936-	37.	1937-	38.	1938-39.		
Imported.	In	Shell.	Pulp.	In Shell.	Pulp.	In Shell.	Pulp.	
Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia	38 34	doz. 80,760 17,020 10,610	ewt. 1,325 11,801 29	doz. 401,940 308,490 698,580	cwf. 1,403 11,527	doz. 395,580 340,020 461,340	cwt, 5,464 9,110	
Total	96	38,390	13,155	1,409,010	12,930	1,196,940	14,574	

One cwt. of egg pulp is equivalent to approximately 931 dozen eggs.

BEE-KEEPING.

The bee-keeping industry is inextensive, and is conducted generally as an adjunct to other rural occupations. There are, however, a number of commercial apiaries, and migratory beekeeping has tended to increase. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used and box hives are prohibited.

From 1st November, 1929, to 31st August, 1932, honey was marketed by a board in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The arrangement was terminated as a result of a poll of apiarists.

Statistics collected under the Census Act which are published below represent, in the main, the extent of bee-keeping on holdings of one acre and upwards, but hives are maintained on smaller areas; complete information regarding these is not available. The records, therefore, are incomplete.

In 1938-39 returns were obtained from 2,622 holdings on which bee hives were kept. The particulars recorded in each of the last ten years are shown below:—

Table 748.—Bee Hives and Honey Production, 1930 to 1939.

Season.		Bee Hives.			A verage Yield	
	Productive. Unproductive. Total.		Total.	Honey.	of Honey per Productive Hive.	Reeswax.
	No.	No.	Νo	lb.	lb.	lb.
1929-30	32,420	10,860	43,280	2,101,619	64.8	35,493
1930-31	36,800	8,585	45.385	2,643,871	71.8	36,460
1931 - 32	38,099	11,251	49.350	2,123,233	55.7	27,933
1932-33	46,523	13.442	59,965	2,921,242	6248	38,715
1933-34	36,552	19,204	55,756	1,397,426	38.2	27,069
†1934-35	67,179	15,193	82,363	5,539,677	82:5	70,564
1935-36	76,481	19,875	96,356	4,577,097	.59.8	62,886
1936-37	67,807	25,277	93,084	2,935,282	43.3	52,461
1937-38	74,301	20,345	94,646	3,356,609	45:2	49,945
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	45.1	43,780

[†] Increase in number of hives principally due to more comprehensive collection of returns.

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions, and these were exceptionally favourable in 1934-35, when more honey was produced than in any earlier year. Owing to dry weather production declined in 1935-36 and 1936-37 but a large surplus from earlier seasons rendered marketing difficult. A publicity campaign, to which the Commonwealth Government contributed £1,500, proved very successful in stimulating sales of honey, and endeavours are being made to establish an export scheme with a standardised system of packing and blending. In 1938-39 the quantity of honey exported oversea from New South Wales was 429,068 lb., valued at £8,570.

The estimated value of the production from bees was £51,000 in 1937-38 and £42,500 in 1938-39, the quantity of honey and beeswax produced in each division of those years being as follows:—

TABLE	749.—	-Honey	and	Beeswax	produced,	1937-38	and	1938-39.

Division.	1937-	-38.	1938-39.		
Division.	Honey.	Beeswax.	Honey.	Beeswax.	
Coastal Tableland Western Slopes Central Plains, Riverina, and	1b. 973,738 1,320,737 894,149 167,985	.1b. 17,786 21,645 9,261 1,253	1b. 1,417,171 804,147 450,503 51,898	1b. 23,799 11,626 7,673 682	
Western Division. Total	3,356,609	49,945	2,723,719	43,780	

VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

The farm value of production in the dairying and farmyard industries in 1938-39 amounted to £16,400,000 and was greater than in any year since 1920-21. The dairying industry yielded £11,113,000; pigs, £1,391,000; poultry, £3;853,000; and bees, £43,000. The farm value of production at intervals since 1911 was as follows:—

Table 750.—Value of Dairy and Farmyard Production, 1911 to 1939.

	Milk for	Milk for	Milk (not used for	Stock Sla	ughtered.	7914		1
Year.	Butter.	Cheese.	Butter or Cheese).	Milch Cows, etc.	Pigs.	Poultry and Eggs.	Bees.	Total.
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	3,631	.129	61:9	389	447	1,280	39	6,534
1911-16*	3,642	161	873	424	526	1,600	30	7,256
1916-21*	5,471	253	1,902	671	1,038	2, 500	-38	11,873
1921-26*	6,003	214	2,589	917	1,069	2,719	36	13,547
1926-31*	6,550	223	2,504	495	1,148	3,213	37	14,170
1932-36*	5,557	188	2,211	635	858	2,837	53	12,339
1928-29	6,822	228	2,658	57.1	11,237	2,999	44	14,559
1929-30	6,884	234	2,608	524	1,105	3,140	44	14,539
1930-31	5,974	176	1,964	456	839	2,584	46	12,039
1931-32	5,821	182	1,887	276	730	2,595	34	11,525
1932-33	5,098	190	2,138	514	747	2,728	47	11,462
1933–34	5,221	199	2,206	641	821	2,603	22	11,713
1934-35	5,800	179	2,304	771	91:3	2,823	95	12,885
.1935-36	5,846	188	2,521	973	1,077	3,439	68	14,112
1936-37	5,629	217	2,740	1,017	1,242	3,704	43	14,592
193738	-6,582	240	2,876	1,169	1,299	3,896	51	16,113
1938 - 39	6,489	223	3,177	1,224	1,391	3,853	43	16,400

[·] Yearly average.

Geese ...

Bee produce-

Wax ..

Honey

Turkeys (cocks)

23

0 3.7 0 4.6 0 3.6 0

0 1.6

11

22

1

6.7 | 1 7

PRICES OF FARMYARD PRODUCTS.

The average wholesale prices obtained in the Sydney markets for the principal kinds of dairy and poultry farm produce in each of the last seven years are shown in the following table. The average quoted for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month.

Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Milk gal. Butter lb Cheese ,,	s. d. 1 5 1 1·1 0 7·6	s. d. 1 5 1 2·1 0 7·8	s. d. 1 5 1 3 0 9:3	s. d. 1 5 1 3 0 9.7	s. d. 1 5 1 3·5 0 10	s. d. 1 5·2 1 4·5 0 10·6	s. d. 1 5·2 1 5 0 11
Hams ,,, Bacon (sides) ,, Eggs (new laid) doz.	1 0·1 0 8·7 1 2·4	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.8 \\ 0 & 9.7 \\ 1 & 2.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} & 1 & 1.9 \\ & 0 & 9.3 \\ & 1 & 2.7 \end{array}$	1 1·7 0 9·4 1 4·6	1 3·9 0 11·7 1 5·6	1 0.4	1 3·9 0 11·7 .1 4·4
Poultry— Fowls— (Cockerels)pr. Drakes—	6 0	6 1	6 4	6 9	7 4	7 9	6 5
(Muscovy) ,, Ducks—	8 7	8 7	8 7	9 4	10 6	10 6	9 9
(Muscovy)	5 4	5 7	5 6	5 7	6 4	6 10	6 5

Table 751.—Prices of Dairy and Farmyard Products, 1933 to 1939.

The weighted average of the Sydney wholesale prices of eight principal dairy and farmyard products, viz., butter, cheese, bacon, ham, eggs, condensed milk, honey and lard are shown in the following table of index numbers, in which the prices of 1911 are taken as the base and represented by 1,000:—

 22

7

1 5

3.7

25

6

3.7

28 1

0 4.1

3.9

O

29

0

1 4.5 1 4.6

Table 752.—Prices of Dairy and Farmyard Products—Index Numbers 1901 to 1939.

Year.	Index Nuaber.	Year.	Index Nun.ber.	Year,	Index Nuriber
1901	963	1928	1,763	1934	1,245
1906	953	1929	1,842	1935	1,292
1911	1,000	1930	1,571	1936	1,316
1916	1,380	1931	1,386	1937	1,404
1921	2,020	1932	1,295	1938	1,488
1926	1,760	1933	1,172	1939	1,476

A rapid fall in export prices of butter and other dairy products, and a consequent fall in local prices, caused the index number to fall by 36 per cent. between 1929 and 1933. Prices both local and oversea rose in each of the next five years and in 1938 and 1939 were approximately 27 per cent. higher than in 1933, though still 20 per cent. below the average for 1929.

FORESTRY.

The Forest Estate.

The forest lands of the State containing timber of commercial value consist of about 11 million acres, of which about 8 million acres are Crown lands. Over 6½ million acres of the State lands are either dedicated or reserved for the preservation and growth of timber.

The total forest area, although not large, contains a great variety of useful timbers, which in hardwoods number about twenty different kinds of good commercial value, including such renowned constructional woods as ironbark, tallow-wood, and turpentine. In other timbers there are about twenty-five commercial varieties, including such valuable timbers as cedar, beech, pine, and teak. It is estimated that, approximately, five-sixths of the timber supply consists of mixed hardwoods and one-sixth of soft and brush woods.

The Forestry Commission consisting of one member appointed for seven years administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1935. The Act provides for the control and management of the State forests and timber reserves, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, the organisation of a system of education in scientific forestry and research. Provision is made also for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, for the protection of water supply catchment areas, and for the prevention of erosion.

The Forestry Commission may undertake the sylvicultural management of the catchment area of any system of water supply, and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities.

National and State Forests.

Areas suitable for permanent use for forestry purposes may be declared as National forests, and the dedication may be revoked only by Act of Parliament. Land dedicated as a State forest may be withdrawn from forestry purposes by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Timber reserves are usually temporary reservations, revocable by executive act, protecting forest lands pending removal of timber, examination as to suitability for permanent dedication, or disposal of the lands for settlement or other public purposes.

As at 30th June, 1939, a total area of 5,193,164 acres of Crown lands had been dedicated permanently, including 4,459,132 acres as State forests and 734,032 acres as National forests (8) and 1,378,075 acres had been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. Included in the State forests are a number of forest plantations of an aggregate area of 43,764 acres.

Particulars relating to the State forests and plantations and timber reserves as at the end of each of the last nine years are shown below:—

Table 753.—State Forests, 1931 to 1939.

At 31st December,	State Forests.		State Plantations.	Timber Reserves.		
	Number.	Area.	Arca.	Number.	Area.	
		acres.	acres.		acres.	
1931	724	$5,\!152,\!462$	27,300	592	1,523,715	
1932	719	5,131,046	32,018	583	1,484,867	
1933	721	5.128.305	36,026	577	1,420,082	
1934	718	5,115,080	38,683	570	1,387,537	
1935	720	5,144,630	42,687	572	1,429,832	
1936*	720	5,147,477	42,874	566	1,410,032	
1937*	718	5,132,361†	43,206	572	1,429,809	
1938*	724	5,180,002†	43,503	563	1,371,783	
1939*	724	5,193,164+	43,764	421	1,378,075	

^{* 30}th June.

[†] Including eight National forests, 734,032 acres.

Location of Forest Lands and Main Forest Types.

A description of the timber zones of New South Wales and of the principal types of timber to be found in them was published on pages 671 and 672, of the Year Book for 1928-29.

Forest Management.

Development and protection of the indigenous forests is the dominant feature of forest policy. Intensive management surveys are being undertaken to ascertain the economic and sylvicultural potentialities of the forests, and as the surveys are completed a working plan is laid down for the management for each area. The Forestry Commission constructs roads where necessary to afford access to and within the State forests and to facilitate development and management, and the economic exploitation of the timber.

In terms of the Forestry (Amendment) Act, 1935, no scheme of afforestation with exotic species of timber may be undertaken or extended except with the approval of the Minister, and approval may not be given unless the soil, site and climate are favourable. There has been considerable activity in the establishment of exotic coniferous plantations and surveys are proceeding to determine the extent to which further coniferous planting is justified.

The expenditure of funds from Commonwealth and State unemployment relief grants lias enabled a great deal of forest improvement work to be carried out in the recent years.

Production and Consumption of Timber.

The following summary shows the number of timber mills in operation, the number of employees working therein (exclusive of carters etc.), and the output of sawn timber in each of the past ten years:—

			Output of Sawn Timber.					
Year ended	Mills	Average Number of Persons	Nat	ive.	Imported.			
30th June. Oper	Ореганен.	Operated. Persons Eurployed,	Soft- wood!	Hard- wood.	Soft- wood.	Hard- wood,	Total)	
	No.	No.	l -	Thous	and super	. feet.		
1930	433	3,250	37,464	81,556	5,941	•••	124,96	
1931	372)	1,738	15,119	41,413	2,042		58,57	
1932	349	1,486	17,851	34,251	3,993		56,09	
1933	373	2,176	29,158	42,754	5,564		77,47	
1934	408	2,811	35,634	55,398	24,092	46	115,17	
1935	447	3,687	44,740	77,865	49,689		172,29	
1936	440	4,289	45,537	87,806	56,961		190,30	
1937	429	4,803	48,849	97,080	62,479	1,134	209,54	
1938	425	4,925	48,518	119,524	114.288	6,585	288,91	
1939	425	4,981	49,840	129,510	94,551	7,268	281,16	

Table 754.—Sawmills—Output of Timber, 1930 to 1939.

The output of sawn timber was already declining when activity in the industry was severely affected by the general depression, causing a decrease from 139,500,000 super. feet in 1928-29 to 56,100,000 super. feet in 1931-32. Then conditions began to improve, and the output of native timbers rose from 52,100,000 super. feet in 1931-32 to 179,350,000 super feet in 1938-39. Over the same period there was a marked increase in the quantity of

imported softwoods treated as a result of the demand arising from very active conditions in the building industry, which stimulated the importation of lumber, particularly from Canada.

The following table shows the annual gross consumption of native and imported timbers as estimated by the Forestry Commission:—

Table 755.—Consumption of Timber, 1925 to 1939.

.		Estin	aated Gross' Con	sumption of Ti	mber.	
Year ended 30th June.		Nat	Imported			
bune.	Softwood.	Hardwood.	Fuel.	Total Native.	from Overses.	Grand Total.
,			(000 omitte	d.:)		
	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	aubic feet.	cubic feet.
1925-29*	7,120	20,392	13,023	40,535	17,040	57,575
1930	3,735	14,755	11,226	29,716	7,880	37,596
1931	2,320	9,798	10,624	22,742	3,495	26,237
1932†	4,172	12,636	12,185	28,993	5,938	34,931
1933^{+}	4,891	17,214	13,130	35,235	8,571	43,806
1934†	6,965	25,452	13,399	45,816	11,352	57,168
1935†	9,750	24,478	14,935	49,163	16,121	65,284
1936‡	2,856	14,454	8,051	25,361	§ §	·§
1937	9,060	27,147	16,000	52,207	l §	·§
1938	8,774	23,955	15,010	47,739	20,000	67,739
1939	8,202	28,137	10,911	47,250	17,000	64,250

^{*} Yearly average. ‡ Six months ended 30th June.

The estimated consumption of native timbers, other than fuel, 36,339,000 cubic feet, in 1938-39 exceeded the estimates for any previous year. The estimate for 1937-38 was 32,729,000 cubic feet.

Value of Production from Forestry.

The value of forestry production as at the place of production in New South Wales was greater in 1938-39 than in any previous year. Particulars at intervals since the year 1901 are as shown below:—

Table 756.—Value of Forestry Production 1901 to 1939.

Year ended 30th June.	Value,	Year ended 30th June.	Value.	
'i		ii	£	
1901*	554,000	1933	1,476:000	
1906*	1,008,000	1934	1.737.000	
1911*	998,000	1935	1,922,000	
1916	1,045,000	1936	2,014,000	
1921	1,656,000	.1937	2,096,000	
1926	1,885,000	1938	2,179,000	
1931	1,131,000	1939	2,261,000	
1932	1.158,000			

^{*} Calendar Year.

Imports and Exports of Timber.

The greater part of the softwood used in New South Wales has been drawn from external sources of supply, New Zealand, the United States of America, Canada, Norway, and Sweden being most important.

In the following table particulars are shown regarding the imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales at intervals since 1901. The large importation is due mainly to the demand for softwoods. It is

[†] Calendar Year. § Not available.

improbable that the export trade will assume large proportions, though the forests of the State abound in high-class hardwoods. Most of the timber exported is in the form of sleepers and piles.

Table 757.—Oversea Imports and Exports of Timber, 1901 to 192	TABLE	757.—Oversea	Imports	and	Exports	of	Timber.	1901	to	1939
---	-------	--------------	---------	-----	---------	----	---------	------	----	------

	Imports (Oversea to N	lew South	Exports of Australian Produce Oversea from New South Wales.				
Year.	Undressed.			Total	Undres	sed.		Total
	Quantity.	Value.	Other.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Other.	Value.
İ	sup. teet.	<u></u>			sup. feet.		1	ĺ
	(000)	£	£	£	(000)	£	£	£
1901	68,369	322,642	137,123	459,765	10,386	66,346	58,664	125,010
1906	84,772	444,563	81,850	526,413	29,322	325,805	9,361	335,166
1911	164,380	955,344	209,028	1,164,372	28,398	250,990	17,949	268,939
1915-16	119,232	814,102	74,305	888,407	15,099	144,486	10,965	155,451
1920-21	93,303	1,904,064	174,910	2,078,974	23,202	447,653	17,072	464,725
1925-26	194,393	1,964,596	463,610	2,428,206	23,486	390,439	6,689	397,128
1930-31	47,825	294,029	14,428	308,457	16,384	228,561	13,431	241,992
1932-33	79,987	383,632	24,490	408,122	8,437	100,629	4,345	104,974
1933-34	125,628	491,271	24,682	515,953	13,141	153,851	2,724	156,575
1934–35	165,999	682,284	33,855	716,139	29,815	313,401	3,722	317,123
1935-36	190,578	665,696		702,622	22,599	293,433	2,703	296,136
1936-37	187,924	674,060	39,942	714,002	26,508	395,725	3,859	399,584
193738	209,513	922,366	61,201	983,567	28,103	416,494	41,453	457,947
1938–39	199,123	780,944	45,109	826,053	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637

In addition there is a considerable interstate movement of timber by sea, of which complete records are not available. The quantity of rough and sawn timber recorded by the Sydney Harbour Trust as being imported at Sydney from other Australian States was 10,116,961 super. feet in 1928-29, 3,245,000 super. feet in 1930-31, 28,701,219 super. feet in 1937-38, and 23,082,342 super. feet in 1938-39.

Forestry Licenses and Permits.

Licenses and permits are granted for the purposes of obtaining timber and fuel, grazing, sawmilling, ringbarking, and for the occupation of forest land. The fees for licenses and permits are small, but considerable revenue is gained from royalties on timber, and rents for occupation permits, etc.

The revenue collected by the State from timber licenses, rents, and from royalty on timber during various years since 1911 is shown in the following table:—

Table 758.—State Forestry Revenue, 1911 to 1939.

Year ended 31st Dec.	Sales, Rents, Fees, etc.	Royalty on Timber.	Total.	Year ended 31st Dec.	Sales, Rents, Fees, etc.	Royalty on Timber.	Total.
1911 1916* 1921* 1926* 1931 1932 1933	£ 11, 153 8,701 76,141 42,984 35,742 32,832 38,841	£ 79,165 59,406 114,601 181,223 52,806 71,842 100,370	£ 90,318 68,107 190,742 224,207 88,548 104,674 139,211	1934 1935 1936† 1937* 1938* 1939*	£ 42,017 45,568 16,865 45,642 50,963 51,510	£ 123,997 142,903 70,809 161,128 150,453 172,756	£ 166,014 188,471 87,674 206,770 201,416 224,266

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

[†] Six months ended 30th June.

Included in the total for the year ended 30th June, 1939, are sales of converted and confiscated material £14,647, and rents for occupation permits, forest leases, etc., £20,609.

The experience of Europe and America indicates that well-directed expenditure by the Government in afforestation and re-afforestation is directly reproductive, and forest improvement in New South Wales, where timber grows more rapidly and to larger size, has been shown to produce very favourable results.

The expenditure by the Forestry Commission during the three years ended 30th June, 1937, to 1939, is shown below:—

Table 759.—Expenditure by Forestry Commission, 1937 to 1939.

Particulars,	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938–39.
Demarcation Forest Roads and Fire-breaks Silvicultural Work Permanent Improvements Conversion Work Administrative, Research, and Other	£ 901 15,350 12,297 14,745 6,255 35,309	£ 7,387 22,642 54,806 9,024 5,075 85,740	£ 6,983 25,222 53,049 18,998 5,633 140,470
Unemployment Relief (State loans and Commonwealth grants)	84,857 171,324	184,674 206,215	250,355 226,443
Total	256,181	390,889	476,798

The moneys for the relief of unemployment have been expended for the most part in afforestation and the improvement and protection of the forests. A special deposit account has been opened at the State Treasury for grants in aid of forestry, to which the Commonwealth and State contribute equal amounts. The Commonwealth grant was £60,000 in 1936-37, and £12,500 in 1937-38.

FISHERIES.

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value, but the fishing industry is not developed to its full capacity. The principal sources of supply of marine fish are the coastal lakes and estuaries, the sea beaches, and ocean waters, and a large quantity is obtained by deep-sea trawling. Murray cod is obtained in the inland rivers.

In September, 1936, the Commonwealth Government appointed an Officer in Charge of Fisheries Investigations, with the object of ascertaining the possibilities of extending the fishing industry in Australia. The Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is engaged in exploring the resources of fish in Australian waters, and a special research vessel has been built for employment in that work. A National Fisheries Laboratory and Research Station has been established at Port Hacking,

CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

The law relating to fisherics in New South Wales was consolidated and amplified by the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935, which came into operation on 16th November, 1936. The general administration of the Act for the protection, development and regulation of the fisheries of the State within the territorial limits is vested in a Minister of the Crown (the Chief Secretary). Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits are within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. To give effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva on 4th September, 1931, the Federal Parliament enacted the Whaling Act, 1935, which governs operations in Australian waters beyond territorial limits by all ships over which the Commonwealth has jurisdiction.

For administrative purposes and to enforce the law, inspectors may be appointed under the Fisheries Act, and members of the police force may exercise the powers and duties of an inspector. Honorary vigilance committees may be authorised to exercise inspectorial powers in terms of the regulations. Control is secured by authority to close waters to the taking of fish, either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish; the liceusing of fishing boats and fishermen operating for pecuniary gain; the regulation of the use of nets; and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. There are provisions governing the consignment and sale of fish, and the licensing of fish agents and salesmen; and returns must be furnished to disclose the nature and extent of fishing operations.

Experiments and research may be undertaken in the interests of the fisheries. For the purpose of stocking waters with trout and salmon, acclimatisation districts may be declared, and acclimatisation societies may be registered to control the fisheries therein. The close season for trout is from 1st May to 30th September of each year, and it may be varied by proclamation. A licence is required for trout or salmon fishing, and the method of trout fishing is subject to regulation.

Fishing Licenses.

The number of licenses granted to fishermen during the year 1938 was 2,762, and licenses were issued in respect of 1,807 boats. Licenses were issued to 17 fish agents, 347 oyster vendors, and 25 salesmen. Fish agents pay a license fee of £15 and salesmen 30s. for a full year. The fee for a wholesale fish dealer's license is £1, and for fishermen's and oyster vendors' licenses 10s. per year. Fees for fishing boats in territorial waters are 10s. per year, and for boats trawling and net fishing in extra-territorial waters fees are £5 for vessels up to 100 tons, £7 10s. from 100 to 200 tons, and £10 for vessels exceeding 200 tons. Boats operated in extra-territorial waters not trawling or netting pay fees of £1 up to 30 feet in length, and £2 if more than 30 feet.

OYSTER FARMS AND OYSTER LEASES.

Oyster culture has developed into an industry of some importance, and at 31st December, 1938, there were 4,481 leases, embracing 915,862 yards of foreshores, and off-shore areas totalling 3,401 acres; and 780 persons were engaged in the industry.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1985, the available areas are classified as special, average or inferior lands according to productive capacity. Leases of special lands may be granted for a term of fifteen years, and may be renewed for a similar term. Such leases are offered by public auction or public tender at a rental determined by the Minister. The rent of average lands, which may be leased for a term of fifteen years, and renewed for a like term, is fixed by the Minister. Inferior lands may be leased for ten years, and may not be exploited in the first year of the lease. Rental for leases of inferior lands is also fixed by the Minister. In the last year of the lease the area may be reclassified, and the lease renewed for fifteen years if determined as average lands, or for ten years if the classification is unaltered.

In all cases rental as determined by the Minister is subject to reference to the local land board, either on the application of an applicant or by the Minister.

The discoverer of a natural oyster bed has a statutory prior right to a lease of the area, unless it be classified as special lands.

Preferment rights to apply for the renewal of leases of inferior or average lands and for additional similarly classified lands is conferred upon existing lessees, but must be exercised within thirty days of the right arising. Applicants other than lessees, and lessees whose areas are deemed inadequate have a preferment right to an area as against other applicants with adequate lands, except lessees eligible for renewal of leases, or for securing areas immediately adjoining the off-shore loundary of leases having frontage to high-water mark.

Leased areas must be kept free from disease, and may be closed when over-dredged, subject to disease, or for other reason which in the Minister's opinion warrants such a course.

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and such areas are open to the public for the taking of oysters for their own immediate consumption, unless specifically declared closed.

During the year 1938 applications for oyster leases numbered 516, representing 101,043 yards of foreshore and 1,103 acres of off-shore leases.

PRODUCTION OF FISH.

The most important kinds of fish marketed are flathead, snapper, bream, blackfish, whiting, mullet, jewfish, garfish, and Murray cod—a freshwater fish; tailer, trevally, and leather-jacket are readily saleable.

The production of fish, oysters and prawns as recorded in each year since 1927 is shown in the following table. The figures relate to commercial enterprises only:—

	Calandar				Fish.			
Calendar Year.				Trawled. Captured Otherwise.		Total.	Oysters.	Prawns.
				lb.	lb.	lb.	bags.*	1 lb.
1927	•••	•••	•••	11,830,330	12,755,942	24,586,272	30,303	1,083,324
1928	•••	•••	•…	13,406,820	13,855,165	27,261,985	29,180	1,571,186
1929	•••	•••	•]	17,125,760	13,519,308	30,645,068	31,965	1,119,044
1930		•••		18,311,620	9,957,611	28,269,231	25,472	1,393,106
1931		•••		13,067,922	10,711,630	23,779,552	22,066	1,537,420
1932	•••	•••		11,740,708	11,296,307	23,037,015	27,643	1,534,100
1933		•••		11,110,280	11,467,850	22,578,130	28,477	1,293,497
1934		•••	•[10,304,160	11,597,677	21,901,837	27,113	1,483,803
1935		•••	•••	10,794,484	12,871,548	23,666,032	29,587	1,741,080
1936			•••	13,834,170	12,683,210	26,517,380	35,480	1,563,555
1937		•••	•••	12,525,200	14,006,391	26,531,591	42,106	995,460
1938				14,145,583	15,236,835	29,382,418	44,521	1,580,580

• 3 bushels.

Most of the recorded production is marketed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. In 1938 rather less than half the supply was obtained by deep sea trawling. The production of trawled fish has expanded during the last four years, but in 1938 the quantity was 22.8 per cent. less than in 1930. During 1938 there were 15 trawlers in commission, as compared with 18 in 1929. Production by inshore fishermen declined by 28 per cent. between 1928 and 1930, but increased by 53 per cent. in the last eight years.

Fish.—The bulk of the inshore supplies is obtained in the estuaries and lakes on the northern part of the coast-line. The approximate quantities of fresh fish obtained in 1938 from each of the principal fishing grounds of the State are indicated below:—

Wallis Lake and	Manning	g	lb.	Port Jackson a	nd Parran	atta	lb.
River	•••		1,428,070	River			208,320
Clarence River	•••		1,829,362	Port Hacking	•••	•••	190,645
Tuggerah Lakes	and Terr	rigal		Ŭ			
Haven			988,680	Total— Me	tropolitan		1,268,471
Camden Haven	,.,		596,820	Shoalhaven ar	id Ĉrookha	ren	, ,
Macleay River	•••		534,065	Rivers			370,405
Port Stephens	•••	• • •	855,172	Lake Illawarra			312,130
Lake Macquarie		•••	531,020	St George's Ba	sin and Su	ssex	,,
Tweed River	•••		788,515	Inlet			341,092
Other			1,290,870	Eden		•••	359,345
				Ulladulla		•••	265,790
Total—Nort	h Coast		8,842,574	Other		•••	991,673
Hawkesbury Riv	er		565,198	Total—So	uth Coast		2,640,435
Botany Bay & G			304,308	CoastalUnde			2,035,355
political and an ar	ò	12 . 42	00-,000	Inland Waters		•••	450,000
				Grand T	Cotal		15,236,835

Included above were 3,793,825 lb. of fish sold locally at fishing centres. 929,950 lb. consigned from the North Coast to Brisbane, and 1,448,918 lb. from the South Coast to Victoria. The quantity of fish marketed in Sydney and Newcastle (including trawled fish) was 23,209,725 lb.

Crayfish.—The number of marine crayfish (Palinurus) obtained during 1938 was 161,608. Of these 142,408 were consigned for sale to Sydney and Newcastle. The principal source of supply was the northern crayfish grounds, from Newcastle to Port Macquarie, where 105,000, or nearly 65 per cent. of the catch, were secured.

Prawns.—A quantity of approximately 1,580,580 lb. of marine prawus (Penaeus) was obtained during 1938, and 35,985 lb. were condemned.

Crabs.—About 5,603 dozens of crabs were obtained in 1938. The catch included several species of swimming crabs, notably the Blue (Lupa) and

the Mangrove (Scylla).

Oysters.—During the year 1938 the oyster production of the State was the greatest on record, and amounted to 44,521 bags, of 3 bushel capacity. These were Rock oysters (Ostrea cucullata), and the output was principally the result of artificial cultivation.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH.

A considerable proportion of the local requirements of fish is imported from countries outside Australia. Fish imported during the year ended June, 1939, was valued at £643,006, compared with £648,136 in 1937-38, including 12,692,306 lb. of tinned fish valued at £451,444 in 1938-39, and 14,402,616 lb. valued at £459,719 in 1937-38. The value of fish exported overseas, principally to New Guinea, the Pacific Islands and New Zealand, was £25,606, including tinned fish to the value of £23,474 in 1938-39. Corresponding figures for 1937-38 were £17,619 and £14,672. The fish exported is mainly non-Australian in origin.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales, as recorded during the year ended 31st December, 1938, was approximately £620,000, including fresh fish, £481,000; oysters, crayfish, prawns, etc., £139,000.

The value of production is estimated as at the place of production and is exclusive of fish condemned, of fish sold in fishing and other centres (and not recorded) or used for fertiliser and oil, and the value of molluscs other than oysters.

The following table shows the value of production from fisheries in various years since 1920-21:—

LABLE	761.— Value	9 01	Fisheries	Production,	1921	to	1938.
-			II				

Year ended 30th June.	Value. (000 omitted.)	Year ended 30th June.	Value. (000 omitted.)
-	£	1 .	£
1921	491	1934	536
1926	553	1934*	536
1929	775	1935*	583
1931	635	1936*	650
1932	591	1937*	548
1933	544	1938*	620

^{*} Calendar Year.

FISH PRESERVING.

Many fishes specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales, and in recent years a canning factory has been in operation at Narooma, on the South Coast.

FISH CULTURE AND ACCLIMATISATION.

Acclimatisation of trout has met with remarkable success in the State—trout up to 8 and 10 lb. are occasionally captured. Suitable streams, viz., practically all above an altitude of 2,500 feet, have been stocked with trout. The number of fry released in 1938 was 983,200, as compared with 423,500 in 1937.

RURAL SETTLEMENT.

A Brief resume of the spread of settlement in New South Wales and of the development of the problem of rural settlement was published at page 679 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

Owing to the collapse of oversea markets, the prevalence of low prices and the limited world demand for primary products from 1930 to 1936, the problem of rural settlement became (and remained for some years) the problem of maintaining existing settlement rather than of promoting new development. Following upon a fluctuating recovery in prices, the policy of closer settlement was resumed towards the end of 1937. Particulars of the new proposals are shown on page 922 of this Year Book.

RURAL HOLDINGS.

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists either of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1939, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of 1 acre or more in extent was 75,365, including 1,236 unoccupied or not used for agricultural or pastoral purposes at that date, and 1,301 used only incidentally for such purposes. These holdings embraced a total area of 174,660,267 acres.

The area of land neither alienated nor leased from the Crown does not represent the area of unoccupied land available for settlement. It includes the land unfit for occupation of any kind—estimated to be approximately 5,000,000 acres in extent; land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied; unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes, such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, railway enclosures; and unoccupied land covered by water or too rugged or arid for occupation. Such lands are situated mainly in the coastal and tableland divisions, but smaller proportions are found in all divisions.

Use of terms "Alienated Land" and "Holding."

In collecting statistical returns relating to agricultural and pastoral holdings, the term "alienated land" is intended to relate to lands absolutely alienated, lands in course of alienation, homestead selections and homestead farms, certain perpetual irrigation tenures and (since 1934) perpetual leases in the Western Division embraced within rural holdings one acre or more in extent. Very extensive areas of Western Lands Leases have been converted to leases in perpetuity (a process still continuing), materially affecting comparisons regarding alienated lands as defined in this chapter. These tenures include practically the whole of the land alienated and virtually alienated. The term "alienated land" used throughout this chapter refers to the area so returned by individual landholders, and it does not, therefore, correspond to lands absolutely alienated for which deeds of purchase have been issued. This area has been shown as land absolutely alienated in the chapter entitled "Land Legislation and Settlement," which follows.

The term "holding" as used in this section and the sections dealing with rural industries signifies, in general and unless the context otherwise requires, an area of land worked as an individual unit. In some cases, two or more such "holdings" are in the same ownership, but usually where contiguous or closely neighbouring "holdings" are within the same ownership and are worked virtually as one they are classified as one holding.

Purposes for which Holdings are Used.

The problem of rural development in New South Wales relates largely to the task of placing additional permanent settlers on the land as productive units of the population. In addition to human factors, this problem is complicated by the variations of seasons and of markets, which determine largely the profitableness of rural pursuits. An approximate classification of the main purposes for which rural holdings of one acre and upwards were used is available for each year since 1908, and provides the following comparison, which shows at intervals the distribution of rural settlement according to purposes:—

Table 762.—Rural Holdings, Classification according to Purposes, 1908 to 1939.

Main purpose for which	Number of Holdings.									
holdings are used.	1908.	1911-12.	1925–26.	1934-35	1935–36	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-39.		
Agriculture only Dairying only Grazing only			9,766	14,929	10,293 14,969 21,970	14,521		14,129		
Agriculture and Dairying Agriculture and Grazing Dairying and Grazing	1,818	21,969	18,084	15,373	15,995		4,072 17,675 1,316	1 1		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing Poultry, Pig, or Bee Farm-	3,312	,	1			1,716	′			
Total Holdings of one acre and upwards used	529	879	1,526	2,776	2,786	2, 592	2,449	2,426		
mainly for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes		69,549	75,391	73,531	73,358	73,779	73,471	72,828		

NOTE-The basis of classification was amended in 1928-29.

In addition, in 1938-39, 2,537 small holdings—mostly less than 30 acres in extent—were used partly for agriculture and pastoral purposes, but mainly for residential and other purposes, or were unoccupied at the time of collecting the returns. The above table does not indicate the actual number of settlers occupying the land—because some holdings are held conjointly, and a number of landholders own more than one holding.

In 1928-29 the basis of classification was amended so that holdings, on which agricultural operations were entirely or almost entirely confined to the raising of produce to feed sheep, cattle or pigs on the holding, were classified under the headings "grazing only" or "dairying only." Poultry, pig, and bee farming are subsidiary activities conducted largely in conjunction with other types of farming.

An analysis of the table discloses a definite trend in the last five years toward mixed farming. Single-purpose holdings have declined in number since 1930-31, and the number of holdings devoted to two or more classes of activity has progressively increased. In 1930-31 there were 49,944 holdings devoted exclusively to agriculture, dairying, or grazing, and the number of such holdings had declined to 45,461 in 1938-39, or by 9 per cent. On the other hand multiple-purpose holdings, which numbered 21,634 in 1930-31, increased to 24,941 in 1938-39, or by 15.3 per cent.

A detailed analysis showing the extent to which wheat-growing was associated with other types of farming in the years 1932-33 and 1935-36 will be found on pages 712-714 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

The area of land used principally for each of the principal rural industries in New South Wales was ascertained, in 1930-31, to be: Agriculture, 9,679,649 acres; dairying, 5,482,768 acres; grazing, 155,898,564 acres; and 711,408 acres for other purposes. The respective areas in the various divisions of the State were shown on page 853 of the Official Year Book for 1937-38.

The distribution of rainfall in relation to the geographical distribution of rural industries in New South Wales was shown in a map facing page 728 of the Year Book for 1924.

Size of Holdings.

Information regarding the size of rural holdings is available in two distinct classifications, one in accordance with the size of the alienated area only, excluding the Crown lands attached thereto, and the other in accordance with the total area of alienated and Crown land contained in each holding.

A table showing the number and size of holdings classified according to the total area of alienated and Crown lands combined as at 30th June, 1927, was published on page 683 of the Year Book for 1928-29, but similar information for a later year has not been compiled.

The number, area and value of alienated lands in holdings as at 31st March, 1937, were shown on page 854 of the Official Year Book of 1937-38, and a comparison of the number and areas of holdings of alienated land 30 acres or more in extent, from 1881 to 1937, was shown on pages 855 and 856 of the same Year Book.

Tenure of Heldings.

The tenure of land-holdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied (approximately 2 per cent.) is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries is, therefore, of small extent, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

The following table shows the area occupied in each division of New South Wales, according to the class of tenure, as at 31st March, 1939. Owing to rearrangement of the divisions on the basis of Local Government areas in 1922-23, divisional comparisons cannot be made effectively with figures published prior to that year.

Table 763.—Area and Tenure of Rural Holdings, 1939.

Division.	Alienated* or virtually alienated.	Leased from Crown with full rights of conversion into free- hold.	Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into free- hold.	All other leases held from Crown.	Total Area in Holdings.
Coastal	14,862,863 21,812,632 30,292,914	acres. 1,379,419 3,542,960 2,217,860 5,416,780 165,805	neres. 194,370 469,547 312,606 577,331 511,516	acres. 1,187,925 1,411,781 1,162,984 2,121,255 55,875,719	acres. 12,269,968 20,287,151 25,506,082 38,408,280 78,188,786
New South Wales	98,112,409	12,722,824	2,065,370	61,759,664	174,660,267

Of the total area occupied, 56.2 per cent. was classed as freehold, and the remaining 43.8 per cent. as Crown land, including 8.5 per cent. leased with full or limited rights of conversion into freehold. Of the other Crown land leases, 90.3 per cent. were in the Western Division, and utilised almost exclusively for depasturing stock.

About 10 per cent. of the land alienated, or virtually alienated, is situated in the Coastal Division, where it amounts to over 77 per cent. of the total area occupied in holdings. These farms are used chiefly for dairying.

The proportions of the total area of the respective divisions occupied in holdings of various classes in 1938-39 are shown in the following table:—

Table 764.—Proportionate Area of Rural Holdings in Various Tenures.

Division.	Alienated* or virtually alienated.		Leased from Crown with limited rights of conversion into free- hold.	All other leases held from Crown.	Proportion of Total Area under Occupa- tion.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Coastal	42.66	6.18	0.88	5. 33	55.05
Tableland	57.50	13.75	1.82	5.46	78.53
Western Slopes	77.40	7.87	1.11	4.18	90.51
Central Plains and Riveriua	73.18	13.09	1.39	5.12	92.78
Western	26.94	0.20	0.64	$69.\overline{57}$	97.35
New South Wales	49.51	6.42	1.04	31.19	88.19

^{*} See explanation, page 864

More than 88 per cent. of the total area contained within the boundaries of the State is occupied in holdings of one acre and upwards used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The highest proportion of alienation, 77.40 per cent. of the area of the division, has taken place in the Western Slopes, and the lowest, 26.94 per cent., in the Western Division. But taking the total area of holdings, the Western Division shows the largest proportion of its area—97.35 per cent.—under occupation. The proportions are high also in the Central Plains and Riverina, 92.78 per cent., and the Western Slopes, 90.51 per cent.

If reference be made to the table on page 683 of the Year Book for 1928-29 it will be seen that the proportion of lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes in each division decreases as the intensity of settlement increases. At the same time it is apparent that the density of settlement bears an approximate relationship to physical configuration and average rainfall. While the greater intensity of settlement in the more easterly districts necessitates the allocation of larger proportions of land for public purposes, it is undeniable that a very considerable proportion of the remaining Crown land in the Eastern Division is so rugged or wooded as to be unfit or unprofitable for occupation. This is especially the case in the South Coast Division, which in parts is very mountainous, only 39 per cent. of the total area being occupied by rural holdings, as compared with 68 per cent. in the North Coast Division and 60 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning.

VALUE OF ALIENATED RURAL LANDS.

Information as to the improved and unimproved capital values of lands was first collected for statistical purposes in 1920-21. The particulars relate to the value, on a freehold basis, of lands absolutely alienated, in course of alienation, or held in perpetuity, as homestead farms or homestead selections, etc., and used for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

The unimproved capital value was defined as being the amount which the land might be expected to realise if sold under such reasonable conditions as a bona fide seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made, and the improved capital value as the value of the land with all improvements and buildings thereon under similar conditions of sale. Where particulars of unimproved value are not available from owners, collectors are instructed to obtain them from the records of Shire Councils, so that the unimproved values quoted may be taken as representing local government assessments, except in the Western Division, where no shires exist.

Where valuations have been made by the Valuer-General it has been found that valuations formerly made for local government purposes were below actual values. In many cases the discrepancy was considerable, and in the aggregate the valuations of shires are probably under-estimated by more than 20 per cent. Since municipal hands are of comparatively small extent, and very few shires assess improved values, particulars of improved capital value were obtained from the owners. In the table which follows, then, the unimproved capital value represents in most cases the shire valuation, but the improved values are obtained from the owner's assessment of the value of the land and its improvements. It is not possible to deduce the value of the improvements from the figures:

The following table shows in divisions of the State (on the basis of Local Government areas) the distribution of alienated and Crown lands occupied in holdings of one acre and upwards for agricultural and pastoral purposes, together with the total and average value of the alienated lands at 31st March, 1939:—

Table 765.—Area and Value of Rural Holdings in Divisions, 1939.

	Alienated* La	und in Occupat	ion in Hold	ings of one ac	e and over.	
Division.	Area.	Unimprove Value of		Improved Valu		Area of Crown Land.
<u> </u>		Total.	Average per acre.	Total:	Average per acre.]
	Acres.	£	£ ¦	£	£	Acres:
Coastal—	000.	000.		000.		000.
North Coast	. 3,338	12,073	3.62	30,270	9.07	1,374
Hunter and Mannin		9,317	2.28	25,870	6.33	878
Metropolitan		3,164	11.42	7,596	27.42	. 2
South Coast	. 1,803	4,661	2:58	12,211	6.77	508
Total	9,508	29,215	3.07	75,947	7:76	2,762
Tablelands—					1	
Northern	4,404	5,578	1.27	14.583	3,31	2,207
Central	6,247	9,904	1.59	31,976	5.12	1,530
Southern] 4,212	5,719	1.36	17,035	4.04	1,687
Total	14,863	21,201	1.43	63,594	4:28	5,424
Western Slopes-						
North	6,791	10,821	1.59	27,592	4.06	1,535
Central	6,307	9,565	1.52	30,698	4.87	750
South	8,714	15,974	1.83	50,890	5.84	1,409
Total	21,812	36,360	1.67	109,180	5 01	3,694
Plains-						
North-central .	5,648	6,460	1.14	15,659	2.77	2.127
Central	10,347	9,008	0.87	21,435	2.07	3,540
Riverina	14,298	21,981	1.54	55,290	3.87	2.448
Total	30,293	37,449	1.24	92,384	3.05	8,115
Western Division .	21,636	2,117	0.09	5,272	0.24	56,553
Whole State .	98,112	126,342	1.29	346,377	3.53	76,548

^{*} See explanation, page 864.

Particulars of the rainfall, productivity, and population of each of these divisions are shown below. The average value per acre is closely related to these factors. The greater part of alienated lands in the Western Division is comprised in Western Lands Leases held in perpetuity, but there is a considerable area of absolute alienation in the eastern confines, and there are naturally marked variations in value per acre between the more accessible, and the remote parts of this vast region.

The unimproved value of the alienated portions of rural holdings in series as at 31st March, 1937, was shown on page 859 of the Official Year Book for 1937-38;

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT.

A brief description of the character of rural settlement in New South Wales was published on page 689 of the Year Book for 1928-29 and a map showing the distribution of the rainfall, population and rural industries of the State was published opposite page 728 of the Year Book for 1924.

The following analysis of the State, according to natural divisions on the basis of Local Government areas, shows the rainfall, population, area, and production of each. A map showing these divisions is published as a frontispiece to this Year Book:—

Table 766.—Rainfall, Population, Area and Production, in Divisions, 1938-39.

		Range of	Popu- lation at	Total		Produc	ction (1938	-39).	
Division;		Average Annual Rainfall,	31st Dec. 1938. *	Area.	Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Minerals.	Manu- factures
		inches.	ļ	acres.	Ib.	bushels.	lb.	£	£
Coastal—		}	000	600	000	000	000.	000	000
North Coast		37-77	156	6,965	70		65,259	5	1,485
Hunter and									'
Manning		22-68	318	8,396	8,003	81	29,683	3,699	9,821
Metropolitan		27-47	1,431	958	229		580	}1,258	68,953
South Coast		29-60	119	5,968	3,884		11,056	1,208	4,276
Total			2,024	22,287	12,186	81:	106,578	4,962	84,535
Tablelands—			1						
Northern		29.39	56	8,069	28,316	380	1,661	235	250
Central		23-55	146	10,716	45,139	3,906	1,369	845	1,473
Southern		18-63	52	7,062	32,824	70	455	5	408
Total			254	25,847	106,279	4,356	3,485	1,085	2,131
Western Slopes-			1						
North	•••	22 33	66	9,219	49,588	12,511	1,687	70	343
Central		00'00	66	7,723	32,209	12,028	711	11	314
South		18 54	121	11,239	51,092	14,471	5,326	74	804
Total			253	28,181	132,889	39,010	7,724	155	1,461
Central Plains-									
Northern		18-26	31	9,579	39,021	5,978	134	2	183
Central '	•••	1 = 00	29	14,811	41,145	1.687	128	29	108
Riverina	•••	7 1 20	90	17,004	41.765	8.779	737	28	545
Total			150	41,394	121,931	16,444	999	59	836
Western Division	• • • •	7-16	55	80,319	63,856	7.	35	3,786	1,303
Whole State			2,736	198,028	437,141	59,898	118,821	10,047	90,266

^{*} Excluding aboriginals. † Excluding area of harbours not included in local government areas. † Calendar year, 1938. || Value added in process of manufacture.

Manufactories are not extensive outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Port Kembla districts, except for dairy factories in the coastal districts. Smelting and metal works of considerable importance are established on the coal-fields of the South Coast, at Newcastle and on the silver-lead fields at Broken Hill in the Western Division. A number of cement works are also operating in the Central Tableland Division and woollen mills at several of the more important country towns.

The five principal topographical divisions are strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary in a south-westerly direction, embracing, respectively, the coastal belt, tablelands, western slopes, central western plains and Western Division or far western plains. Except for the western plains, each is divided into three portions-northern, central and southern—which, with the inclusion of a special metropolitan district, makes fourteen subdivisions, each of which presents fairly uniform natural features and is affected by uniform physiographic factors. In the north the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyetals run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the northern plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the northern subdivisions shown above generally receive more rain than the central, and the central more than the southern subdivisions. Rather less than one-half of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and rather more than one-half receives an average of more than 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas wool-growing is the only important rural industry.

Not only the quantity, but the season and reliableness of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. In common with most countries, New South Wales suffers periodically in one part or another from the effects of intermittent rainfall, a disability which local conditions such as the abnormal evaporation and the absorbent nature of the soils of the interior tend to aggravate. This difficulty may be overcome ultimately by water conservation and improvement in cultural methods, but at present it operates powerfully to the detriment of the western hinterland.

The meteorological conditions of the respective divisions of the State are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate" of this Year Book.

SETTLEMENT IN DIVISIONS.

Rainfall exerts a decisive effect on the nature of the pursuits and the extent of settlement in the various rural districts of the State, and largely explains their industrial characteristics.

For the purpose of considering rural settlement, the State may be distributed into five statistical divisions, viz., Coast, Tableland, Western Slopes of the Great Dividing Range, Central Plains and Riverina, and the Western Division. The statistics for 1922-23 and subsequent years have been collected upon the basis of local government areas instead of counties, as formerly, and this necessitated considerable rearrangement of divisional boundaries.

The nature of the industries and the settlement of each of the principal divisions of the State were discussed in the Official Year Book, 1922, at page 681 et seq.

Coastal Districts.

The following table presents a summary of the tenure and extent of occupied holdings in the four main divisions of the coastal belt as at 31st March, 1939:—

Table 767.—Rural Holdings in Coastal Districts, 1939.

			Land occupied in Holdings of One acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.									
Division of Coast.		Total Area of Division,	Holdings of One acre and upwards	Alien- ated.*	Leases from the Crown with Full Limited rights of Con- version.		All Other Crown Leases.	Total.	Area of Land suitable for Culti- vation.			
		acres.	No.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.			
		000		000	000	000	000	000	000			
North		6,965	11,686	3.338	596	94	684	4,712	586			
Hunter-Manning		8,396	9,258	4.090	555	66	257	4,968	470			
Metropolitan		958	5,075	277	1		1	279	161			
South	•••	5,968	4,602	1,803	227	34	247	2,311	422			
Total	•••	22,287	30,621	9,508	1,379	194	1,189	12,270	1,639			

* See explanation, page 864.

Apart from the small area in the county of Cumberland which surrounds the metropolis, the North Coast is by far the most closely-settled part of the Coastal Division. The average areas of holdings in the various divisions are:—North Coast, 403 acres; Hunter and Manning, 536 acres; and South Coast 502 acres. The proportions of the total area of each division occupied in holdings as defined is 68 per cent. in the North Coast Division, 59 per cent. in that of Hunter and Manning, but only 39 per cent. on the South Coast.

Included in the coastal districts are 2,639 holdings, on which 3,354 share-farmers cultivated 52,075 acres and used 745,581 acres as dairy farms. Of the holdings with share-farmers 2,294 were used for agriculture and dairying in combination, 176 for agriculture exclusively and 169 for dairying only.

Owing to the rugged nature of the country only a small proportion of the land is considered suitable for cultivation, and of this area slightly more than one-fifth was cultivated in 1938-39.

The following analysis shows the main purposes for which the holdings in the coastal districts were used in 1938-39 in comparison with 1929-30:—

Table 768.—Uses of Rural Holdings in Coastal Districts.

	1929-30.			1938–39.		
Principal Purpose for which Holdings were Used.*	All Coastal Divisions.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Metro- politan.	South Coast.	Total.
			Number of I	foldings.		
Agriculture only	4,664	1,360	1,501	2,129	500	5,490
Dairying only*	12,346	6,565	4,138	643	1,898	13,244
Grazing only*	6 104	1,119	1,744	160	1,104	4,127
Agriculture and dairying*	9 473	1,728	580	65	372	2,745
Agriculture and grazing*	705	157	144	17	178	496
Dairying and grazing*	1 054	304	375	13	120	812
Agriculture, dairying, and grazing	1 1 1	98	60	4	46	208
Poultrut	1 239	4	281	1.643	84	2,012
Roos Dies +	176	$2\overline{1}$	21	78	30	150
Unoccupied, or used mainly for				,0		100
other purposes	1,676	330	414	323	270	1,337
Total	30,677	11,686	9,258	5,075	4,602	30,621

The coastal district contains approximately 94 pcr cent. of the holdings used for dairying only in New South Wales, and the North Coast district contains over 49 per cent. of the number in the coastal division. Dairying separately or in conjunction with other farming pursuits is the predominant industry, but a considerable proportion of the farms is used for cattle-raising. A pronounced reduction in the number of holdings devoted to grazing accompanied by an increase in the number of holdings applied to dairving was in evidence between 1929-30 and 1933-34, since when the number of purely dairy holdings has varied very little. The change was doubtless due to low prices for beef, diverting activities into dairying where returns were relatively higher. Between 1929-30 and 1933-34 there was an increase in the number of holdings devoted exclusively to agriculture, almost solely due to the rapid extension of banana growing, and virtually confined to the North Coast, where the number of agricultural holdings was 1,667 in 1933-34 compared with 579 in 1929-30. This position was not maintained, the number of holdings used principally for agricultural purposes on the North Coast declining to 1,525 in 1934-35, and to 1,360 in 1938-39. There were 616 fewer holdings growing bananas in 1938-39 than in 1934-35, due mainly to the elimination of unsuitable areas.

Tablelands.

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland Divisions, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and not adaptable to agriculture. Hence grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but, except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer flourishing towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. Neither dairying nor agriculture has been developed to any appreciable degree, but pastoral pursuits are extensive.

The following table provides an analysis of the number and tenure of rural holdings in the three main divisions of the Tablelands as at 31st March, 1939:—

			Land:occi	oveupied in Holdings of one acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes							
Division of Tableland. Total Area of Division.		Holdings of Allienone acre and upwards.		Leases from the Crown with— Full rights of rights of Conversion.		Limited rights of Conver-		Area of Land suitable for Culti- vation.			
Northern Central Southern	acres. 900 8,069 10,716 7,062	No. 3;694 7;468 3,232	000 4,404 6,247 4,211	acres. 000 1,591 1,130 822	acres. 000 219 172 79	acres. -000 -397 -228 -787	acres. 000 6,611 7,777 5,899	acres. 000 535 1,992 624			
Total	25,847	14,394	14,862	3,543	470	1,412	20,287	3.151			

Table 769.—Rural Holdings on Tablelands—1939.

^{*} See explanation, page 864,

While the proportion of land occupied in each division varies from 82 per cent. in the northern, and 83 per cent. in the southern, to 73 per cent. in the central tablelands, rural settlement is densest in the central districts, which were the first to be occupied. More than one-half of the total area of the Tableland Division is alienated, and more than one-quarter of the area occupied is owned by the Crown. In addition, there were 908 share-farmers on 697 holdings, comprising 107,190 acres of cultivation and 16,575 acres of dairy farms. Of the holdings with share-farmers, 639 were used for agricultural purposes only, 12 for dairying only and 46 for agriculture and dairying together. As in the Coastal Division, the proportion of land suitable for cultivation is very small, only 20 per cent. of such land being cropped in 1938-39.

The main purposes for which holdings were used in each division of the tablelands in 1929-30 and 1938-39 are shown in the following table:—

	1929-30.		193	8–39.	
*Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used,	All Tableland Divisions.	Northern Tableland.	Central Tableland	Southern Tableland	Total.
Number	R OF HOLI	oings.			
Agriculture only	1,564	222	1,239	76	1,537
Dairying only*	484	119	180	54	353
Grazing only*	8,701	1,969	2,892	2,637	7,498
Agriculture and Dairying*	910	183	238	32	453
Agriculture and Grazing	2,551	829	2,303	275	3,407
Dairying and Grazing*	309	104	62	45	211
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing*	229	124	199	32	355
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc		13	96	13	122
Unoccupied or used for other purposes	571	1.31	259	68	458
Total	14,878	3,694	7,468	3,252	14,394

Table 770.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Tablelands.

Grazing pursuits predominate throughout, but a considerable proportion of the holdings is used for agricultural purposes. A tendency toward the diversification of rural activity is seen in an increase of 26.4 per cent. between 1929 30 and 1938-39 in the number of holdings devoted to two or more of the principal purposes. Holdings used either wholly or partly for dairying increased in number by 637 between 1929-30 and 1934-35, but declined by 567 during the next four years probably owing to the discontinuance of dairying operations undertaken when returns from other farming activities were poor during the years of depression.

Western Slopes.

The divisions of the Western Slopes contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior. As yet they are only sparsely settled, and very great development is possible.

^{*} See comments on page 865.

The area, number, and tenure of rural holdings in the various divisions of the Western Slopes as at 31st March, 1939, are shown below:—

Table 771.—Rural Holdings	on Western S	Slopes—1939.
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	Total Area of Division.	Area of Land occupied in Holdings of one acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes.									
Division of Slopes.		Holdings of one acre and upwards.	Alien- ated *	Leases the Crown Full rights of Conver- sion.	ı with	All other Crown Leases.	Total.	Area of Land suitable for Cultiva- tion.			
	acres. 000	No.	acres.	acres.	acres. 000	aeres.	acres,	acres.			
North-Western	9,219	4,301	6,791	1,171	241	122	8,325	2,201			
Central-Western		4,412	6,307	607	27	116	7,057	4,633			
South-Western	11,239	8,086	8,714	440	45	925	10,124	5,392			
Total	28,181	16,799	21,812	2,218	313	1,163	25,50d	12,226			

^{*} See explanation, page 864.

In these divisions settlement is most dense on the South-western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is greatest in the northern districts. The proportion of land occupied in the Slopes is 90 per cent. of the total area of the whole division. The area of land suitable for cultivation is considerable, constituting 39 per cent. of the total area of such land in the State. Of the land under occupation in the Slopes Division only 14 per cent. was under crop in 1938-39.

There were 3,375 share-farmers on 2,634 holdings on the Western Slopes in 1938-39, cultivating 853,079 acres and using 42,279 acres for dairying. Forty of these holdings were devoted exclusively to dairying, 2,467 entirely to agriculture and 127 to dairying and agriculture in combination.

The following statement shows the principal purposes for which rural holdings were used in the Western Slopes Division in 1929-30 and 1938-39:—

Table 772.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Western Slopes.

	1929-30.		193	1938-39.		
*Principal Purpose for which Holdings were used.	All Slopes Division	North- Western Slope.	Central- Western Slope.	South- Western Slope.	Total.	
Num	BER OF H	OLDINGS.				
Agriculture only	. 1,649	312	337	1 870 1	1,519	
Dairying only*	. 361	57	39	300	3±6	
Grazing only *	5,572	1,361	598	1,892	3,851	
Agriculture and Dairying*	. 310	176	51	157	384	
Agriculture and Grazing*	. 7,933	2,110	3,139	3,917	9,166	
Dairying and Grazing*	211	38	7	224	269	
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	* 395	86	115	442	643	
Poultry, Bees, Pigs, etc	l 71	71	11	32	114	
Unoccupied or used for other purpose	486	90	115	252	457	
Total	16,968	4,301	4,412	8,086	16,799	

See co.nments on page 865.

Mixed farming—agriculture and grazing—is the principal rural activity, but grazing predominates on the North-Western Slope, and small farming is not extensive. There have been developments in dairying, mainly in

the South-Western Slope. Dairying was conducted on only 7.8 per cent. of the holdings of the Western Slopes in 1927-28, but although there was a further decline of 187 in the number of holdings with dairy herds in 1938-39, the proportion engaged in dairying was still 10.1 per cent.

The table reveals a pronounced movement toward mixed farming, particularly agricultural and grazing. Single purpose holdings were 24 per cent. fewer in number in 1938-39 than in 1929-30.

Plains and Riverina.

The Plains of the Central Division, including the Riverina, constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country, stretching from the last hills of the Western Slopes to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, they comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, have greatly increased the productive capacity of these inland areas, and further works for water conservation and distribution are in hand and in contemplation. Railway facilities are not so good as in the more easterly districts, and communication and transport to outlying districts depend mostly on motor and horse-drawn conveyances. Artesian water underlies a considerable area on the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The following table shows the number, tenure, and extent of holdings occupied for agricultural and pastoral purposes in the division on 31st March, 1939:—

		Aı	Area of Land occupied in Holdings of ore acre and upwards for Agricultural and Pastoral Purposes.									
Plains of Central Area Division, Divisi		Holdings of one acre and upwards.	Alien- ated.*	Leases from the Crown with ~ Full rizhts Limited of rights of Conversion sion.		All other Crown Leases.	Total.	Area of Land suitable for Cultivation.				
North Central Riverina Total	14,811	No. 1.928 2,487 7.226 11,641	acres. 000 5,648 10,347 14.298 30,293	acres. 000 1,719 2,577 1,121 5,417	aeres. 000 271 205 101 577	acres. 000 138 758 1,225 2,121	acres. 000 7,776 13,887 16,745 38,408	acres. 000 1,742 3,741 7,387 12,870				

Table 773.—Rural Holdings on Plains and Riverina, 1939.

The existence of a closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. At 31st March, 1939, there were 1,356 holdings in the Murrum-bidgee Irrigation Area embracing 305,287 acres inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area. Seventy-nine per cent. of the area

See explanation, page 864.

occupied in the Central Plains and Riverina Division has been alienated, but while the proportion alienated is 74 per cent. of the total area occupied in the northern districts and in the Central Plains, it is 85 per cent. in the Riverina, where the land is more productive.

The area of Crown lands occupied is considerable in all divisions, and in the central districts it exceeded the area of occupied alienated lands until 1926-27.

Share-farming is not extensive in the north, but in the Riverina 850 holdings employed 1,126 share-farmers, who had 313,069 acres in cultivation and used 5,256 acres for dairying in 1938-39. Only 22 per cent. of the land in the Northern Plains is considered suitable for agriculture, but the proportions in the Central Plains and Riverina are 27 and 44 per cent-respectively.

The following table shows the main purposes for which the holdings in the Central Plains and Riverina Divisions were used in 1938-39 in comparison with 1929-30.

					192930.		1938-	39.	
Principal Purpose for v	18ed.*	Plains & Riverina.	Northern Plains	Central Plains.	Riverina.	Total.			
						Numbe	r of Hold	ings.	
Agriculture only					2,013	59	98	1,566	1,723
Dairying only*					86	11	11	98	120
Grazing only*				(***	4,179	943	1,556	1,280	3,779
Agriculture and Da	irying	*			76	4	1	72	77
Agriculture and Gra	ızing*				4,892	884	763	3,707	5;359
Dairying and Grazi	ոց*				30	3	.3	129	36
Agriculture, Dairyi	ng, ar	id Gra	azing*		169	4	9	269	289
Poultry, Bees, Pigs	etc.				2	ī	3	10	14
Unoccupied or use	l for	ather	purpos	ses	311	19.	43	,195	257
Total					.11.758	1,928	2,487	7,226	11,64

Table 774.—Uses of Rural Holdings on Plains and Riverina.

While grazing, with mixed farming and agriculture, prevails in the morthern districts, agriculture assumes increasing importance in the south, and, combined with grazing, it predominates in the Riverina. On the irrigated lands of the Murrumbidgee a considerable number of holdings are used for small farming, and in the Riverina there were 4,060 holdings on which wheat for grain was grown in 1938-39. Taking into account the areas shown in the previous table, the existence of agricultural pursuits is seen to have a very pronounced effect on the density of settlement.

Comparing figures for this division for 1938-39 with those for 1929-30, single purpose holdings declined in number by 10 per cent., while holdings used wholly or in part for grazing increased from 9,270 to 9,450, for agriculture from 7,150 to 7,436 and for dairying, from 361 to 514. The figures quoted for grazing and dairying for 1939 disclose a slight decline on the totals of 1938. However, holdings used for dairying in combination with other activities declined by approximately 8 per cent. from 1937-38 to 1938-39.

^{*}See comments on page 865.

Western Division.

The plains of the Western Division will probably never be developed into a productive region maintaining a population commensurate with their area. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year and practically the whole of the remainder less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain, permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it unproductive in a high degree. Except on a few small irrigated areas there is scarcely a sign of agriculture or dairying, and by reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east; but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. It is a lonely region, for the most part occupied in large holdings on a long or perpetual lease tenure. It presents an immense field for scientific development, but its possibilities are problematical. Whether irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, combined with dry-farming methods, will render any extensive areas adaptable to agriculture, or whether water and fodder conservation will render it capable of maintaining large numbers of sheep and suitable for closer settlement, remain questions which are not likely to be considered until settlement in the more attractive easterly regions has made very great advance. It was contended, however, that in the south there are large areas which only required railway facilities to render them profitable for agriculture, but results so far attained are not encouraging. At present, excluding the mining districts, it is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, producing less than one-sixth of the pastoral produce, and practically nothing besides, and inhabited by less than 20,000 persons (one person to 6 square miles, or less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of over 28,000 persons. In the eastern part of the division exist extensive copper deposits, which formerly maintained thriving settlements at Cobar, Canbelego, and Nymagee, but with the suspension of mining activities the population of these localities declined and has not increased significantly as a result of recent limited attempts to work the low grade copper deposits. For the rest, the division possesses only one town, Bourke, with a population exceeding 1,500, five exceeding 500, and about twenty smaller townships.

The total area returned as alienated land in the rural holdings in the Western Division as at 31st March, 1939, was 21,635,746 acres. The pronounced increase in the area of alienated land is attributable to the effects of the Western Lands Amendment Acts of 1932 and 1934. The amendments provided for the conversion of existing leases into leases in perpetuity, and authorised the Crown to issue new leases in perpetuity under certain conditions. The total area of Crown land in rural holdings was 56,553,040 acres. Of the total area of land occupied, only 20,595 acres were under crop in 1938-39, although 1,212,635 acres of land were considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation. The unimproved value of the alienated land was returned as £2,116,860 and the improved value as £5,271,800.

VALUE OF MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

A comparison of the value of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying implements and machinery in use on rural holdings during various years since 1901 is shown in the following table, allowance being made for depreciation:—

Season.	1	D. L. L.		Total Value.†	
season.	Agricultural,	Dairylng.	Pastoral.	Total value.	
	£	£	£	£	
1900-01	2,065,780	237,220	754,050	3,057,050	
1005-06	2,557,260	365,440	1,120,990	4.043,690	
1910-11	3,414,620	534,740	1,483,080	5,432,440	
1915-16	5,362,030	570,950	2,015,050	7,948,000	
1920-21	7,120,380	910,260	3,141,030	11,171,670	
1925-26	9,588,320	1,162,850	4,329,910	15,081, 0 80	
1926-27	9,837,190	1,232,290	4,928,300	15,997,780	
1927-28	10,849,510	1,229,430	4,975,180	17,054,120	
1928-29	10,883,550	1,214,670	5,067,940	17,166,160	
1929-30	10,955,920	1,193,000	4,812,060	16,960,980	
1930-31	10,526,390	1,171,000	4,676,920	16,374,310	
1931-32	9,526,396	1,149,387	4,125,417	14,801,200	
1932-33	8,869,795	1,214,919	3,885,203	13,969,917	
1933-34	8,607,639	1,221,409	3,855,433	13,684,481	
1934-35	8,486,935	1,235,921	3,788,309	13.511,165	
1935-36	9,039,026	1,218,672	4,163,797	14,421,495	
1936-37	9,949,677	1,191,124	4,001,702	15,142,503	
1937-38	11,050,645	1,224,242	4,239,795	16,514,682	
1938-39	11,516,668	1,275,622	4,205,752	16,998,042	
		1	1	1 1	

Table 775.—Value of Rural Machinery, 1901-1939.

In 1938-39 the value of machinery used in holdings devoted to poultry, pigs and bees amounted to £300,692, compared with £148,274 in 1931-32 and £272,555 in 1937-38.

The figures indicate substantial increase in the mechanisation of the rural industries, and notably, of agricultural operations. Information as to the number of tractors in use on farms at 30th June, 1930 and 31st March, 1939, is shown on page 700 of this volume. The decline in total value of machinery between 1929-30 and 1934-35 was apparently due to depreciation and non-replacement of existing machinery during the period of depression which affected agriculture with particular severity. The appreciable increases in 1935-36 and in 1936-37 synchronised with a notable recovery of wheat and wool values. This increase was maintained in the next two years, notwithstanding a sharp decline in the price of wheat. The value of dairying machinery increased between 1931-32 and 1934-35, declined in the three following years and again increased in 1938 and 1939.

^{*} Includes in many cases farming implements used on pastoral holdings, † Excludes macLin(1), ctc., used for poultry, plg and becfarming.

The following table indicates the approximate value of rural holdings, and of machinery and live stock thereon, in each of the past twelve years:—

Table 776.—Value of Rural Holdings, Machinery and Stock, 1928-1939.

44 00U T		Value of Alienated Land and	Value of Farm	Value of Livestock		Average Valu land per acre	
At 30th June) .	Improve- ments thereto.	Machinery and Implements.	on Farms.*	Total.	Unimproved.	Improved.
	;	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£ s.	£ s
1928	• • • •	341,500	17,000	71,000	429,500	l 14	4 16
1929		353,100	17,200	62,000	432,300	1 14	4 18
193 0		353,700	17,000	44,800	415,590	1 14	4 17
1931		343,600	16,400	45,500	405,500	1 13	4 13
1932^{+}		332,2 00	14,800	45,600	392,600	1 13	4 12
1933†		322,500	14,00	40,000	376,500	1 13	49
1934†		320,100	13,700	59,000	392,800	1 13	4 8
1935†		318,800	13,500	44,100	376,400	1 12	4 6
1936†		324,700	14,400	60,600	399,700	1 10	4 2
1937†		334,200	15,100	66,300	415,600	1 9	3 18
1938†		343,20 0	16,800	44,800	404,800	1 6	3 12
1939†		346,400	17,300	54,800	418,500	1 6	3 12

[•] Number as at 30th June or 31st March at prevailing market values.

† 31st March.

In addition, the unimproved value of Crown lands leased to landholders was estimated in 1930 to be in the vicinity of £60,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL 'AND PASTORAL LABOUR.

Particulars of persons above the age of 14 years permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings one acre or more in extent have been collected annually since 1921-22. They are classified according to status, and the amount of the salaries and wages paid to employees in receipt of remuneration is ascertained. In addition, returns have been obtained since 1922-23 concerning wages paid to persons temporarily employed by landholders during harvesting and shearing operations and for other casual work; but the number of individual casual employees cannot be ascertained except by special census.

The number of persons in their various capacities, permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings during the year ended 31st March, 1939, is shown below, together with the amount of wages paid to permanent and casual wage earners employed during that year.

Table 777.—Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings and Wages Paid, 1938-39.

Capacity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings— Owners, lessees, and share-farmers Permanent employees receiving wages Relatives not receiving wages	40,777	No. 872 745 5,442	No. 68,881 41,522 22,997
Total	126,341	7,059	133,400
Wages paid (including value of board and lodging)— Permanent employees Casual employees Total wages paid	9 607 410	£ 61,581 3,704 65,285	£ 6,363,706 3,611,123 9,974,829

Of the relatives not receiving wages during 1939, 8,950 males and 5,200 females above the age of 14 years were employed in the coastal districts, where dairying is the principal rural pursuit.

. In the following table, the same information is shown for each year since 1929, in respect of males only:—

TABLE	778.—Males	Permanently	Eugaged on	Rural	Holdings	and
		Wages Paie	d, 1929-1939.			

Year- ended 31st	Owners, Lessees, Share-	Permanent: Employees Receiving	Relatives not Receiving	Grand Total:	Wages I (Value	aid to Male E of "Keep" ii	mployees. ncluded.)
March.	farmers.	Wages.	Wages.	LUMI	Permanent.	Casual.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
1929*	66,134	34,234	17,495	117,863	6,475,306	3,041,384	9,516,690
1930*	65,300	31,387	19,736	116,423	5,717,410	2,790,871	8,508,281
1931*	66,297	27,949	20,743	114,989	4,533,478	2,185,553	6,719,031
1932	67,922	26,874	22,133	116,929	4,145,077	2,101,574	6,246,651
1933 .,	70,779	29,347	21,669	121,795	4,292,252	2,362,101	6,654,353
1934	70.552	32,718	20,920	124,190	4,654,425	2,513,511	7,167,936
1935	69.429	36,654	20,325	126,408	5,119,381	2,659,004	7,778,385
1936	69,353	39,104	18,668	127,125	5,534,238	3,042,894	8,577,132
937	68,736	41,063	18,207	128,006	6,048,609	3,392,747	9,441,350
938	68,167	41,537	16,347	126,051	6,426,594	3,669,940	10,096,53
.939	68,009	40,777	17,555	126.341	6,302,125	3,607,419	9,909,54

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

The total amount of wages paid to permanent employees during the year 1938-39 was £4,800,943 in addition to board and lodging, etc., valued at £1,562,763, or a total of £6,363,706, the average remuneration, on the basis of these figures, being £155 per annum to males and £83 per annum to females, but the precision of these averages depends on the accuracy of the amounts returned as the value of board and lodging, etc. The wages paid to casual employees amounted to £3,253,215 in addition to "keep" valued at £357,908, a total of £3,611,123.

Particulars relating to share-farming appear at page 706 of this Year Book. Until 1930 there was a steady decline in the number of owners, lessees and share-farmers. During the depression there was a reversal of this trend, until in 1933 there were more persons of this class on rural holdings than at any time since 1925. This was partly due to a return of absentee owners to holdings and some substitution of share-farmers for full-time employees. The number of unpaid relatives assisting on rural holdings decreased from 31,309 in 1925 to 26,502 in 1929. During the years 1930 to 1932 there was an increase to 29,274; but in the succeeding years the number progressively declined, and in 1938 had decreased to 21,288. In 1939, however, the number increased to 22,997.

Permanent employees receiving wages decreased from 37,962 in 1925 to 34,234 in 1929, and to 26,874 in 1932. Recovery since 1932 has been rapid, and in 1938 such employees numbered 42,258—a total greater than at any time previously. The number declined slightly in 1939 to 41,522.

RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of promoting effective rural settlement in New South Wales has been associated closely with that of rural finance. While comparatively few settlers have possessed sufficient capital to purchase land outright from the Crown, there has been a general desire to acquire a freehold tenure, neither private nor State tenancy having proved popular. Moreover, the proper development of rural holdings requires the investment of much capital for lengthy periods, and facilities for temporary financial accommodation, particularly during periods of drought.

The Land Act of 1861, aiming to encourage the settlement of an agricultural population beside the pastoral lessees, introduced "free selection before survey" and the sale of Crown land by deposit and instalments with conditions as to residence, etc. By this means much more land was sold in the following twenty-three years than was sold at auction, and since 1889 alienation has been almost exclusively by this method of conditional purchase which is a method of selling Crown lands on terms. Beyond this little was done to provide financial aid for settlers until the end of the last century, when the agricultural and dairying industries were developing, and droughts were impeding settlement.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In 1899 an Advances to Settlers Board was appointed by the Government to make loans to farmers in necessitous circumstances or embarrassed by droughts. Advances were limited to £200 for a term of ten years at 4 per cent. interest. The scope of the Act was widened in 1902 when the Board was empowered to make advances to farmers for any approved purpose up to £500, repayable within thirty years.

In 1907 the functions of the Board were taken over by the Commissioners of the Government Savings Bank, and the limit of individual advances was raised to £2,000. By 1921, when the Rural Bank was established to carry on and extend the work, the outstanding advances amounted to approximately £3,250,000, secured by mortgages from 7,000 borrowers. Particulars of the number and amount of advances are shown on page 882.

Advances by the Rural Bank.

The Rural Bank was established in 1921 as a department of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales by the Government Savings Bank (Rural Bank) Act, 1920, under the control of three Commissioners who were empowered to continue on an extended basis the operations transacted previously by the Advance Department of the bank.

The primary object of the bank was to afford greater financial assistance to primary producers than is usually obtainable from other institutions, and thus to promote rural settlement and development.

Funds were obtained from deposits at current account, fixed deposits at current bank rates of interest and the issue of debentures and inscribed stock.

Loans were made only to persons engaged in primary production or in closely allied pursuits, and were either amortization loans or overdrafts on current accounts. The basis of lending generally adopted was two-thirds of the value of freehold land or certificated tenures under the Crown Lands Acts, or three-fourths of the value of improvements on uncertificated Crown tenures. Security was also taken over stock, plant, crops, wool, etc. The advances were made to repay existing encumbrances, to purchase land, to effect improvements or to utilise resources. By this means material assistance was afforded to both prospective and established settlers.

As from 1st October, 1931, the rate of interest on loans was reduced in terms of the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, and the Commissioners voluntarily reduced the rate to a maximum of 5 per cent. in December, 1932. Further reductions have since been made, and as from 1st April, 1935, the maximum rate became 4½ per cent. on overdraft and long-term loans, with a concession of ½ per cent. to co-operative societies. In June, 1939, the rate was 4¾ per cent.

By the Commonwealth and State Banks Agreements Ratification Act. 1931, the Savings Bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales and the current account and fixed deposit business of the Rural Bank Department were transferred to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The loan business of the Rural Bank Department was continued as a State activity under the control of the Commissioners.

By Act No. 63 of 1932, the institution was changed in name to the Rural Bank of New South Wales and placed under a new Board of Commissioners, affording general banking facilities.

The following tables show the transactions in long term and overdraft loans to farmers by the Advance Department of the Government Savings Bank or the Rural Bank in various years since 1911.

TABLE (19.—Initial Dank——Long Term Loans to Parmers, 1911 to 199	Long Term Loans to Farmers, 1911 to 1939.
--	---

Year ende	ed	A	dvances made	•	Ba	lances repayable	
30th Jun		Number,	Total Amount.	Average.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average.
	· †	I	£	£	1	£	£
1911*		838	331,693	395	3,754 ì	1,074,359	286
1913*		1,386	771,272	556	5,094	2,051,132	403
1915*		660	387,715	451	5,860	2,514,078	429
1921		1,365	813,525	596	7,242	3,423,871	473
1930		581	703,425	1.211	8,743	6,272,685	718
1931		78	84,675	1,086	8,686	6,166,523	710
1932		27	24,860	920	8,488	5,966,586	703
1933		47	21,565	458	8,414	5,863,458	697
1934		51	47,838	938	8,198	5,634,603	687
1935		100	115,115	1.151	7,926	5,905,865	745
1936		134	171,130	1,277	7,624	5,779,603	758
1937	•••	47	81,179	1,727	6,587	5,492,789	834
1938		65	121,895	1,875	6,140	5,074,313	826
1939		64	58,484	914	5,858	4,865,241	830

^{*} Government Savings Bank.

Table 780.—Rural Bank—Overdrafts to Farmers, 1922-1939.

Vonz	ended		Ad	vances made dur	ing year.	Advances curre	ent at end of year
	June.		Nun	ber.	Amount,	Number.	Amount.
		-	New.	Additional.	Amount.	Tumber,	Amount.
				1	£	1	£
1922	•••	•••!	1,383		980,375	1,364	728,584
030	•••		1,970	1,895	1,992,785	10,691	7,988,275
1931			811	534	486,505	10,650	8,254,745
1932			144	99	112,332	9,566	7,857,288
1933	•••		196	785	170,908	9,349	7,704,117
1934			366	1,532	437,912	9,272	7,758,946
1935			714	807	768,648	9,535	8,093,698
1936			966	753	1,388,212	9,920	8,783,166
1937		• • •	873	655	1,201,126	10,049	9,006,533
1938			984	744	1,643,516	10,281	9,993,114
1939			545	596	847,380	10,170	10,570,803

Advances to Settlers Agency.

An account of the advances made to settlers as part of the unemployment relief policy was published on page 874 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of these schemes came under the control of the Rural Bank, and with only slight variations in policy, the various activities mentioned have been amalgamated, and are now dealt with by the Advances to Settlers Agency of the bank.

A summary of the amounts loaned by these Boards and the Advances to Settlers Agency is furnished in the appended tables. At 30th June, 1935, approval for 5,329 advances totalling £1,002,542 had been given, of which £900,997 had actually been advanced. The Advances to Settlers Agency in 1935-36 approved of 499 advances totalling £80,766. In the next three years the respective figures were 228 advances for £36,663, 203 advances for £36,014, and 221 advances for £41,008.

Year ende	1 30th i	June.	Advances to Settlers Co- ordination Board.	Dairy Promotion Board.	Farmers' Relief Board.	Total.
				Amounts Act	ually Advanced.	
			£	£	. £ 1	£
1933	•••		350,496	388		350,884
934			343,163	45,399	107	388,669
935	•••	•••	133,293	18,177	9,974	161,444
936)	'	ٔ ر	101,924
937			l Am	algamated und	er	37,898
938		•••	Advance	es to Settlers A	gency.	30,125
939	•••	•••				32,768

Table 781.—Advances to Settlers, 1933-1939.

Rural Industries Agency.

In 1915 certain schemes of limited scope were initiated by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture to assist farmers by loans to cultivate new areas and to relieve necessitous farmers. During the severe drought of 1919-20 a sum of £2,000,000 was made available by two special local loans to assist farmers whose ordinary commercial credit had been destroyed by the bad seasons.

The Rural Industries Board was formed on the 1st December, 1919—

- (a) to take over, consolidate, and collect all advances by the State for drought relief, seed wheat, and clearing land since 1915, and
- (b) to extend the scope of relief to necessitous farmers.

A sum of £437,416 was advanced between 1915 and 1919 under schemes controlled by the Departments of Eands and Agriculture. Of this, £259,794 had been repaid or otherwise adjusted, and debit balances amounting to about £177,000 were taken over by the Board.

In 1923 the Board was dissolved and its functions were continued by the Rural Industries Branch of the Department of Agriculture. As from 1st July, 1935, the activities of the Rural Industries Branch were assumed by the Rural Bank of New South Wales in the Rural Industries Agency of that Bank,

A summary of the operations of the Rural Industries Branch and, subsequently, the Rural Industries Agency, is set out in the following table:—

TABLE	782.—Loans	to	Necessitous	Farmers	by	Rural	Industries	Agency,
			1919	to 1939.				

	Year e			Advances.	Interest charged	Repayn	neints.	Bad Debts	Balances due (ap-	No. of
	30th J	une.		,]	on Ad- vances.	Principal.	Interest.	written off.	prox.).	Debtors
L De				£	£	£	£	£	£	
919, 0 Ju 922		•••	•••	2,152,390*	105,666	1,817,792	92,848	t	347,416	†
923				159,443	24,639	80,517	12,239	4,812	433,930	t
924		•••	•••	237,414	32,015	118,673	16,859	1,634	566,193	
925				121,120	28,414	192,134	38,166	4,392	481,065	
926		•••		151,788	22,222	242,020	18,565	14,533	379,957	3,465
927				85,959	14,662	165,869	17,975	2,285	294,449	
928				428,350	9,251	41,027	7,117	10,758	673,148	
929	•••	• • • •		396,493	29,595	401,416	31,193	850	665,813	
930.		•••		600,594	36,421	213,102	21,265	29,018	1,039,443	
031	• • •	•••		664,202	57,783	395,531	51,419	4,992	1,309,486	
932	•••	•••		242,005	66,934	352,857	68,496	560	1,196,602	
933	•••		• • • •	233,571	78,771	212,929	65,886	25,635	1,204,494	
934	•••	•••	• • • •	118,370	. 38,477	43,679	14,268	42,694	1,260,664	
935	***	• • •	•••	52,771	60,906	67,659	14,455	88,486	1,203,741	
936	• • •	•••	•••	51,377	34,000	45,661	9,781	120,687	1,119,387	
937	•••	•••	•••	58,873	81,851	54,206	14,229	89,450	1,051,909	2,578
938	•••	• • • •	•••	84,321	80,497	45,427	9,901	74,876	1,033,643	
530	•••	•••	•	103,331	42,155	45,769	6,746	64,306	1,054,937	2,894
Tot	al			5,942,462	744,289	4,536,268	511,408	579,968		

^{*}Including balances taken over from other Departments (£177,000) and Cash Sales from stocks to persons other than necessitous farmers (£277,000). † Not available.

Originally wheat-growers only were assisted, but, in 1920, advances were made also to dairy-farmers and small graziers. Subsequently the scope of operations was extended to include any farmers whose circumstances prevented them from obtaining assistance through usual commercial channels; thus on a relatively small scale assistance has been granted to orchardists, tobacco growers, rice growers, farmers suffering loss from floods, fire and grass-hopper pests, pig farmers who sustained the loss of their herds as the result of an outbreak of swine fever, etc.

Most of the advances, however, were made to wheat-farmers for the purchase of fodder, seed wheat, fertiliser, tractor fuel, household supplies and so on. Payment was made direct to suppliers, who rendered their accounts to the Branch accompanied by the farmer's acknowledgment of receipt of the goods. Cash advances were made only in exceptional circumstances, but now that the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank is charged with making the advances, cash payment thereof is the ruling method. In October, 1932, the sum of £50,000 was set aside to assist land-holders to procure flock rams, bulls and boars from registered breeders to improve their stock, £25,000 being set aside for rams, £20,000 for bulls, and £5,000 for boars. Up to the 30th June, 1939, advances totalling £19,308 had been made, and the amounts actually provided were £15,618 for rams, £3,573 for bulls, and £115 for boars.

For some years advances were made in cash at the rate of 5s per acre. on newly fallowed land to encourage better farming methods. In recent years such assistance has been discontinued, but advances for essential requirements for fallowing are available to farmers who are in necessitous circumstances.

Interest on advances was formerly at the rate of 6 per cent, with an additional 1 per cent. on overdue accounts until 30th June, 1925. It was reduced to 5½ per cent. from 1st February, 1932, and to 4 per cent. as from 1st January, 1933.

Security taken for the advances consists mainly of crop liens, as in the majority of cases farmers receiving assistance lack the means of furnishing more tangible security which would enable them to obtain accommodation from ordinary financial institutions. Having regard to the somewhat hazardous nature of security taken, the number of bad debts incurred has been relatively small.

In January, 1938, the Government decided to make funds available through the Rural Industries Agency of the bank for the purpose of assisting necessitous farmers in the south-western wheat areas of the State. These moneys were to be utilised in supplying seed wheat, fodder, stores and other requirements essential for working the holdings. At 30th June, 1939, 216 grants, amounting to £14,832, had been approved.

Both the Federal and State Governments accorded financial assistance to wheat-growers in the seasons 1931-32 to 1935-36, funds for which were provided partly by a tax on flour, first under the State Flour Acquisition Act, and from 3rd December, 1933, under the Commonwealth Flour Tax Assessment Acts of 1933, 1934, and 1935. Similar assistance was provided in the 1938-39 season. Information concerning these schemes is shown in the chapter "Agriculture," of this Year Book, at pages 731 to 733.

Government Guarantee Agency.

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Under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, passed towards the end of December, 1929, a Government Guarantee Board was constituted with power to guarantee to the banks repayment of advances made to settlers. The Board consisted of the Minister for Agriculture (as Chairman), the Colonial Treasurer, and the Officer-in-Charge of the Rural Industries Branch. The amount which might be guaranteed in respect of any one settler could not exceed £3,000, or in the case of a co-operative society registered under the provisions of the Co-operation Act £25,000. The amount which might be guaranteed by the Board in any one year was £2,500,000. New guarantees were given by the Board only during the period for two years commencing on 23rd December, 1929, but guarantees given during that period might be continued for such time as might be approved. By an amending Act of 1934 new guarantees might be given supplementing subsisting guarantees to a limit of one-fourth of the contingent liability already assumed.

As from 1st July, 1935, the functions of the Board were transferred to the Government Guarantees Agency of the Rural Bank of New South Wales, and the Government Guarantee Board was dissolved.

Activities under these provisions have been negligible in recent years. The contingent liability at 30th June, 1939, amounted to £306,588.

Finance for Irrigation.

With the object of utilising the natural resources of the State and simultaneously extending facilities for the settlement of additional rural producers on the land, the Government has entered upon schemes of irrigation

during the past thirty years. Large sums of money have been expended in constructing irrigation works, in acquiring lands for irrigation settlements, and in financing the productive activities of settlers.

The Government also undertakes to finance the construction of shallow bores, sunk either by its own or privately-owned plants, allowing the settlers extended terms of repayment of from five to ten years. Further, works for water supply for stock and domestic purposes and in certain cases for irrigation are provided, and bore trusts and water trusts are constituted, under which the cost of the works is repaid over a period of years (in most cases twenty-eight years) by the landholders benefiting.

Particulars of the finance provided in connection with irrigation projects

are shown on pages 771 to 777 and 927 of this Year Book.

Financial matters as between settlers on the irrigation areas and the Crown in respect of land payments, water rates, and charges, and advances to settlers (previously a function of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) have been administered by the Rural Bank through the Irrigation Agency since 1st July, 1935. All debts owing to the Commission on the date of commencement of the Agency in respect of shallow bores were transferred to the Bank. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, however, continues to attend to technical and engineering matters associated with water conservation and distribution, water bores, and to the lands administration in respect of the irrigation areas.

THE FARMERS' RELIEF ACT, 1932-35.

The Farmers' Relief Act came into operation on 17th February, 1933, to provide debt adjustment for necessitous farmers, and to afford them an opportunity of recovering their financial position. This Act provides a means of consolidating and reducing the liabilities of distressed farmers, and, incidentally, financial assistance in conducting their farms under supervision.

The provisions of the Act and the manner of affording relief were summarised in some detail at pages 587 to 590 of the Official Year Book, 1934-35. The legislation established a Farmers' Relief Board empowered to grant "stay orders" for the financial protection of the farmer. Issue of a stay order suspended legal action for enforcement of mortgage covenants, agreements of sale, etc., and baukruptcy proceedings. Liabilities of the farmer were classified by the Board. Secured liabilities not represented by assets and unsecured debts were placed in a suspense account and such debts accrued no interest during the period of the stay order. On unsuspended secured liabilities the maximum rate of interest was fixed by the Act at 5 per cent. per annum.

A stay order might be removed by the Board at any time in its discretion, but normally endures for three years and may be extended from year to

year for a maximum additional three years.

Particulars regarding the constitution of the Board, the method of conducting the farmers' financial affairs through supervisors appointed by the Board, the priority of claims on income from the farm and provisions for financial assistance for the working of the farm will be found in earlier editions of this Year Book. The time within which applications for stay orders might be made was several times extended and will expire on 1st July, 1940.

Rural Debt Adjustment.

With the object of promoting the permanent rehabilitation of the finances of farmers, the Federal Parliament passed legislation in April, 1935, making provision for a loan of £12,000,000 from which advances might be made to

facilitate compositions with creditors, who, for a return in cash of a proportion of their capital, would agree to adjustment of farmers' debts on an equitable basis in the light of existing circumstances. The States, through their farmers' relief agencies, were made the authorities to administer the scheme. No payment under a composition or scheme of arrangement may be made in respect of any debt due to the Commonwealth, a State, or any governmental authority. An initial allocation of £10,000,000 of the amount authorised under the Loan (Farmers' Debt Adjustment) Act, 1935, was made between the various States, including £3,450,000 for New South Walcs, with the provision that the remaining £2,000,000 should be apportioned on a similar basis or in such other manner as, from experience in the working of the scheme, might appear necessary to satisfy the financial requirements of the several States in that relation.

The New South Wales Farmers' Relief Act has been amended to enable the Board to make advances (with interest at a rate not exceeding 2½ per cent. per annum) to farmers out of moneys provided by the Commonwealth under the Federal Loan (Farmers' Debt Adjustment) Act, 1935, for the purposes indicated. Advances may be made by the Farmers' Relief Board in any case where, in the opinion of the Board, some discharge of the farmer's debts is necessary to ensure that he may continue farming operations with reasonable prospects of success, and provided the Board is satisfied that if the composition proposed is effected the farmer will probably be able to carry on successfully.

Up to 30th June, 1939, advances for debt adjustment actually paid totalled £1,449,644 and as a result, farmers' debts were written down by creditors to the extent of £726,500. At that date the Board was committed to make additional advances for debt adjustment totalling £310,306 inclusive of an amount of £239,581 in respect of which negotiations between the Board and creditors were still proceeding.

Operation of the Act.

The period determined by the Act within which applications for stay order might be lodged was extended to 1st July, 1940. Up to 30th June, 1939, 3,833 applications for stay orders had been lodged. As at that date, stay orders had been granted to 2,593 farmers, 1,220 applications had been refused, withdrawn or otherwise determined, and 20 applications were still under consideration. In respect of 2,393 cases in which assessments had been made by the Board under the provisions of the Act up to 30th June, 1939, assets were valued at £11,368,269 and liabilities at £12,550,538 at the time of granting the stay orders. Of the liabilities £9,146,426 represented unsuspended secured liabilities, £1,804,745 suspended liabilities and £1,599,367 unsecured debts. From the date on which the Act came into operation up to 30th June, 1939, the Board had approved of advances to farmers for maintenance, carry-on and capital purposes totalling £2,848,871.

SUMMARY OF INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CROWN.

The outstanding indebtedness of landholders to certain Governmental lending agencies in New South Wales has been summarised in the following table. The figures include balance of payments due by settlers on land acquired under Closer Settlement schemes, but exclude residual balances owing in respect of former Crown lands sold to settlers by instalments (under conditional purchase, etc.). Contingent liabilities assumed by the Government Guarantees Board are also excluded from the table.

It is not possible, from these figures, to make an inference as to the extent to which settlers, by their own efforts, have been able to improve

their position. For example, whilst advances to settlers through the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission showed material reduction in 1935, that was a result mainly of the writing down of debts under provisions as indicated in the Year Book for 1937-38, page 928. The reduction of indebtedness to the Closer Settlement Fund since 1932 is partly due to the reappraisement of land values.

Between 1925 and 1930 there was a very marked increase in rural borrowing from governmental agencies. The poor season of 1929-30 was responsible for an increase in settlers' capital obligations. Indebtedness to the Rural Bank and the Rural Industries Branch increased by £1,745,000 in that year. In 1930-31 there was a further increase, and thereafter indebtedness to these two agencies declined slowly until 1934-35. There was an appreciable reduction of amounts outstanding on long term loans, wire netting advances and advances from relief funds in 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Table 783.—Indebtedness of Settlers to Certain Government Agencies in New South Wales.

		Oı	ıtstanding as	at 30th Ju	ne—	
Government Agency,	1925.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rural Bank—Loans and Overdrafts Closer Settlement Fund (including	.8,552,592	13,999,563	14,562.768	14,499,322	15,067,427	15,436,045
Returned Soldier Settlements)† Irrigation Commission—	*	14,150,021	14,622,608	14,195,754	13,300,012	13,278,668
Advances to Settlers !			1,387,708			1,606,453
Advances for Shallow Rores Rural Industries Agency—	134,195	*** **	260,837	253,128		251,633
Advances to Necessitous Farmers Department of Lands—Wire			1,119,387	1,051,909	1,036,278	1,054,938
Netting Advances Unemployment Relicf Council— Advances by A.S.C. Board, D.P.	278,463	504,918	494,627	465,436	425,084	404,000
Board, and F.R. Board	,.,	830,751	. 970, 953			
Farmers' Relief Agency \$	···	588,685	700,461	968,310		<u> </u>
Total of foregoing	*	32,394,176	34,119,349	33,841,441	34,141,414	35,116,261

Not available

As from 1st July, 1935, all the State Government agencies affording financial assistance to primary producers were brought under the administration of the Rural Bank of New South Wales in the various sections of the Agency Department constituted under the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934.

Other Advances to Settlers.

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the Chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book. These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

In 1901 a closer settlement policy was introduced by the Government with a view to acquiring and subdividing large estates and leases suitable for closer settlement. Operations under this scheme commenced actively in 1905. The ontstanding indebtedness of settlers in respect of funds provided for this form of settlement is shown in the preceding table, and a summary of the operations under the various schemes may be found in the chapter, "Land Legislation and Settlement."

^{*}Not available:

† Includes debts postponed to end of term of purchase free of interest, (estimated at approximately £2,000,000) in 1934-35 and following years.

† Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area only to 1935; all Irrigation districts thereafter.

§ Include debts adjustment advances.

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia a rural credit department was established in October, 1925, to assist in marketing the products of rural industries. For this purpose advances for a period not exceeding one year may be made to banks, co-operative associations, etc., and bills secured on primary produce may be discounted on behalf of these institutions. Further particulars regarding the department are shown in the chapter "Private Finance" of this Year Book.

The Governments of the State and of the Commonwealth have provided assistance to settlers to enable them to construct fencing to protect their holdings from the ravages of rabbits and wild dogs. Details are published in the chapter of this volume entitled "Pastoral Industry." Funds for scientific research and practice in connection with rural activities have been provided from both public and private sources as indicated under appropriate headings throughout this Year Book.

Rates of Interest Charged on Rural Loans, &c.

The cost of borrowing is obviously of great importance in determining the profitability of rural activities having regard to the necessity of providing much capital, both for the acquisition of land and for temporary accommodation between seasons and during periods of low returns owing to adverse seasonal conditions. In the appended table the course of rates of interest charged on rural loans through the Rural Bank and various Governmental agencies and from some private sources is shown, though not necessarily the actual dates of changes in rates:—

TABLE 184.—Kates of interest on Kural Loans, 1929 to .	784.—Rates of Interest on Rural Loans, 1929 to	1939	139	38	39	3!	31	3	ľ	ï	, 1	ľ	í	1	1		1	,	į	ļ	۱	Ş	í	í	í	1	1
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	Rural		Ì	Rate ages.†						
Date.	Pank.	ces to Agency.†	Industries gency.		ation ncy.	Farmers' Relief Agency.		Trading Banks Over-	ed Average Bate First Mortgages	
	Over- drafts and Loans.	Advances Settlers Age	Rural Indus Agency.	Advances to to Settlers.	Pore Advances.	Carry-on Advances Account.	For Debt Adjust- went.	draft Rates.	Weighted A on Rural Pírg	
Rate of Interest—per cent. per annum.										
June, 1929			6	61	51			7 to 83		
December, 1932 Oetober, 1934 April, 1935 June, 1936 June, 1937 December, 1938 December, 1939	41 41 41 41 42 42 42	:3 3 3 3 3 3	5½ 4 4 4 4 4 4	6 4 4 4 4 4	51 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	25 22 22 21 21	5 to 6 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5 4 to 5	5·5** 5·0 4·7 4·9 4.9 4·9 4·9	

^{*}As now existing or their predecessors. † Loans from Unemployment Relief Funds.

‡ By other than Government or Banks—three months moving average.

§ On overdrafts.

On loans. ¶ ‡ per cent, less to co-operative societies. ** October, 1933.

Prior to 1929 rates of interest were relatively high and so, too, were rural incomes. But with the sharp fall in prices of all rural products it became impossible for a large proportion of farmers to meet their interest charges in full. The extent to which the Government has reduced capital charges where the Crown was the creditor is revealed by the table. In addition, most rentals and interest charges accruing under the Crown Lands Acts were reduced by 22½ per cent., and, as shown in the chapter, "Land Legislation and Settlement," capital indebtedness on lands in course of purchase from the Crown were greatly reduced under reappraisement provisions of the Land laws.

There have also been substantial reductions in interest rates on a large body of rural indebtedness other than to Government agencies. Under the Interest Reduction Act, 1931, interest charges on private debts were reduced by 22½ per cent. (with certain reservations) as described in the chapter, "Private Finance," of this Year Book. Overdraft rates of private banks, which ranged from 7 to 8½ per cent. in March, 1930, were reduced by the banks to 4½ to 5 per cent. by July, 1934, but the upper limit was increased to 5½ per cent. in 1936 and 5¾ per cent. in 1938. Apart from operations under the debt adjustment provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, it has been possible at times to re-finance mortgages at rates effecting considerable savings in interest charges. Prior to the depression the predominant rate for first mortgages was probably about 7 per cent. per annum, but during the last five years the average rate on first mortgages on rural securities was less than 5 per cent. per annum.

Conservation of the Soil.

In recent years concern has been occasioned by the increasing deterioration of certain agricultural and pastoral areas as a result of erosion of surface soils by the agencies of wind and water. In the agricultural districts the combined action of rain and wind has been responsible for the removal of fertile soil from lands in elevated positions, and free surface water following rainfalls has formed gullies, particularly in triable soils. In this way the productive capacity of the soil has been seriously reduced and in many instances appreciable areas have been rendered practically useless. In the Western Division of the State, which is devoted almost entirely to grazing, the destruction of fodder trees and shrubs has caused the desiccation of surface soils, with consequent shifting and denudation. In turn the dust storms and shifting surface soils have been responsible for the growth of inferior herbages in place of the more nutritious types native to these plains.

"The Soil Conservation Act" assented to in October, 1938, provides for the formation of a Soil Conservation Service with power to deal with all phases of erosion. Investigations may be instituted in key districts, and educational campaigns conducted with a view to demonstrating the best methods of soil conservation and the mitigation of erosion. Owners on recognised catchment areas or tracts of country particularly susceptible to erosional damage may enter into agreements with the Soil Conservation Service and may receive instruction from experts. The Act also provides for compulsory action against owners whose actions or neglect results in the depreciation of lands adjoining holdings, or adversely affects water supply systems, hydro-electric proposals or irrigation projects. The Catchment Areas Protection Board has been constituted under the Act to regulate the disposal of Crown lands in areas where there is a serious threat of soil erosion.

After preliminary investigation the Soil conservation authorities have entered on the establishment of a Soil Preservation Experimental Station, at Cowra, designed to counteract the effects of erosion in Cowra and the surrounding wheat lands. In the Hume, Snowy, Wyangala and Burrinjuck catchment areas, data is being collected in regard to run-offs, and the scientific and economic control of flood waters. In the Western Division, a vegetative survey has been commenced, in relation to herbage, grasses and timber, and their influence on the stock carrying capacity of this large area.

LAND LEGISLATION AND SETTLEMENT.

AREA OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island (5 square miles) and the Australian Capital Territory (about 940 square miles) is estimated at 310,372 square miles, or 198,638,080 acres, being a little over two and a half times the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, etc. (2,969,080 acres), the land area within the boundaries of the State is 195,669,000 acres, or about 305,733 square miles. The formal transfer to the Commonwealth Government of 583,680 acres at Yass-Camberra on 1st January, 1911, and of 17,920 acres at Jervis Bay in 1915, as Australian Capital Territory, reduced the land area of the State to 195,067,400 acres.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

At the foundation of the Colony in 1788, the whole of the lands of the State vested in the British Crown.

The administration of public lands passed entirely under local control by virtue of the Constitution Act on the establishment of responsible government in 1856. Since that year the administration has been directed by a Secretary for Lands, who is a member of the State Parliament and of Cabinet. A Department of Lands was created and a permanent Under-Secretary appointed, with defined powers subordinate to those of the Minister. This system of administration may be described as political control through a permanent salaried staff. Control of the lands of the-Western Division is vested in a commissioner and a system of local land boards has been established similar to that obtaining in the other divisions of the State.

Land and Valuation Court.*

A Land and Valuation Court, whose awards and judgments have the same force as those of the Supreme Court, was constituted in 1921 in continuance of the Land Appeal Court. To this Court are referred appeals, references, and a number of other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Water Act, the Public Roads Act, and certain other Acts.

Territorial Divisions.

The State is divided, for administrative purposes, into three territorial Divisions—Eastern, Central, and Western—the boundary lines running approximately north and south, as shown on the map in the frontispiece. The conditions governing alienation and occupation of Crown Lands vary in each division.

The Eastern Division, with an area of 60,661,926 acres (exclusive of 601,600 acres of Commonwealth territory), embraces the coastal and table-lands districts of the State.

^{*}Further particulars of Local Land Boards, and of the Land and Valuation Court, are published in the chapter "Law Courts" of this Year Book.

The Central Division, with an area of 57,055,846 acres, extends over most of the Western Slopes and Central Plains of the hinterland. Land in this division is devoted mainly to pastoral pursuits, but in it about 3,000,000 acres are cultivated for wheat in a normal season. It includes approximately two-thirds of the wheat lands of the State.

The Western Division contains 80,318,708 acres of country of low annual rainfall, and is mainly in sparse pastoral occupation. Legislation in regard to the occupation of the lands of this Division is based upon the assumption that for many years to come there will be little inducement for agricultural settlement in the major part of the Division.

The Eastern and Central Divisions are subdivided into ninety-one Land Districts, in each of which is stationed a Crown Land Agent, whose duty is to receive applications and furnish information regarding Crown lands. Groups of these districts are arranged in Land Board Districts, each of which is under the control of a District Surveyor. Land Boards are appointed for each Land District. These Boards comprise an official chairman and two local members, sit in open court, and determine many matters under the Land and other Acts. There are special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following table provides a brief summary of the manner in which the lands of the State were held as at 30th June, 1939, distinguishing lands in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

Table 785.—Areas of Land Tenures, 1939.	TADLE	785	ם פסיו 🛦	Ωf	Land	Tenures.	1939.
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44		Area.	
Man _{ner} of Disposal.*	Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State
6.7	acres.	acres.	acres. 48,303,359
(1) Alienated (2) In course of alienation	66,486,284 ح	2,036,205	20,219,130
29) Virtually alienated	1,667,705	1,119	1,668,824
(4) Alienable Leases (long term and perpetual) (5) Long term leases with limited rights of alienation	26,419,508 1,428,857	93,875 98,673	26,513,383 1,527,530
Total under foregoing tenures	. 96,002,354	2,229,872	98,232,226
(6) Other long term leases	3,960,017	76,994,231† 683,582	76,994,231 4,643,599
State forests	2,175,304 181,238	 7,354	2,175,304 188,592
(10) Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, dedicated State forest not under occupation, roads, stock routes, etc.)	15,398,859	403,669	15,802,528
Total Area	117,717,772	80,318,708	198,036,480

Tenures included in (3) to (9) are indicated in table on page 896.
 udes Perpetual Leases held under the Western Lands Act, 44,913,257 acres.

Particulars of the areas under, and the conditions attaching to, each of these tenures are given on later pages.

The Eastern and Central land divisions embrace practically the whole of the lands in the State which receive an average rainfall of 15 inches or more, and the rainfall in the Western Division ranges from that average down to 8 inches in the extreme north-west. This circumstance places limitations upon the utility of the land in the Western Division, and practically none, except small irrigation settlements at Curlwaa and Coomealla, is utilised for agricultural purposes.

It has been estimated that the area of land in the State unfit for occupation of any sort does not exceed 5,000,000 acres.

A brief account of the spread of settlement appears on page 679 of the Year Book for 1928-29. Particulars are given below, at intervals since 1861, of the total area of freehold land resumed for closer settlement and for water conservation and irrigation purposes and of the total area of absolutely alienated land. The Australian Capital Territory at Canberra was ceded to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911, and alienated land contained therein of an aggregate area of 173,451 acres has accordingly been excluded from the particulars for 1911 and following years.

Table 7	86.—Àrea	of	Alienated	Land-	-1861	to	1939.

As at sothy une.	Area of freehold resumed for re-set- tlement.	Area remaining absolutely alienated.	As at 30th June.	†Area of freehold resumed for reset- tlement.	Area remaining absolutely alienated.	As at 30thJune.	†Area of freehold resumed for re-settle- ment.	Area remaining al solutely alienated.
1861*	acres.	acres. 7,146,579	1921	acres. 1,857,216	aores. 39,679,986	1935	acres. 2,412,798	acres 45,698,269
1871*	•••	8,630,604	1926	2,329,217	42,323,857	1936	2,413,598	46,204,453
1881*	*** -	19,615,299	1931	2,406,035	44,074,823	1937	2,413,898	46,736,844
1891*	i. , , ,	23,682,516	1932	2,406,898	44,362,013	-1938	2,436,790	47,438,450
1901*		26,407,376	1933	2,407,198	44,682,820	1939	2,513,165	48,303,359
19 11	† 6 05 , 641	36,234,256	1934	2,411,998	45,136,328			

^{*}As at 31st December. †Does not include alienated lands within Australian Capital Territory, 173,451 acres.

The principal method of alienation has been by conditional purchase, which was introduced in 1861. Lands sold by this means are not included as alienated until all payments have been made and deeds have been issued. For this reason the influence of the introduction of conditional purchases does not appear appreciable in the table until 1881. Lands upon which all payments have been made and all conditions of alienation fulfilled but for which no deeds have been issued are included under conditional purchase in course of alienation.

The following table shows the areas of land alienated in New South Wales by each of the principal methods up to 30th June, 1939, and the area re-acquired for purposes of irrigation and closer settlement:—

Table 787.—Alienated Land—Classification, 1939.

Manner of Disposal.	Area.
	acres.
Granted and sold by private tender and public auction prior to 1862	7,146,579
Sold by auction, after auction, and under deferred payment sales since 1862	11,595,458
Sold by Improvement and Special Purchases	2,876,988
Sold by Conditional Purchase since 1862 (deeds issued)	28,310,056
Granted under Volunteer Land Regulations of 1867	172,198
Dedicated for public and religious purposes since 1862	261,353
Sold under Closer Settlement Acts (acquired and Crown Lands)	64,165
Suburban Holding Purchase	11,620
Soldiers' Group Purchase	1,519
Returned Soldiers' Special Purchases (deeds issued)	4,970
Week-end Lease Purchases (deeds issued)	501
Town Lauds Lease Purchases (deeds issued)	33
Irrigation Farm purchases	370
Sold by all other form of sale	544,165
Total	50,989,975*
.ess— acres.	
Freehold land purchased for Closer Settlement 2,290,565	
Freehold land purchased for Irrigation Settlements	
Lands alienated in Australian Capital Territory prior to its transfer to the Commonwealth 173,451	2,686,616
t	
Lands absolutely alienated as at 30th June, 1939	48,303,359

^{*} Inclusive of area allenated within Australian Capital Territory prior to 1911.

In addition, 1,668,824 acres held under Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant are, to all intents and purposes, in the settled and unrestricted possession of the holders and their successors. A homestead grant is a free-hold title (rent payable being a quit rent only), and a homestead selection is regarded as in course of alienation.

The following statement shows the areas in course of alienation by each

of the principal methods as at 30th June, 1939:--

Table 788.—Land in Process of Alienation, 1939.

Manner of Disposal.				Area.	
				acres.	
Conditional Purchases (deeds not issue	ed)		• -	16,760,067	
Closer Settlement Act Tenures				49,974	
Settlement Purchases				2,867,532	
Soldiers' Group Purchases		••		410,713	
Suburban Holding Purchases				9,977	
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Pu	rchase	es		6,397	
Town Lands Lease Purchases				1	
Week-end Lease Purchases				66	
Irrigation Land Purchases				114,403	
Total area in course of alienation at	30th J	une, 1	939	20,219,130	

Settlement purchases are lands made available under the closer settlement policy inaugurated in 1904. These, with certain adjacent Crown lands, were made available for purchase on easy terms in home maintenance areas for settlers of small means. Information respecting the disposal of land under the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act will be found on pages 916 to 924.

Area Leased at 30th June, 1939.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation license and permissive occupancy, was 113,711,463 acres at 30th June, 1939, inclusive of 33,369,970 acres under the Crown Lands Act, 77,705,330 acres under the Western Lands Act, 2,175,304 acres

under the Forestry Act, 188,592 acres under the Mining Act and 272,267 acres under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The area under each tenure is shown below:—

Table 789.—Crown Lands Leases, 1939.

Tenure.	Area.	Tenure.	Area.
Virtually Alienated—	acres.	Other Long Term Leases—	acres.
Homestead Selections and	l.	Western Lands Leases—	
Homestead Grants	1,668,824	Perpetual	44,913,257
Alienable Leases (Long Term		Other	32,080,974
and Perpetual)—			7: -7: - 2
Homestead Farms	4,458,350	Total	76,994,231
Suburban Holdings	53,304		
- Settlement Leases*	2,803,126		
Crown Leases*	7,114,437		
Conditional Purchase Leases*			
Conditional Leases*	11,729,690		
Returned Soldiers' Special	ļ		
Holdings '	15,146	Short Term Leases and Tem-	
Week-end Leases	220	porary Tenures—	
Town Lands Leases	. 61	Snow Leases	490 91H
Irrigation Farm Leases	1	Ammuni Tongga	436,317
(Irrigation Areas)	144,493	Occupation Licenses	562,615
Non-Irrigable Leases (do.)	16,061	Preferential Occupation Li-	1,123,381
Town Lands Leases (do:)	336		498,079
Thirty Year Leases (do.).	3,013	D. C. C.	1,920,702
	 [Invigation Anan Tagasat	102,505
Total	26,513,383	irigation Area Leases	102,505
		Total	4,643,599
Long Term Leases with limited	į	10.81	4,040,000
right of Alienation—		[
Improvement Leases	136,007		
Scrub Leases	100,600	ļ	
Inferior Lands Leases	26,493		
Church and School Lands	_		
Leases	, 11	, ,	
Conditional Leases (brought			
under Western Lands Act)	98,673	Forest Leases and Occupa-	
Prickly-pear Leases	172,534	tion Permits	2,175,304
Residential Leases	4,009	Mining Leases and Per-	
Special Leases	989,203	mits	188,592
· ·			
Total	1,527,530	Grand Total	113,711,463

^{*} New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.
† Includes 22,310 acres outside Irrigation areas, but under the control of the Water Conservation and tripation Commission.

Certain of the perpetual leases, such as homestead farm and irrigation farm leases, carry statutory rights of purchase, while most Crown leases. and practically the whole of the conditional leases and conditional are convertible in this way. purchase Settlement leases leases also may be converted into conditional purchases, but the area so converted in any individual case, together with other freehold, alienable, or leased lands with more than five years to run held by the same individual, may not substantially exceed a home maintenance area as determined by the Local Land Board. Where there is such an excess area of lease it is converted. into a conditional lease without any right of further conversion. The area of inconvertible conditional leases so created is included in the total shown in the table. The Crown Lands Amendment Act, which came into operation on 31st March, 1930, made Crown leases not within reserves from sale, homestead selections and homestead farms convertible in their entirety without restriction. In all cases a covering reservation from sale, until revocation thereof, debars conversion.

Improvement and scrub leases are granted in respect of lands which require improvement before being made available for original holdings. Usually they are held in conjunction with other lands or in large areas, and the holder is given the right to apply for the conversion of sufficient to convert a home maintenance area into an alienable tenure. 18th Section, inferior lands, and church and school land leases are subject to similar provisions. The holder also has the right to sell his lease, and substantial areas are transferred to persons eligible to convert. As a consequence, parts of leases of these types do not revert to the disposal of the State, but the area held under such leases is not large.

Special leases held for certain purposes may be purchased by their holders, and other special leases may be alienated with the approval of the Minister, and so may the residential leases. All the leases under the Western Lands Act are situated in the Western Division, and the tenure may be extended subject to certain conditions of withdrawal for settlement and periodical re-appraisement of rentals. In 1932 these leases were made convertible as to home-maintenance areas into perpetual leases under conditions stated on page 914.

The short-term leases enumerated represent Crown lands reserved for various purposes, as well as lands available for settlement, but not yet taken up. The forest leases and occupation permits include principally grazing leases which are wholly within State forests, and administered by the Forestry Commission.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the classification is somewhat arbitrary, and is a general, rather than an absolute, indication of the manner in which the leasehold areas of the State are held.

· Reserves.

The total area of reserved lands in the State as at 30th June, 1939, was 16,059,820 acres. Reserves are not necessarily unoccupied, considerable areas being held under annual, special, scrub, or forestry leases or on occupation license or permissive occupancy. Such are included under appropriate headings in the list of leasehold tenures shown above.

The following is a classification of reserves according to the principal purpose for which reserved:—

Table 790.—Reserves—Areas, 1939.

			Classi	ification.					Area.
		_						J	acres.
	Travelling	Stock	٠. ٢						5,236,610
	Water and	Cam	ping						853,153
	Mining		• • •	• •					1,228,438
	Timber		• •'		. • • 3				1,378,775
	Temporary	Com	mons						268,004
	Railway								41,005
	Recreation			• •					313,998
	Pending C					• •			3,679,116
	From Cond								449,702
	Other	• •,	• •	• •	•••	• •	••	••	2,611,019
-);	!			Total				-	16,059,820

The statement above is intended to give only an approximate idea of the relative extent of reserves of various kinds, and should not be taken as a measure of their absolute magnitude, because large areas are reserved for more than one purpose. For instance, the area principally reserved for timber is given as 1,378,775 acres, whereas at 30th June, 1939 there were in addition 5,192,940 acres of dedicated State forests making the total area of forest lands, 6,571,715 acres. Of the dedicated area 2,175,304 acres were leased to graziers and others by the Forestry Commission and 16,699 acres of State Forests were held under tenures of the Crown Lands Acts.

Of the total area of reserves, 12,003,479 acres, or 75 per cent., were situated in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State.

A periodical revision of the reserved lands is made with the object of withdrawing from reserve any area which is not required as a reserve in the public interest.

CATCHMENT AREAS.

A Catchment Areas Protection Board has been constituted under provisions of the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, for the protection and conservation of the principal catchment areas of the State. It is comprised of seven members in which are included the Minister of Mines and Forests (chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service (deputy-chairman), and representatives of the departments of Lands, Agriculture, Works and Local Government, and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the Forestry Commission.

All applications involving the disposal of lands within the Burrinjuck, Hume, Wyangala and Snowy River catchment areas are reviewed by the Board and the disposition of Crown lands within these areas is not permitted except with the approval of the Board and under such conditions as it may impose.

The Board also conducts special investigations in connection with the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion and considers generally the disposal of lands, effected under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, in country subject to erosion.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL LAND DIVISIONS

METHODS OF ACQUISITION AND OCCUPATION.

The acquisition and tenure of land in the Eastern and Central Land Divisions are controlled principally by the Crown Lands Act (consolidated in 1913) and its amendments, together with regulations thereunder. In addition, the Closer Settlement Acts, Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, and the Forestry, Mining, Irrigation, and Prickly Pear Destruction Acts regulate certain tenures for specific purposes.

By these Acts a great variety of tenures—more than thirty in number—have been created to suit the various circumstances of the lands and settlers of New South Wales and the changing character of rural settlement.

The principal means by which Crown lands in the Eastern and Central Divisions and lands in the Western Division remaining under the Crown Lands Act may be acquired, and the tenures under which they may be held, may be classified as follows:-

Table 791.—Principal Land Act Tenures, N.S.W.

Non-Residential Tenures.

Tenures involving Residential Conditions.

Methods of Absolute Alienation.

Auction sale. After-auction purchase. Special non-competitive sales. Conditional purchase (40 to 320 acres). Exchange. Irrigation farm purchase. Town lands lease purchases. Week-end lease purchases.

Conditional purchase. Settlement purchase. Returned soldiers' special holding purchase. Improvement purchase on goldfields. Soldiers' Group purchase. Suburban holding purchases.

Leases Carrying Statutory Rights of Entire Alienation.*

1,920 acres). † Town lands lease. Thirty year lease.

Special conditional purchase lease (up to Homestead selection and homestead grant, 1 Homestead farm † Conditional leas e. † Conditional purchase lease,† Crown lease.† Irrigation Farm lease.† Non-irrigable lease. † Town Land lease (Irrigation Area).†

Leases Alienable wholly or in Part under Certain Conditions.*

Improvement lease. Scrub lease.§ Inferior lands lease. Special lease (for certain purposes).§ Week end lease. Prickly-pear lease.

Settlement lease. † Suburban holding † Residential lease. Returned soldiers' special holding.

Leases Carrying No Statutory Rights of Alienation.

Church and school lands lease. 18th section lease. Occupation license. Preferential occupation license. Permissive occupancy. Occupation permit (forest lands). Forest lease. Snow lease. Mineral and auriferous lease. Annual lease. Short leases (Irrigation Act).

Unless within a reserve from sale.
 † Perpetual, or mainly convertible to perpetual.
 † Virtually an allenation (title is freehold and rent payable a quit rent).
 § Convertible only if holder already resides on the lease, or on another holding of applicant within reasonable distance therefrom.

The rights of alienation attached to the various classes of leases shown above differ widely, and are usually subject to the qualification that the area to be alienated, together with all other lands held (other than non-convertible leases within five years of expiry), does not substantially exceed a home maintenance area and is not within a reserve from sale. Conditional purchase leases, conditional leases, Crown leases, homestead farms, homestead selections and grants, are almost entirely alienable, while settle-inient leases are subject to restriction in regard to home-maintenance area. Improvement leases, scrub leases, and inferior lands leases are alienable only where residence is performed and generally when the leases are about to expire and are not subject to any reservation, the home maintenance limitation and other restrictions inserted in individual leases. Special leases may become freehold only by conversion to conditional purchase with Ministerial consent, and residence within three months of approval is a necessary condition of conversion.

FINANCIAL RELIEF TO SETTLERS.

Following the general decline in prices for primary products from 1930 onwards, the problem of keeping existing settlers on the land gave rise to a number of special measures of relief, the more important of which were as follows:—

Re-appraisement of Capital Values and Rentals. In 1931 a general right to obtain a re-appraisement of capital values and rentals was extended to Crown settlers. Approximately 21,500 applications were received and capital values of holdings were reduced by £6,316,999 and annual rentals by £64,192.

Reduction in Interest and Rentals by 22½ per cent. In 1932 statutory provision was made for the automatic writing down of interest on debts incurred for the purchase of laud or improvements from the Crown by 22½ per cent, and for a similar reduction in respect of rentals. Originally the reduction was for three years, but in 1935 and again in 1938 the period was extended and the concession is now operative until the end of 1941. The estimated saving to settlers over the nine years 1933-1941 is £2,400,000.

Reduction in Interest to a Maximum Rule of 4 per cent. Interest rates on debts to the Crown were reduced in 1932 to a maximum rate of 4 per cent. per annum and this concession relieved Crown tenants of liability in respect of interest to the extent of approximately £153,000 per annum.

Relief to Settlers adversely affected by Flood, Fire, Drought, Storm or Tempest, was introduced into the law in 1932 and comprises the postponement of instalments payable in respect of any purchase of land or Crown improvements, the postponement, waiver or remission of interest on such debts, or of the annual rent of any lease and the revaluations of improvements in course of purchase from the Crown where they have become depreciated in value owing to flood, fire, etc. Approximately 8,000 applications have been lodged and dealt with, involving waivers and remissions to the extent of £234,630. Amounts postponed are included in the figure of £4,303,680 mentioned in the following paragraph.

Postponement and Funding of Arrears of Crown Payments. The problem created by large accumulations of arrears of Crown dues was met by amendments of the Crown Lands Acts in 1932 and 1935 providing for the postponement or funding over lengthy periods free of interest unless the Minister otherwise directs. Overdue payments which have been dealt with approximate £4,303,680.

METHODS OF PURCHASE.

Conditional Purchase.

This method of alienation, introduced by the Crown Lands Act of 1861, has become the most extensively used of all. It is a system of Crown land sales by deposit and annual instalment, and all the principal leasehold tenures may be converted, under certain conditions, wholly or in part into conditional purchase, which may be considered the basal tenure of land settlement in New South Wales.

All unoccupied Crown Lands in the Eastern and Central divisions of the State are available for conditional purchase except those reserved from sale or within a population area, city, town, village or specially set apart for other classes of holdings. Lands held under annual lease or occupation license are also available for conditional purchase if not reserved from sale.

The outstanding feature of the tenure is the limitation placed apon the area of land which may be held by a conditional purchaser during the currency of his purchase. The area to be purchased under residential conditions except in special areas may not be less than 40 acres, and must not exceed 1,280 acres in the Eastern land division, and 2,560 acres in the Central land division, unless the land is classified, or must not exceed 320 acres in either division when the buyer does not undertake to reside on the holding. Special areas without residential conditions, ranging up to 320 acres in the Eastern land division, and up to 640 acres in the Central land division, may also be made available.

An account of various other conditions relative to this tenure was published on page 895 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

... Number and Area of Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.

Transactions in respect of original and additional conditional purchases from 1862 to 30th June, 1939, were as follows:—

Table 792.—Conditional Purchases—1862 to 1939.

Year ended	30th June.	Purchases:	d Conditional for which dieds ad during year.	Purchases	ted Conditional in existence id of year.	Conditional Leases (Ordinary and Perpetua in existence at end of year.			
+ 150 4		No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		
1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1936 1936 1937 1938 1939		2,109 1,833 1,908 2,360 2,532 2,438 2,877 3,120 3,205	acres. 23,442,489 299,485 320,832 284,858 313,323 450,521 546,666 491,816 524,924 710,213 924,929	66,170 66,243 65,093 63,667 62,177 60,344 59,720 57,475 55,035 52,428 49,689	acres, 20,619,758 20,475,734 20,511,043 20,336,336 20,073,559 19,704,897 19,560,388 18,815,531 18,283,598 17,645,860 16,760,067	19,459 18,537 18,253 18,134 18,288 18,225 18,166 18,011 17,859 17,838 17,787	acres. 12,048,999 11,722,588 11,687,525 11,631,939 11,697,095 11,667,405 11,887,515 12,065,120 11,705,766 11,720,572 11,729,690		
	as at 30th ne, 1939)	198,352	28,310,056	49,689	16,760,067	17 , 787	11,729,690		

The total area alienated and in course of alienation by conditional purchase as at 30th June, 1939, was 45,070,123 acres. In addition, there were 5,701,068 acres of associated conditional leases almost wholly convertible into conditional purchases, and 6,028,622 acres under Perpetual Conditional lease. The area of uncompleted conditional purchases shown above includes a number upon which payments have been completed, although deeds have not yet been issued.

The area of conditional purchases converted to other tenures has been deducted from the totals shown above.

The number of conditional purchase selections shown is several times greater than the total number of rural holdings in the State, and does not, of course, represent original holdings. It represents the number of individual blocks, both original and additional, taken up as conditional purchases and it includes those which have been incorporated with other holdings after deeds have been issued.

Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants.

The tenure of homestead selection was established in 1895, the land chosen for subdivision being generally agricultural land, and the maximum area of holdings limited to 1,280 acres. The tenure is lease in perpetuity. Rent is at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum for the first five years or until the issue of the homestead grant, when it is raised to 2½ per cent. A homestead grant is issued upon compliance with certain residential and improvement conditions for a term of five years. The grant is a lease in perpetuity subject to the payment of an annual rent and, except as against the Crown, confirmation of a homestead selection is deemed by law to be a sale of the land.

Since 1912 practically no land has been made available for original homestead selections, such tenure having been replaced by that of homestead farm. In recent years, however, considerable areas of improvement lease, scrub lease and special lease have been converted to homestead selection. Since 1908, 2,214,998 acres of homestead selections and grants have been converted into conditional purchase and conditional lease. At 30th June, 1939, the area remaining under homestead selection and grants was 1,668,824 acres.

Under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act of 1912, a homestead selection or grant may be converted into a homestead farm, but there have been only forty-two cases of conversion of this kind covering 195,450 acres.

Auction Sales and After-auction Purchases.

Auction sales of Crown lands were limited by law in 1884 to 200,000 acres in any one year, but the area sold by auction and after-auction purchases, although formerly extensive, has amounted to only 46,298 acres in the last twenty-two years. Town lands may be sold in blocks not exceeding half an acre at an upset price of not less than £8 per acre; and suburban lands must not exceed 20 acres in one block, the minimum upset price being £2 10s. per acre. Country lands may be submitted in areas not exceeding 640 acres, the upset price being not less than 15s. per acre. The value of improvements on the land may be added to the upset price.

Town or suburban land or portions of country land of less than 40 acres each, which have been passed at auction, may be bought with the Minister's consent, at the upset price.

Only 282 acres were sold by auction during 1938-39 in 460 lots, realising £77,247. One hundred and twenty-two acres were sold as after-auction purchases in 339 lots, realising £14,566.

Improvement Purchases.

Holders of miners' rights or of business licenses on a gold-field in authorised occupation by residence on land containing improvements may purchase such land without competition. Alienation by this means has never been extensive. During 1938-39 twenty-eight acres were sold in forty-two lots for the sum of £1,039.

Special Non-Competitive Sales.

These comprise land reclamations, recissions of reservations, unnecessary roads, public land to which no way of access is available, or which is insufficient in area for conditional sale, etc., also residential leases, and the area of Newcastle pasturage reserves for which the purchase money has been paid in full. The amount realised by special sales in 1938-39 was £9,355 in respect of 2,792 acres of land, including £6,895 for 2,603 acres of alienated roads; £452 for purchase of 101 acres of residential leases; and £2,008 for 88 acres otherwise acquired.

Area Alienated by Crown Land Sales.

Particulars of areas disposed of under the three preceding headings, in ten-year periods, since 1900, are as follow:—

	TABLE	793	Crown	Land	Sal	es-1900	to	1939.
--	-------	-----	------------------------	------	-----	---------	----	-------

Period ended 30th June.		Auction Sales.	After-auction Sales.	Improvement Purchases.	Special Sales.	Total.
	Ī	acres.	acres.	acres.	aeres.	acres.
900-09*		341,758	25,805	1,123	9,599	378,285
910-19		37,295	9,703	510	19,719	67,227
920-29		16,771	4,755	281	21,918	43,725
930-39		2,376	1,307	152	33,513	37, 348
1938-39		282	122	28	2,791	3,223

[•] Includes Calendar Years from 1900 to 1904.

Exchange of Land between the Crown and Private Owners.

Under the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Governor, with the consent of the owner, may exchange any Crown lands for any other lands of which a grant in fee-simple has been issued.

During 1938-39 forty-three applications were received for the exchange of private for Crown lands; nine were refused or withdrawn and fifteen covering 1,330 acres were completed.

Settlement Purchase and Irrigation Farm Purchase.

Particulars of these methods of acquiring land are shown on later pages in relation to Closer Settlement and Irrigation Settlement.

ALIENABLE LEASES.

Practically all of the principal leases may be converted under specified conditions to freehold tenures, wholly or in part, viz., conditional lease, Crown lease, settlement lease, improvement lease, special lease, scrub lease, inferior lands lease, conditional purchase lease, irrigation farm lease, non-irrigable lease and prickly pear lease, besides minor tenures such as suburban holding, residential lease, week-end lease, and leases of town lands.

Leases in Perpetuity.

Since 31st December, 1932, holders of conditional leases, conditional purchase leases, Crown leases and settlement leases may apply for the term of such leases to be extended in perpetuity. Up to 30th June, 1939, extension had been granted in respect of 6,212 conditional leases, 56 conditional purchase leases, 1,379 Crown leases, and 842 settlement leases. Inclusive of entirely new holdings confirmed as leases in perpetuity, and of leases with fixed terms which had been extended to perpetuity, the number and area of perpetual leases of each of these forms of tenure subsisting at 30th June, 1939, were 6,936 conditional leases, 6,028,622 acres; 61 conditional purchase leases, 59,714 acres; 2,076 Crown leases, 3,762,865 acres; and 829 settlement leases, 2,103,778 acres.

There were 25,470 perpetual leases of all forms covering an aggregate area of 63,293,677 acres at 30th June, 1939. In these were included 2,716 perpetual leases with a total area of 44,981,900 acres held under the Western Lands Act.

Conditional Leases.

This tenure was introduced by the Act of 1884. A conditional lease may be obtained by any holder of a conditional purchase (other than non-residential or a conditional purchase within a special area), or of freehold lands formerly held as conditional purchase. Lands available for conditional purchase are available also for conditional lease, with the exception of lands in the Western Division, and of lands within a special area or a reserve. The lease was formerly for a period of forty years, but it was provided in 1924 that, upon application during the last five years of its currency, a lease might be extended for a period of twenty years. Under the Amending Act of 1932 application may be made (without abrogating existing rights of acquiring freehold titles) for the extension of the term of conditional leases in perpetuity. All conditional leases taking effect on or after 30th December, 1932, are leases in perpetuity, saving such parts thereof as are within certain reserves and are required in the public interest.

The rent is determined by the Land Board subject to review only upon application within five years of confirmation of the lease. Any conditional lease, with the exception of a small number of inconvertible conditional leases created by conversion from other tenures, may be converted at any time during its currency into a conditional purchase or homestead farm, and an Act passed in 1927 enabled conditional leases to be transferred and held separately from the original holding with which they were granted.

Gazetted conditional leases (other than perpetual leases) in existence at 30th June, 1939, numbered 10,851, embracing 5,701,068 acres, at an annual rental of £77,263.

Perpetual conditional leases in existence at 30th June, 1939, numbered 6,936 with an aggregate area of 6,028,622 acres and annual rental of £90,869. During the year 1938-39 twenty-five new perpetual conditional leases were confirmed with a total area of 14,452 acres.

Twenty-six new conditional leases in respect of 28,311 acres were created by conversion, and 123 conditional leases for 46,462 acres were converted to other tenures.

Conditional Purchase Leases.

This tenure was created in 1905; but is obsolete for the purpose of selection, as lands are not now made available under it. The area held under conditional purchase lease reached a maximum of 677,961 acres in 1911, and has decreased steadily since.

The term of the lease was originally forty years, but was increased to fifty years in 1924. Under the Amending Act of 1932 the term may be extended to perpetuity without affecting other conversion rights hitherto obtaining, provided the leases are not included in certain reserves required for public purposes. Conversion to the tenures of conditional purchase and homestead farm is permitted, the total area so converted being 526,812 acres. The annual rent is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value, which is fixed upon notification, subject to review only within five years of confirmation of the lease.

The leases current at 30th June, 1939, numbered 237 with an area of 175,143 acres, the annual rent amounting to £4,192. Of these, 61 were perpetual leases with an aggregate area of 59,714 acres and annual rental of £1,011.

Crown Leases.

Crown leases were constituted under the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1912.

The term of Crown leases existing prior to 30th December, 1932, was 45 years, but the term of Crown leases then existing may be extended to perpetuity on application. Since that date Crown leases have been issued as leases in perpetuity except in some cases when the term is 45 years with the right of extension of the term to perpetuity on approval. The annual rent is 11 per cent. of the capital value and both rent and capital value are subject to re-appraisal within five years of the confirmation of the lease on application by the lessee. The rent payable for the first year may be remitted if, in addition to the improvements required as a condition of the lease, except boundary fencing, an equal sum be spent by the lessee in improving the land. The lessee is required to reside on the land for five years, commencing within six months of the confirmation of the lease, but in special cases, may be allowed to perform residence anywhere within reasonable working distance of the holding. Under the conditions attached to the lease when granted in 1912 the lessee was empowered during the last five years of the lease, unless debarred by notification setting the land apart, to apply to convert into a homestead farm so much of the land as would not exceed a home maintenance area, but this provision was repealed by the Amending Act of 1932. By the Act of 1917, so much of a Crown lease, as did not, with other freehold or convertible leases held by the lessee, exceed a home maintenance area, and was not covered by a reservation from sale, became convertible into a conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease. In 1930 the home maintenance area qualification was removed, and, apart from areas reserved from sale, Crown-leases became convertible in their entirety in this way. Since the passing of the Act of 1917, 1,683,108 acres of Crown leases have been converted into conditional purchase and conditional leases.

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Crown leases (other than perpetual) granted and current in recent years are shown below:—

Vonrone	led 30th	Luna	Ċ	plications onfirmed.	Leases current at 30th June.								
1 car en	ieu som	oune.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Rent.						
				acres.		acres.	£						
1912 - 1	929		6,336	7,980,894	3,944	5,460,250	46,061						
1930			228	282,154	3,979	5,531,875	46,209						
1931	•••		243	344,192	4,085	5,673,533	46,306						
1932			164	208,751	4,135	5,852,505	47,323						
1933	•••		178	282,702	4,235	5,965,049	48,413						
1934	•••		122	154 794	3,875	5,032,975	39,664						
1935			52	70,524	3,704	4,628,512	31,584						
1936			3	489	3,390	4,190,126	27,575						
1937	•••		5	15,490	3,158	4,065,013	26,234						
1938	• • •		11	19,312	2,960	3,789,443	24,631						
1939		اا	11	37,290	2,773	3,351,572	21,067						

Table 794.—Crown Leases, Ordinary—1912 to 1939.

This tenure was applied extensively from its inception, and practically superseded the settlement lease under which operations had been extensive until 1912. Most of the Crown lands made available each year are set apart under this tenure and that of the homestead farm, also introduced in 1912. Eleven applications for ordinary Crown leases in respect of 37,290 acres were confirmed during 1938-39, and at 30th June, 1939, there were in existence 2,773 Crown leases (other than perpetual) with an aggregate area of 3,351,572 acres and annual rental of £21,067.

During the year ended 30th June, 1939, there were 123 applications for perpetual Crown leases. Applications confirmed numbered 105 with an aggregate area of 105,416 acres, the annual rental of which amounted to £651. At 30th June, 1939, there were current 2,076 perpetual Crown leases with an aggregate area of 3,762,865 acres and annual rental of £27,600.

Settlement Leases.

This tenure was created in 1895. It is described on pages 903 and 904 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

By 30th June, 1913, the total area of settlement leases confirmed to applicants was 8,793,663 acres. An amendment of the Crown Lands Act gave holders of settlement leases the right to convert such part of their leases as, with freehold or convertible lands already held, does not substantially exceed a home maintenance area into a conditional purchase with an associated conditional lease, but where the total holding of freehold land so created would exceed a home maintenance area the excess is granted as conditional lease without rights of conversion. Not more than 1,280 acres may be converted into homestead grant.

Between 1909 and 30th June, 1939, a total area of 5,723,610 acres of settlement leases was converted under these conditions into other tenures, and 65,044 acres, chiefly of homestead farms and special leases, had been converted into settlement leases. Since 1913 only 130,544 acres of new settlement leases have been confirmed, while large areas have reverted to the Crown by forfeiture, etc. At 30th June, 1939, there were in existence 291 ordinary settlement leases, comprising 699,348 acres, at an annual rental of £7,930, and 829 perpetual settlement leases with an aggregate area of 2,103,778 acres, and annual rental of £26,875.

Improvement Leases.

This tenure was introduced in 1895 and, by the end of 1903, an area of 9,716,006 acres of improvement leases had been let, although the area actually current was much smaller. After that year the areas taken up annually showed a considerable falling off, and up to 30th June, 1939, the total area of improvement leases which had been let was 11,627,484 acres, of which only 136,007 acres remained current. Conditions attaching to improvement leases are described on page 904 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Under conversion provisions operative since 1919, a total area of 1,129,515 acres has been converted from improvement lease to other tenures.

Under the Closer Settlement Act, 1907, improvement leases suitable for Closer Settlement may be resumed with compensation. To 30th June, 1939, a total area of 806,217 acres had been withdrawn in this way, £200,802 being paid as compensation to lessees.

During 1938-39 two improvement leases with an area of 10,700 acres, were granted at an annual rental of £12. Five improvement leases with a total area of 27,414 acres, were converted into homestead selections. At 30th June, 1939, there remained current 46 improvement leases and leases under improvement conditions, with an area of 136,007 acres and rental of £724.

18th Section and Pastoral Leases.

There were no pastoral leases in existence at 30th June, 1939. The tenure was described in previous issues of the Year Book.

Homestead Farms.

This tenure created in 1912 is a lease in perpetuity, but certain homestead farms specifically indicated in the Act may be resumed at any time after 30th June, 1950, without compensation other than for improvements on the farms. Annual rent is charged at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value, but for the first five years the holder, in lieu of rent, may expend an equal amount on improvements of a permanent character, which (except boundary fencing) are in addition to those which are required otherwise by the conditions of the lease. The capital value and the annual rental of the holding are subject to appraisement only within five years of confirmation of the lease.

Crown lands available for conditional purchase (unless otherwise notified in the *Gazette*) are available also for homestead farms. Land may be set apart for additional homestead farms, but is available only to applicants whose total holding, if successful, would not substantially exceed a homemaintenance area. Any Crown lands may be set apart for disposal as homestead farms before survey. There is no definite limit placed on the area of a homestead farm, but it is generally notified as available in home-maintenance areas.

A condition of five years' residence to be commenced within six months of the confirmation of the lease is attached to every homestead farm. In special cases residence may be allowed anywhere within reasonable working distance, and residence during prior occupation of the area under permissive occupancy may be taken into account. A perpetual lease grant is issued after the expiration of five years from confirmation of the application, if the holder has complied with all conditions.

Particulars relating to applications for homestead farms and conversions from other tenures during the last eight years are shown below:—

0.697

										1.7113	
Year ended 30th June.	Applications Confirmed.		by fro	Created by Conversion from other tenures.		deversal forfeiture increased area.	deer area, vers	Less— orfeited, rease in and con- dons into r tenures.	Homestead Farms in existence at end of year.		
	No.	Area,	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	106 91 174 86 58 32 39 26	aeres, 54,767 48,378 117,861 36,461 35,936 18,626 16,567 9,503	11 9 16 33 139 142 73 51	acres. 19,428 20,154 38,354 44,978 170,237 272,698 87,283 81,537	4 6 5 11 4 1 1 9	acres. 4,343 3,157 5,266 1,997 2,958 1,940 2,086 5,390	44 55 117 51 53 105 56 90	acres. 49,995 56,032 161,760 102,141 93,886 176,373 68,447 114,657	3,936 3,987 4,065 4,144 4,292 4,362 4,419 4,415	acres. 4,210,279 4,225,986 4,225,657 4,206,952 4,322,197 4,439,088 4,476,577 4,458,350	

The total area of homestead farms confirmed to 30th June, 1939, was 5,542,975 acres, and after adjustments of area by reason of conversion, forfeiture, etc., there remained in existence 4,458,350 acres under this tenure.

The holder of a conditional purchase, or conditional purchase and conditional lease, or homestead selection, or homestead grant, or conditional purchase lease, or special lease or prickly pear lease, under certain conditions, may convert such holding into a homestead farm. The area of homestead farms so created to 30th June, 1939, was 962,231 acres. Under certain conditions a homestead farm may be converted into a conditional purchase lease or into a conditional purchase, with or without a conditional lease, or since February, 1927, into a Crown lease under certain conditions. An Act of 1930 made homestead farms convertible in their entirety without restriction; 1,185,535 acres of homestead farms had been converted into other tenures prior to 30th June, 1939. A homestead farm, which is a conversion of a settlement purchase under provision now repealed, may be reconverted into a settlement purchase.

Leases of Scrub and Inferior Lands.

At 30th June, 1939, there were in existence 26 scrub leases, with an area of 100,600 acres, and rental of £278; and 5 inferior lands leases, embracing 26,493 acres, at a rental of £71.

Special Leases.

The number of special leases granted during 1938-39 was 1,027, with a total area of 113,987 acres, and 387 leases, representing 49,076 acres, were converted into other tenures. After allowance has been made for leases which had terminated, were forfeited, surrendered, etc., and those which expired by effluxion of time, 9,162 special leases; with an area of 989,203 acres and rental of £46,624, were current at 30th June, 1939. Under the Crown Lands Act of 1908 an area of 1,686,103 acres of special lease have been converted to other tenures.

Prickly Pear Leases.

Under the Prickly Pear Destruction Act, 1901, certain common or Crown lands infested with prickly pear may be offered for lease by auction or tender, and may be let for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, subject to prescribed conditions as to improvements, rent, etc. At 30th June, 1939, the number of prickly pear leases was 145, and the area so leased was 172,534 acres, at a total annual rental of £558. Under certain conditions a prickly pear lease may be converted to a homestead selection, and 7 leases of 2,397 acres have been so converted. In 1930 Acts were passed which made these leases convertible into homestead farm, Crown lease or conditional purchase and conditional lease, and the Commissioner was given power to extend leases and reduce rentals and purchase prices as compensation for the clearing of prickly pear lands. Seven conversions have been made to homestead farms involving 21,438 acres, and one to Crown lease for 690 acres.

Suburban Holdings.

The tenure of suburban holding, introduced in 1912, is a lease in perpetuity with fixed conditions as to residence and rent, and may be obtained only in respect of land set apart for that form of holding. Under certain conditions the leaseholder may be permitted to purchase his holding. Transfer otherwise than by way of mortgage requires Ministerial consent. The holding may be protected from sale for debt under certain conditions.

The area of a suburban holding is determined by the Minister for Lands. The rent—minimum 5s. per annum—is calculated at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the capital value, which is fixed upon notification and may be appraised within five years of confirmation. Subject to fulfilment of all conditions, a perpetual lease grant is issued after the expiration of five years from the date of confirmation. The right to purchase suburban holdings was conferred in 1917.

No rent is chargeable on holdings in course of purchase, the principal with interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, per annum on the balance being paid by annual intalments extending over a period of ten years.

The number of confirmations and purchases of suburban holdings since the introduction of the tenure were as under:—

Year ended 30th		rmations.		burban Holdi existence at t end of vear *	Suburban Holding Purchases in existence at end of year.			
June.	No.	, Area.	No.	Area.	Appud Rent,	No.	Area.	
	ĺ	acres		acrės.	£		acres.	
1912-1934	4,648	89,722	2,380	51,420	5,592	554	11,658	
1935	95	969	2.339	49,354	5,248	528	10,976	
1936	119	1,043	2,700	51,114	5,744	543	11,264	
1937	84	797	2,738	53,840	5,773	527	11,153	
1938	92	818	2,793	54,450	5.830	513	10,711	
1939	81	586	2,792	53,304	5,858	482	9,977	

Table 796.—Suburban Holdings.

· Exclusive of purchases approved.

To 30th June, 1989, deeds of purchase had been issued in respect of 721 suburban holding purchases, embracing 11,620 acres; these are excluded from the foregoing table.

Residential Leases.

The holder of a "miner's right" within a gold or mineral field may obtain a residential lease. There were 480 residential leases, embracing 4,009 acres at a rental of £965, current at 30th June, 1939.

Week-end Leases.

This tenure, created by the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1916, is a lease in perpetuity. Conditions attaching to these leases were explained on page 908 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

At 30th June, 1939, week-end leases current numbered 167, of an area of 220 acres, and annual rental £173. In addition 80 leases of 575 acres had been made freehold and approval to purchase had been granted in the case of 101 leases embracing 600 acres.

There were in existence at 30th June, 1939, 9 week-end purchases, with an aggregate area of 66 acres; also the area of completed week-end lease purchases at this date was 501 acres.

Leases of Town Lands.

This tenure was described on page 909 of the Year Book for 1937-38. No town lands leases are now being made available. Up to 30th June, 1939, approval to purchase had been given for 112 lots, embracing 36 acres. On 30th June, 1939, there were 159 leases, containing 61 acres, the annual rental being £112.

INALIENABLE LEASES.

The term "inalienable leases" is here used to signify that the statutory conditions attached to the leases so classified do not give the leaseholder the right to purchase any part of his lease nor to convert into another leasehold tenure involving the right of purchase.

The principal inalienable tenures are described below.

Forest Leases and Occupation Permits.

Unoccupied areas and leases situated entirely within dedicated forests are controlled exclusively by the Forestry Commission, which has power to lease or otherwise permit their use for pastoral or other approved purposes.

Forest leases limited to twenty years have been granted for grazing purposes, and occupation permits usually on an annual tenancy, but sometimes for a period of several years, have been granted for grazing, beefarming, forest saw-mills, and other purposes approved by the Commission. Permits, generally for a term of ten years, are issued, the rentals being fixed to yield £1 per acre in the fourth and subsequent years, when the crops should be in full bearing. Two permits embracing approximately 14 acres were issued in 1938-39. For grazing purposes the rent is usually fixed in relation to the carrying capacity of the land.

The area of forest leases and occupation permits wholly within State forests, at 30th June, 1939, was 2,175,304 acres under the Forestry Acts, besides 16,699 acres under the Crown Lands Act administered by the Forestry Commission.

Inow Leases.

Vacant Crown lands on the Southern Highlands, which for a portion of each year are usually covered with snow, and are unfit for continuous use or occupation, may be leased by auction or tender as snow leases. This tenure was introduced in 1889 and not more than two snow leases may be held by the same person. The maximum area of any snow lease is 10,240 acres. The term of the lease is fourteen years, and the annual rent is determined by the local Land Board.

At 30th June, 1939, there were 104 leases current, embracing 436,317 acres with an annual rental of £8,981.

Annual Leases.

Unoccupied lands, not reserved from lease, may be obtained for pastoral purposes as annual leases on application, or they may be offered by auction or tender. No conditions of residence or improvement are attached to annual leases, which do not convey security of tenure, the land being alienable by conditional purchase, auction sale, etc. The area in any one lease is restricted to 1,920 acres, where offered by tender, but in other cases is not restricted. In certain circumstances an annual lease may be converted into a lease under improvement conditions for a term not exceeding ten years.

The area under annual lease fluctuates from year to year, but is diminishing steadily. It amounted to 8,687,837 acres in 1903 and 2,953,296 acres in 1920. The number of annual leases current at 30th June, 1939, was 1,774, embracing 562,615 acres, with an annual rent of £4,863, inclusive of fifteen annual leases comprising 14,127 acres in the Western Division.

Mineral and Auriferous Leases.

Under the Mining Act, the Minister for Mines is empowered to grant certain rights for mining on any lands within the State. These are known as mineral and auriferous leases and generally they take precedence over other forms of tenure. There were 199,060 acres so held in 1914, and this area gradually increased to 233,538 acres in 1932, but at 30th June, 1939, the land held as mineral and auriferous leases, exclusive of leases to mine on private lands, had decreased in area to 188,592 acres. The area leased in this way is not included in the area covered by other land tenures. Authority may be given to mine under roads and reserves. At 30th June, 1939, there were three such authorities, area 721 acres and rent £68.

Church and School Lands Leases.

The history of Church and School lands leases, showing the present status of leaseholders, was published on page 859 of the Year Book for 1921.

The total area of Church and School lands held under lease at 30th June, 1939, in the Eastern Division, was 11 acres at a rental of £216 per annum.

Occupation Licenses.

Occupation licenses may be of two kinds (a) preferential occupation licenses, consisting of the land within an expired leasehold area, and (b) ordinary occupation licenses, which relate to the parts of the holdings formerly known as resumed areas. They may be acquired by auction or tender. Occupation licenses extend from January to December, being renewable annually at a rent determined by the Land Board.

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An occupation license entitles the holder to occupy Crown lands so granted for grazing purposes, but it does not exempt such lands from sale or lease of any other kind. The licensee, however, retains ownership in improvements on land within the license selected during its currency, and in certain cases is granted tenant-right in improvements which may have been effected with the consent of the Crown or to which the local land board may consider him equitably entitled in respect of areas withdrawn by the Crown.

The area under occupation license (Crown Lands Act) was represented at 30th June, 1939, by 237 ordinary licenses for 866,950 acres, rental £2,193, and 161 preferential licenses, representing 348,295 acres, and rent \$2,148. The area occupied in this way was formerly very extensive, being

nearly 10.000,000 acres in 1904.

There were also held at this date under the Western Lands Act 11 preferential occupation licenses in respect of 149,784 acres at an annual rental of £606, and 40 ordinary occupation licenses, with an aggregate area of 256,431 acres and annual rental of £83.

Permissive Occupancy.

Permissive occupancy is a form of tenancy at will from the Crown, at a fixed rental for a short period, terminable at any time by a written demand for possession from the Secretary for Lands or by written notice from the tenant. The occupant has tenant rights in improvements effected by him.

The number of permissive occupancies held under the Crown Lands Act at 30th June, 1939, was 10,354, comprising 1,708,635 acres, with a rental of £28,786.

There were also 195 permissive occupancies in the Western Division at this date in respect of 206,211 acres, held at an annual rental of £587.

Conversion of Tenures.

In describing the various methods of acquisition and occupation, details have been given of provisions of the Crown Lands Act which confer on certain holders of Crown lands the right of conversion into more desirable

The law as to conversion in relation to the more important forms of tenure may be summarised briefly thus:-

Usually leases covered by a reservation from sale are not available for conversion to a tenure leading to alienation. A conditional purchase may be converted into a homestead farm and conditional leases and special leases (unless barred) are available for conversion into conditional purchase. Tenures which may be converted into conditional purchase, or conditional purchase and conditional lease, are conditional purchase lease, homestead selection and homestead grant, homestead farm, Crown lease, settlement lease (within certain restrictions) and prickly-pear lease.

A homestead farm may be changed into a conditional purchase lease, conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease, and, in certain cases, a Crown lease; and a homestead farm which is a conversion of a settlement purchase may be re-converted to the original tenure. Such tenures as conditional purchase, conditional purchase lease, conditional lease (with basal conditional purchase) homestead selection, homestead grant, pricklypear lease, and under certain conditions, special lease, are eligible for conversion into homestead farm.

Crown lease may be converted into conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease, and may be obtained by conversion of prickly-pear lease, and in certain circumstances, of homestead farm.

Holders under homestead selection and homestead grant may convert to conditional purchase with or without a conditional lease, conditional purchase lease, or homestead farm, whilst home maintenance areas within improvement, scrub, 18th Section and prickly-pear leases, may be converted into homestead selection.

A special lease, unless barred, may be converted to a conditional purchase, an original or additional conditional purchase lease, a conditional lease, an original or additional homestead selection, a settlement lease, a homestead farm or an additional homestead farm.

The following statement shows the number and area of holdings in respect of which conversions were confirmed during 1938-39.

Table 797.—Conversion of Tenures, 1938-39.

]	New	Tendre	Co	nfirmed	i.										
Tenure of Holding Converted.		Con- ditional Lease.		Conditional Purchase.		and		Con- ditional		Crown Lease.		Lease.		ome- tead arm.	ad ste		Ho	.Total. Holdings Converted.	
	No.	Área.	No.	Área.	No.	Àrea.	No.	Area.	Nė.	Áreá.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.			
Conditional Lease Conditional Pur-		acres.	122	acres. 42,516		acres.		[aeres.	 	acres.	1	acres. 3,946	ļ	acres.	123	neres. 46,462			
_1								•			20	31,192			20	31,192			
chase Lease Crown Lease Homestead Farm	 4 	10,146	4 28 7	1,250 16,998 1,620	6	9,668 			 5	 15,977	1	3,569 	 		$^{5}_{\overset{38}{12}}$	$rac{4,819}{96,812}$			
Homestead Selec- tion or Grant Improvement	ļ 		5	1,320	 	 	ļ	! 	 		2	11,207	 		7	12,527			
Lease Prickly Pear Lease Scrub Lease			 	 2022	:::		•••				 5 	19,004	5	,	5 5 2	27,414 $19,004$ $2,261$			
	$\frac{6}{16}$	11,946 6,219	337	7,681 23, 093		$15,996 \\ 1,027$		1,694	۱, 2	2,561	23	12,619		,	l I	35,623 49,076			
Total	26	28,311	509	94,478	12	26,691	3	1,694	7	18,538	52	81,637	1i	31,538	620	282,787			

Particulars of the number and area of new tenures obtained by conversion during each of the past ten years are shown below:—

Table 798.—Conversion of Tenures—1930 to 1939.

	New Tenure Confirmed.													
Year ended 30th June.	Conditional Lease,		irchase and oclated ditional	Con- ditional and Con- ditional Parchase Lease.		Home- stead Selection.		Settlement Lease or Crown- Lease.		Home- stead Farm.		, Total . Confirmations.		
	Ño.	Area.	No.		No.	Area	Νo.		No.	Arca.	No.	Area.	Nő	Area.
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	1,409 833 300 275 397 512 460 562 546 509	acres. 660,110 296,254 88,075 68,645 97,822 111,352 102,444 129,521 134,720 94,478	140 54 17 5 6 7 10 9 3 12	acres. 361,972 141,962 22,557 11,060 10,195 9,093 26,843 19,719 6,993 26,691	37 28 16 10 19 20 28 29 13	acres 18,968 13,457 12,759 6,009 12,893 9,926 29,269 14,222 15,975 30,005	25 44 36 18 13 15 12 18 8 11	86,570 181,082 100,101 35,073 32,238 30,427 13,767 51,926 6,961 31,538	618 717 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	acres 5,686 12,839 11,121 82,011 31,291 85,172 81,281 133,749 32,052 18,538	11 9 16 33 116	11;100 6,206 19;428 20,093 38;354 44,978 170,237 272,698 87,283 81,537	1,615 969 442 319 461 609 660 814 658	neres 1,144,412 651,799 260,231 173,491 222,788 290,948 423,841 621,835 283,984 282,787

^{*} Including non-residential conditional purchases † Settlement Leases. ‡ Crown Leases § 1 Settlement Lease of 128 acres and 2 Crown Leases of 10,993 acres.

¶ Includes 3 Settlement Leases of 1,188 acres and 12 Crown Leases of 30,864 acres.

^{*40183-}H

The foregoing table includes particulars of leases converted under the original conditions on which they were granted as well as of leases granted under the special conversion privileges allowed by the Acts of 1909 and 1916, and subsequent Acts. For instance, the right to convert conditional leases and conditional purchase leases into conditional purchases was granted when they were first introduced, also the right to convert scrub and improvement leases under certain conditions into homestead selections. On the other hand, the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1908 conferred on holders the right to convert homestead selections, settlement leases, and non-residential conditional purchases into conditional purchases, while special leases were made convertible into any of a number of tenures with the consent of the Minister.

In 1916 Crown leases and homestead farms which had been created as leases in 1912 were made convertible into conditional purchases, and conversion privileges have been considerably widened by subsequent enactments as indicated in the particulars given in relation to the various forms of tenure.

WESTERN LAND DIVISION.

The lands of the Western Division, comprising 80,318,708 acres, or two fifths of the area of the State, are for the most part sparsely settled, and occupation is somewhat precarious on account of the low and uncertain rainfall.

The administration of these lands is regulated by the Western Lands Act, 1901, and prior to 24th August, 1934, was entrusted to the Western Lands Board, comprised of three Commissioners, who sat in open court and exercised the powers conferred on local land boards by the Crown Lands Act. Since that date, when the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1934, became effective the administration has been controlled by a single commissioner—the Western Lands Commissioner—assisted by two chairmen of local land boards each appointed for a period of ten years. Administrative districts have been created corresponding to the Pastures Protection districts and a local land board constituted for each district. A board consists of two members—a local representative and one of the chairmen referred to above.

Subject to existing rights and extension of tenure granted under certain conditions, all forms of alienation (other than by conditional purchase in special cases, auction, improvement purchase, special purchase or exchange) and lease prescribed by the Crown Lands Acts, ceased to operate within the Western Division from 1st January, 1902.

Crown lands within this division are not available for lease until so notified in the *Gazette*, except that leases for special purposes may be granted upon certain conditions. Lands are gazetted as open for lease under specified conditions either for lease generally or for lease exclusively to holders of land under any tenure within reasonable working distance within the Central or Western Divisions.

Leases may be granted in perpetuity or for a term expiring not later than 30th June, 1973; and in certain cases, leases which were granted for a shorter term (mostly expiring on 30th June, 1943) may be extended to perpetuity.

Under the Western Lands (Amendment) Act, 1934, leases the majority of which would have expired on various dates from 1943 to 1948 could be extended upon application before 4th January, 1935, for a period of

twenty years if within a certain defined area in the north-east of the Division, and for twenty-five years elsewhere in the Division. Leases thus extended became subject to a condition, with certain reservations, that one-fourth of the area of the lease might be withdrawn immediately; a further one-eighth in 1943, and one-eighth in 1948. Two hundred and sixty applications were received for an extension of term in respect of an aggregate area of 30,149,072 acres. The total area withdrawn to 30th June, 1939, was 5,763,083 acres, the whole of which had been made available for settlement, together with 195,634 acres withdrawn under section 17 of the Western Lands Act of 1901, and 512,275 acres of Crown land. Of this area 6,258,949 acres were allotted to 651 applicants, 29 of them being for new or original holdings, totalling 394,207 acres and the balance as additionals. The maximum withdrawal areas defined up to 30th June, 1939, include 10,227,325 acres of Western Lands leases and 20,120 acres of Special Western Lands leases, while a further 132,800 acres of freehold will be surrendered to the Crown, making an aggregate of 10,380,245 acres.

The rent on all leases is determined by the local land board. The minimum annual rent or license fee is 2s. 6d. per square mile or part thereof; the maximum is 7d. per sheep on the carrying capacity determined by the local land board.

Holdings under the Western Lands Acts as at 30th June, 1939, were classified as follow;—

CI	ass of H	Iolding.				Holdings.	Area.	Annual Rental.
Western Lands Leases						No.	Acres.	£
Perpetual			•		•••	2,666	44,913,257	59,868
Ordinary						1,475	32,011,324	56,969
Conditional Leases-								
Perpetual		•••				50	68,643	306
Ordinary						23	30,030	180
Occupation Licenses						40	256,431	83
Preferential Occupatio		enses				11	149,784	606
Permissive Occupancy				•••		195	206,211	587
Leases being issued	•••			•••		12	69,650	*
	To	tal				4,472	77,705,330	118,599

Table 799.—Holdings under the Western Lands Act.

In addition, there were 2,033,219 acres of land alienated, or in course of alienation; 57,318 acres of unoccupied lands of low grade; 397,898 acres of unalienated Crown lands, beds of rivers, commonages, etc., and 124,943 acres of land still under the Crown Lands Acts yielding annual rentals amounting to £804.

PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

Public attention was first called in Parliament to the growth of prickly pear as a pest in 1882, and in 1885 it was stated that an area of 5,000 acres had become infested in the Upper Hunter district. In 1886 a Prickly Pear Destruction Act was passed, and with some modification in 1901 this remained the law relating to the pest until 1924. The law, however, was not put into operation extensively, and the spread of the pest continued practically unchecked. In 1911 it was estimated that 2,000,000 acres of land were infested and at the end of 1924 the area was stated to be 7,600,000 acres, the greater part of which, however, was lightly infested.

^{*} Rental to be determined by the Local Land Boards.

The Prickly Pear Act, 1924, was designed to provide means for preventing the further spread of the pest and for eradicating it where possible. This Act (as subsequently amended) related to all lands infested and provided for the appointment of a Commissioner to administer its provisions. It was made an obligation for owners and occupiers of all lands within the State to keep uninfested land entirely free from prickly pear, and all owners and occupiers of freehold or leased lands already infested are required to take reasonable and effective measures to free their lands of prickly pear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. Amendments of a machinery nature have been made in the principal Act, but the general principles remain unaltered.

The Commissioner classifies land within the State into four grades, according to whether it is free from prickly-pear, lightly infested, heavily infested or very heavily infested. He has power to afford landholders assistance by way of loans or by performing the work at actual cost, or where necessary, partially or wholly cost free; and in addition, purchases poisons and appliances in bulk, so that they may be supplied to landholders at the cheapest possible rates. Entomological measures for combating the infestation are responsible for very substantial progress in its control and eradication, but it has been found advisable to use poison on the scattered pear to prevent the formation of new dense areas. Action has been taken to clear all Crown lands of the pest. By agreement with the holder, the terms and conditions of leases of any infested lands leased from the Crown may be varied in any manner approved by the Governor. Crown lands already infested may be leased under the Prickly Pear Act under special conditions.

An owner may divest himself of heavily-infested land (i.e., land of less value than the cost to free it of pear) by surrender to the Crown. In such case he must fence off the surrendered portion and maintain within and around it a strip of land free of pear and 10 feet wide. Crown lands classified as very heavily infested may be granted by the Minister to any person who has freed their from pear under agreement.

The Act established a Prickly Pear Destruction Fund by providing for five years from 1st January, 1925, an annual appropriation of £30,000 from Consolidated Revenue, and as from 1st January, 1930, an annual sum not exceeding £30,000. The fund is under the control of the Minister, who is empowered to make grants to councils, pastures protection boards, and trustees of cemeteries, commons, or reserves to enable them to meet their obligations under the Act.

The total area of private lands treated by the Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1939, was 346,899 acres, while many thousands of acres were treated by landowners when required to do so by the Commission. In addition, 15,501 acres of Crown lands were treated.

The total expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1939, amounted to £18,471, and there was a credit balance of £1,981 at the close of the year. Particulars of Prickly Pear leases are given on page 909.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances leading to the adoption in 1906 of what is known as the "Closer Settlement Policy" are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. Reference to the subject is contained in previous Year Books.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that the Governor may purchase by agreement, or failing such agreement, may resume with compensation any privately owned land provided (a) that the land is reported by the Closer Settlement Advisory Board to be suitable for closer settlement and (b) that such purchase or resumption is approved by Parliament.

In the case of resumption of an estate, other than in a provisional district constituted under the provisions of the Water Act, 1912-1936, the owner may retain portion of the estate valued at not more than £20,000, exclusive of buildings. In determining the area to be retained land held by the owner in the same district or elsewhere is taken into account. The area, situation and boundaries of the land to be retained are determined by the Minister for Lands on the recommendation of the Closer Settlement Advisory Board. If the owner is dissatisfied with such determination he may waive his right of retainer.

Prior to the resumption of a private estate, the Governor notifies by proclamation his intention to consider the advisableness of acquiring such land for the purposes of closer settlement. Provision was also made in the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, for the proclamation of estates within 15 miles of an authorised railway, and by an amendment effected in 1937 for the proclamation of estates within domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts.

During the currency of these proclamations the land affected may not be so disposed as to defeat the power of the Governor to resume such land for the purposes of closer settlement.

In the case of the purchase or resumption of a proclaimed estate within a radius of 15 miles of an authorised railway or within a district constituted under part VI of the Water Act, 1912-1936, any enhancement of the value of the land which has accrued or may accrue by reason of the construction of such railway and of public works in such districts is reserved to the Crown.

Proclamations now remain in force until cancelled and may be amended by the Government in respect of the whole or any part of the land affected. Prior to the amendment in 1937 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act of 1907, proclamations remained in force for twelve months only unless renewed.

Proclamations in force at 30th June, 1939, were in respect of 381 estates with an aggregate area of 3,289,643 acres. Of these, three estates with an aggregate area of 69,888 acres, were proclaimed under section 4 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907; 217 with an aggregate area of 2,301,514 acres under section 5 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, *i.e.*, estates within 15 miles of an authorised railway; and 161 with an aggregate area of 918,241 acres under section 5 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, as amended, *i.e.*, estates within domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts.

The restriction against disposition no longer obtains in regard to the proclaimed estates referred to above within 15 miles of authorised railways all of which were notified prior to the amendment in 1937 of section 5 of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907. Any enhanced value or value which may accrue as a consequence of the Construction of the railway, however, is still reserved to the Crown.

At any time after a proclamation of intention to consider the advisableness of acquiring an estate, if an agreement be made that the land shall be subdivided for closer settlement by the owner, the power of resumption may be suspended for a term not exceeding two years. Any sale or lease made under such agreement, and any subsequent sale, lease or transfer made within five years of the original sale or lease must be submitted to the Minister, and if it be found that the owner has failed to fulfil the conditions the suspension of the power of resumption shall cease.

Land comprised in any improvement or scrub lease, or 18th-section lease, may be resumed or purchased under agreement for closer settlement upon the recommendation of the Closer Settlement Advisory Board. Between 1913 and 1921 an area of 806,217 acres comprised in 70 long term leases was acquired in this way at a cost of £200,802, and was disposed in 784 farms held as homestead farms, homestead selections, special leases and Crown leases. There have been no transactions of this nature since 1921.

The total area acquired to 30th June, 1939, under the ordinary provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts was 1,390,636 acres at an aggregate purchase price of £5,626,586. This area, originally consisting of 78 estates, was divided into 3,303 farms. Seven estates with an aggregate area of 96,847 acres providing 112 farms, were acquired under these provisions during the year ended 30th June, 1939, at a cost of £435,640.

A summary of closer settlement operations is given on page 920.

Settlement Purchase.

Settlement Purchase is the principal tenure under which lands acquired from private owners by purchase or resumption are disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts.

Each applicant for a settlement purchase must lodge a deposit of 5 per cent. of the capital value, except returned soldiers and sailors, who are not required to make a deposit. The deposit is applied wholly to the reduction of the capital debt. Interest only on the unpaid balance of the purchase money is payable during the first five years of the purchase, increasing from 1 per cent. in the first year to 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ per cent. in the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively. The balance of purchase money is then payable by annual instalments at the rate of 5 per cent. of the capital value, including principal and interest, the latter at the rate of 4 per cent on the balance of purchase money outstanding. If the initial deposit be paid and instalments at their due dates, the debt may be liquidated in 42 years. The balance of purchase money or any number of instalments may be paid at any time. If an interest or instalment payment is not paid by the final due date, interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum accrues daily on the overdue amount until payment is made. Postponement of the payment of instalments and of interest may be sanctioned in special circumstances.

The term of residence on a settlement purchase is five years and should commence within six months of confirmation of the application. Commencement of residence, however, may be deferred on certain conditions for a period not exceeding five years. With the permission of the land board the residence condition may be performed in an adjacent village or town or on land held by the same family if it be within a reasonable working distance.

Permanent improvements to the extent of 10 per cent. of the capital value must be effected within two years of the commencement of the title, and to an additional 15 per cent. within the next three years. Improvements on the land at the date of application are held to fulfil this condition to the extent of their value. All existing improvements must be kept in good repair and all buildings of the insurable value of £30 or more must be insured.

A transfer, except by way of mortgage or release of mortgage, may be effected only with the consent of the Minister, and the transferee must be a person qualified to apply for or acquire a settlement purchase.

Grant is issued on the payment of the balance of purchase money together with the deed fee and stamp duty, subject to the issue by the land board of their certificate that all conditions have been fulfilled.

The Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1938, provides that any settlement purchase area may be set apart subject to a special condition that every application for a settlement purchase is accompanied by an undertaking by the applicant that he will (a) within 12 months of the approval of his application apply to the Rural Bank, if so required by the Minister for Lands, for the maximum advances that the Bank is prepared to make upon the security of a mortgage over the land allowed as a settlement purchase; (b) accept any advance that the Bank is prepared to make; (c) complete all documents required by the Bank without delay; and (d) apply all moneys so advanced in payment of the amount owing in respect of the settlement purchase.

During the first five years from the commencement of the title, the amount payable annually to the Rural Bank may not exceed the amount which would have been payable in respect of the settlement purchase, if the advance had not been made. Also, after the expiration of this period of five years, the rate of interest payable on the amount outstanding to the Bank may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum.

The effect of these provisions is that the settler's debt to the Department of Lands in respect to the settlement purchase is liquidated and he becomes responsible to the Bank for repayments of principal and interest.

The following settlement purchase areas were set apart subject to this special condition during the year ended 30th June, 1939—Munderoo West, 15 farms; Tralie, 11 farms; Munyapla, 19 farms; Bald Blair, 14 farms; Gumin, 12 farms; Piallaway, 26 farms.

Closer Settlement Promotion.

The provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts of 1918 and 1919, which replaced the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, 1910 (repealed), enable three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers, each of whom is qualified to hold a settlement purchase, to negotiate with an owner of private lands, and under certain conditions to enter into agreements with him to purchase a specified area on a freehold basis, for a price to be set out in each agreement. Any one or more discharged soldiers or sailors may also enter into agreements to purchase on a present title basis from the holder a conditional purchase; a conditional purchase lease; a conditional purchase and conditional lease, including an inconvertible conditional lease; a homestead selection; a homestead farm; a settlement lease; a Crown lease, or any part of one or more of such holdings, or an improvement or scrub lease, not substantially more than sufficient for the maintenance of a home.

Upon approval by the Minister, the vendor, in the case of private land, surrenders the area to the Crown, and the purchaser acquires it as a settlement purchase. In the case of land acquired on present title basis, the vendor transfers it to the purchaser. The vendor is paid by the Crown, either in cash or in Closer Settlement Debentures. The freehold value of the land, inclusive of improvements thereon, purchased for any one person must not exceed £3,000, except in special cases where the improvements warrant it, when the freehold value may be up to £3,500; if the land is found suitable for grazing only, the freehold value may be up to £4,000.

Each farm is worked independently, the co-operation of the applicants ceasing with an allotment of an area. Such land is held under the settlement purchase tenure described above.

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At 30th June, 1939, 1,653 estates with an aggregate area of 1,823,333 acres had been acquired at a total cost of £8,480,135 under the promotion sections of the Closer Settlement Acts. This area was divided into 3,963 farms. There were no transactions under these provisions during 1938-39.

Summary of Closer Settlement Operations.

Exclusive of irrigation projects, 1,854 estates and leases have been acquired by the Government for purposes of closer settlement of civilians and returned soldiers. These estates embraced 4,145,032 acres, for which the purchase price was £15,107,573, and there were added 205,982 acres of adjacent Crown lands. The total number of farms made available was 9,109.

The following table provides a summary of the various operations to 30th June, 1939, including lands acquired and administered under the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, lands acquired by executive authority and by virtue of section 197 of the Crown Lands Act, and administered by the Department of Lands, including long-term leases acquired under the Closer Settlement Act, 1912, and disposed of under the Crown Lands Act.

		. Ąįe	a.	Price paid	Farm blocks made available.			
Mode of Acquisition.	Estates Acquired	Acquired.	Adjacent Crown Lands.	for Acquired Land.	No.	Area.	Value.	
	No.	acres.	acres.	£	_	acres.	£	
Direct Purchase Frown Lands Act (s. 197)* Bloser Settlement Act—	30 23	90,164 34,682	44,473	506;855 203,105	686 376	300,672	1,881,01	
Promotion Provisions	1,653	1,823,333	12,542	8,480,135	3,960	1,835,184	8,345,73	
Ordinary Provisions Resumption of Long	78	1,390,636	114,666	5,626,586	3,303	1,555,584	6,115,62	
Leases	70	806,217	34,301	200,802	784	539,151	765,25	
Total	1,854	4,145,032	205,982	15,107,573	9,109	4,239,541	16,557,63	

Table 800.—Closer Settlement—Summary of Operations.

The number of estates acquired under the promotion provisions of the Closer Settlement Act is comparatively large, because 953 individual holdings, besides holdings containing only a few farms, were acquired mainly for soldier settlers. In some cases two or more farm blocks have been amalgamated and made available as one farm.

Including one estate of 21,809 acres, surrendered at nominal value for returned soldiers.

† Including 19,616 acres of improvement lease, and 160,928 acres of scrub lease acquired at nominal value.

The disposal of the lands covered by the foregoing table as at 30th June, 1939, is shown below. The figures include a number of small blocks made available as town lots, etc., and not as farms.

Manner of Disposal.	Blocks.	Area.	Capital Value,
	No.	acres.	£
Toldings alienated or in course of alienation by	• •		1
settlement purchase, group purchase, auc-			
tion, tender, etc	9,004	4,166,414	14,034,575
Holdings which have reverted to the Crown and			
await disposal	182	42,811	239,984
Unallotted farms (including provisionally al-			
lotted, under cultural system, or never			
allotted)	84	1,232	21,608
Areas retained for roads	•••	34,551	120,059
Areas appropriated for railway purposes		1,760	7,320
Areas retained for reserves		37,360	87,565
Vacant lands, remnant areas, etc	•••	33,183	133,155
Total	9,270	4,317,311	14,6 14,266

Table 801.—Disposal of Closer Settlement Lands.

The amount paid in respect of principal and interest during the year ended 30th June, 1939, was £451,006, making the total to that date £11,549,954.

The total amount owing by settlers for land and advances was £13,278,668 made up as follows:—principal £10,671,044, interest £591,223, postponed interest £1,874,611, funded interest £120,207, insurance £3,735 and rent £17,848.

Appraisement of Capital Value.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1931, enabled holders of land under the Closer Settlement Act to apply for the appraisement of the capital value of their holdings not later than 2nd October, 1935. Of the 5,138 applications received, all had been finalised by the local land board at 30th June, 1939, the aggregate capital value being reduced by £2,113,036 or 16.9 per cent.

Other Closer Settlement Operations.

Between April, 1923, and November, 1929, the Rural Bank operated a scheme of advances to facilitate subdivision of private estates, and the first Rural Bank loan of £1,000,000 at 5½ per cent. was raised locally for the purpose.

Under this scheme the Bank, after inspection, issued certificates as to the amount it was willing to advance to purchasers of land under subdivisional plans approved by the Land Settlement Board and the Bank. Interest was charged at the rate of 6½ per cent., and the maximum advance was £3,000, or two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property, whichever was the less. In the case of properties not fully improved the advance might be as great as 80 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, subject to specified improvements being carried out at the purchaser's expense.

By 30th June, 1930, Rural Bank certificates had been issued in connection with the proposed subdivision of 175 estates into 755 farms, containing 608,443 acres, valued at £2,464,951. The amount of loans covered by the

certificates was £1,800,345. Altogether 754 farms, covering 608,251 acres, had been selected under the scheme. During the operation of the scheme the Rural Bank granted 736 loans in respect of 745 farms for an amount of £1,762,340.

Closer Settlement Policy.

The Closer Settlement policy adopted in 1937 provides for the voluntary subdivision of large estates by the owners themselves supplemented by the acquisition by the Government of selected properties either by purchase or by compulsory resumption. The main objective is to provide farms in "safe" districts where the settler may have a variety of sources of income—wheat or other cereal crops, sheep, fat lambs, dairying, etc. The three major considerations in this policy are (a) the selection of the right type of settler, having regard to his experience and resources; (b) the selection of suitable land which does not load the settler with excessive annual costs; and (c) the selection of districts in which soil and rainfall make possible diversified production.

Voluntary subdivision is limited to estates which will provide at least three home maintenance areas. To encourage and stimulate such subdivisions the Government has established a Closer Settlement agency at the Rural Bank from which the purchaser may obtain a supplementary advance not exceeding 13½ per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the holding in addition to the ordinary advance by the Bank of 66½ per cent. of the valuation, making a total advance to the purchaser not exceeding 80 per cent. of the valuation. The purchaser is thus left to finance 20 per cent. of the Bank's valuation in addition to any difference between that valuation and the purchase price. Such an arrangement is also advantageous to the vendor, who is released from the risks and delay involved in subdivisions under which payment is extended over a number of years. Assistance is given to the owner in planning the subdivision of his property and in making contact with purchasers.

To implement this policy Ministerial and administrative committees have been established, linked with local committees acting in an advisory capacity. The latter are composed of the local agricultural instructors and Rural Bank valuers as members, with the district surveyor as chairman. They confer with and consult local representatives, nominated through Parliamentary members of the district by local progress associations and other public bodies, with regard to the suitability for settlement of any property proposed for subdivision.

Thirty-nine local advisory committees have been formed to 30th June, 1939, and have reported upon 236 proposals by owners to subdivide under the scheme, or to dispose of their estates for Closer Settlement purposes. These proposals were in respect of an aggregate area of 1,300,347 acres. Of the offers to subdivide there were adverse reports in 174 cases. Of these the majority were in relation to properties in the North Coast which were insufficient to provide the minimum number of living areas required under the scheme. In some cases the land was unsuitable for closer settlement and in others the price was considered excessive.

Voluntary subdivision in itself, however, has proved insufficient to satisfy the legitimate demand for land, and has been supplemented by the acquisition of suitable estates by purchase or resumption under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts. Mass resumption of a kind likely to force up land values and so jeopardise successful settlement has been avoided.

During the year ended 30th June, 1939, Parliament sanctioned the purchase for £435,640 of seven estates aggregating 95,847 acres, to be subdivided into one hundred and eleven farms. In addition, at this date, agreements had been reached, subject to parliamentary approval, for the purchase for £35,000 of one estate with an area of 7,432 acres to be subdivided into 9 farms.

To assist settlers placed on such farms provision was made under the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1937, for the payment of interest only during the first five years of tenure, ranging from 1 per cent. in the first year to 3½ per cent. in the fifth year. Thereafter payment of the balance of purchase money is by annual instalments at the rate of 5 per cent. of the capital value, including interest at 4 per cent. per annum on balances from year to year, thus allowing approximately forty-two years for completion of purchase as against ten to fifteen years allowed in private subdivisions. More detailed particulars of the settlement purchase tenure are given on page 918.

SETTLEMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

To 30th June, 1939, farms had been allotted by the Department of Lands to 9,692 returned soldiers, and there remained 4,681 returned soldiers cettlers on an area of 7,088,544 acres, approximately half of which was in the Western Division. These totals exclude 703 soldier settlers on private lands, to whom advances only were made. The total expenditure is shown below:—

Acquisition of holdings	for	settlement	 8,113,956
Advances to settlers			 3,195,589
Developmental works			 1,907,709

Part of the expenditure for developmental works shown above was formerly included under the heading "Advances to Settlers."

Under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, special provision is made for the settlement of discharged soldiers on Crown lands, including the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, and on lands acquired under the Closer Settlement Acts and otherwise.

Land has been made available principally under the following tenures:-

- 1. Homestead Farm.—Lease in perpetuity.
- 2. Crown Lease.—Lease for 45 years or lease in perpetuity.
- 3. Returned Soldiers' Special Holding—Purchase or lease in perpetuity.
- 4. Suburban Holding-Purchase or lease in perpetuity.
- 5. Irrigation Farm.—Purchase or lease in perpetuity.
- 6. Group purchase.
- 7. Scttlement purchase.

Provision also exists in the Closer Settlement Acts under which one or more discharged soldiers may purchase privately-owned land upon terms approved by the Minister for Lands, the Crown providing the whole of the

purchase money. Transactions of this nature are permitted only in cases in which additional settlement is provided. The Minister has discretionary power to refuse any such proposal. Operations have been restricted in recent years by the limited funds made available by Parliament, and activities were suspended in 1931.

An advance not exceeding £625 may be made available for each soldier settler, but it must be used only for the general improvement of the land, purchase of implements, stock, seed, and other necessaries, or in the erection of buildings. Repayment of advances towards the cost of buildings and permanent improvement is effected by annual instalments extending over twenty five years, only interest being charged during the first five years; in the case of stock and implements the period is ten years with only interest charged during the first year. Interest may not exceed 3½ per cent. for the first year and 4 per cent. per annum thereafter.

Under special circumstances advances in arrears may be funded and made payable over the balance of the period allowed for the repayment of the original advance; also interest in arrears may be funded and made payable over an extended term.

The total amount advanced by the Department of Lands under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act to 30th June, 1939, was £3,195,589. During the year repayments on account of advances amounted to £45,187, bringing the total repayments including interest to £2,490,230.

The following table affords a summary of the number, area, and cost of private estates acquired by the Department of Lands for soldiers' settlement to 30th June, 1939:—

Class of Acquisition.	Estates	Area.	Purchase Money.	Farms made available
Promotion Provisions Closer Settlement Acts* Group Settlement—Closer Settlement Acts Section 197, Crown Lands Act†	No. 1,457 25 22	acres. 1,198,502 396,061 30,491	£ 5,578,946 1,809,729 274,334	No. 2,282 837 352
Direct Purchase under authority of Executive Council	27	85,218	450,947	538
Total	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009

Table 802.—Soldiers Settlement—Estates Acquired.

There have been no transactions since 1st July, 1928.

Particulars of the expenditure by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission in respect of the settlement of returned soldiers to 30th June, 1935, are as follows:—

	£
Acquisition of holdings for settlement	 45,582
Developmental works	 1,587,446
Advances to soldier settlers	 2,751,582

There has been no expenditure by the Commission in respect of the first two items since 1935-36, consequently the totals given remained unchanged as at 30th June, 1939. The Commission ceased to make advances to

[•]Includes 953 single farms. † Includes one estate surrendered at nominal value, practically as a gift.

rrigation settlers from 1st July, 1935, when this function devolved upon the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank. As particulars of advances made to soldier settlers in irrigation areas have not been available since 1935-36, the total to 30th June, 1939, is not known.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES-CLOSER SETTLEMENT AGENCY.

The Closer Settlement Agency was established on 23rd December, 1936, as a branch of the Rural Bank of New South Wales, in terms of the Rural Bank (Agency) Amendment Act, 1936. The Agency administers two schemes—the Voluntary Subdivision Scheme and the Government Acquisition Scheme—to which reference is made below.

Voluntary Subdivision Scheme.

Purchasers of farms in approved estates voluntarily subdivided may obtain from the funds of the Closer Settlement Agency of the Rural Bank a loan not exceeding 13½ per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the holding to be acquired, in addition to the ordinary advance by the Bank of two-thirds of the valuation. The settler may thus obtain advances not exceeding in the aggregate 80 per cent. of the valuation. At 30th June, 1939, advances to 21 settlers had been approved in respect of 24 farms with an aggregate area of 15,182 acres. The amount involved was £83,935, of which the Agency would provide £8,450.

Government Acquisition Scheme.

Under the Government Acquisition Scheme advances are made by the Closer Settlement Agency in conjunction with the Bank proper to settlers who have been allotted holdings in estates acquired by the Government for closer settlement. These advances are used to liquidate the balance of purchase money owing to the Crown in respect of such holdings. During the year ended 30th June, 1939, advances were made amounting to £33,965, of which the Closer Settlement Agency provided £2,450.

IRRIGATION AREAS.

Four irrigation areas are being developed within the State, the most extensive the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the basin of the river of that name, the Coomealla Irrigation Area near Wentworth and two smaller settlements at Hay and Curlwaa.

The Murrumbidgee Area comprises 381,752 acres, of which 314,396 acres are held under various tenures. Approximately 84 per cent. of the total area is used for farming purposes. The Coomealla Irrigation Area situated on the Murray River about 9 miles from Wentworth comprises 35,450 acres and the two smaller settlements at Hay and Curiwaa 6,806 and 10,550 acres respectively. All are under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

A description of the tenures of lands in the Irrigation Areas of Murrumbidgee, Coomeealla, Hay and Curlwaa, is given on pages 924 to 926 of the Official Year Book for 1937-38, and an account of provisions for special concessions and relief to necessitous settlers is contained on page 928 of the same Year Book.

Alienation and Occupation of Land within Irrigation Areas.

The following table gives particulars of the alienation and occupation of land within the Irrigation Areas on 30th June, 1939:—

Table 803.—Irrigation Areas—Tenures.

					Irr	Igation	Areas.				
Land Tenure.		Murrum- bidgee.		Coomealla.		Curl	waa.	н	ay.	To	otal.
		IIold- ings.	Area.	Hold-	Area.	Hold- ings.	Area.	Hold-	Area.	Hold- ings.	Area.
Alienated.		No.	acres.	No.	acres.	No.	acres.	No.	acres.	No.	acres.
Irrigation Farm Purchase: Irrigated Purchase Lots Non-Irrigable Purchases Town Land Purchases		9 11 41	202 82 32	2 1 4	41 ₂			"i …	 10 	11 1 12 45	243 10 84 33
Total		61	316	7	44	···		1	10	69	370
In Process of Alienate	ion.			}							
Irrigation Farm Purchase Non-irrigable Purchases Town Land Purchases		357 47 196	101,751 9,647 63	144 1 17	2,814 2 4	6	122 			507 48 211	104,687 9,649 67
Total		600	111,461	162	2,820	6	122			766	114,403
Held under Perpetual Le	ase.										
Irrigation Farm Leases Non-irrigable Leases Town Land Leases	•••	1,586 115 1,318	144,417 16,061 336	10	79 	 				1,596 115 1,320	144,490 16,061 330
Total		3,019	160,814	12	79		•	Ī		3,031	160,893
Other Occupation.											
Leases— Held under Irrigation A Short Leases Thirty-year Leases	et	381	36,947 	39	31,464 	168 90 	7,082 1,091	70 107	4,702 1,022	420 160 275	68,441 11,784 3,013
Permissive Occupancy— Farming Land Non-irrigable Land not	 t used	15	4,710	; ;		5	339	7	351	27	5,400
for farming Town Lands Other	•••	1	 43 105	73	 1 237	8	 14	28	 56	1 14 143	44 412
Total		443	41,805	114	31,702	271	9,426	212	6,131	1,040	80,064
Unoccupied Land			67,356		805		1,002		665	·	69,828
Grand Total	• • •		381,752		35,450	·	10,550	·	6,806		434,558

The total area of alienated land acquired by the Crown for water conservation and irrigation purposes was 222,600 acres on 30th June, 1939.

Land outside Irrigation Areas.

Land vested in the Commission but outside of the irrigation areas may be leased on such terms and under such conditions as the Commission may impose. At 30th June, 1939, land of this nature was comprised in 115 holdings with an aggregate area of 22,310 acres held under miscellaneous leases and permissive occupancies.

Rural Bank of New South Wales-Irrigation Agency.

An Irrigation Agency established as a department of the Rural Bank of New South Wales in accordance with the provisions of the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, has functioned since 1st July, 1935.

The bank is empowered to make loans through the agency to persons holding land in an irrigation area upon such security, at such rates of interest and subject to such covenants and conditions as it may impose. These loans are mainly for seasonal requirements repayable from proceeds of crops. Advances aggregating £107,293 were made during the year ended 30th June, 1939.

The Act also provided that certain moneys owing to the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission on 1st July, 1935, became moneys owing to the bank. In these were included rents, purchase money, charges for water and improvements, monetary advances and interest in respect of land occupied in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and amounts outstanding on account of shallow bores sunk by the Commission and in respect of water supplied to holdings within Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation districts. Charges accruing since 1st July, 1925, are also payable to the Bank.

LAND RESUMPTIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Alienated land required by the State may be obtained by resumption, purchase, exchange, surrender, or gift. Resumptions are made under the Public Works, Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition, and Local Government Acts, and except when made for purposes of Public Instruction or Railways they are treated by the Valuer-General. Resumptions for Federal purposes are made under the Commonwealth Lands Acquisition Act, 1906-16, Lands Acquisition (Defence) Act, 1918, and War Scrvice Homes Act, 1918-20. Any Crown lands may be appropriated for public purposes.

The following statement shows the area of resumptions and appropriations and of the principal purchases which were made during the past five years. Purchases of land for semi-public purposes are not included.

Year ended 30th June.	Resumptions and Purchases,	Crown Lands Appropriated.	Gifts,	Total.
1935 1936 1937	a. r. p 1,316 l s 1,271 2 s 3,811 1 2	a, r. p. 987 1 27 4,175 2 17 1,128 3 34	a r. p. 7 0 10 2 29 19 2 32	a, r. p. 2,310 3 6 5,447 3 9 4,960 0 12
1938 1939	44,097 3 1 132,732 0	1 7,5-7 11 11 1	7 1 31 3 1 14	45,089 2 24 135,690 1 32

Table 804.—Land Resumption and Purchases—1935 to 1939.

The purposes of resumptions, appropriations, and purchases during 1938-39 were:—

min .	004 7.5.1	Resumptions		+ • • •	400000
LADID	XIII — Lond	Roginmations	0336	Panalagga	1028 20
TADLE	ovoLanu	resumptions	ипо	1 urchases	TOUC-UU.

Purpose.	Aı	rea.	Purpose,	Area.		
Aerodronie	a. 359	r. p. 0 4	Shires and Municipalities	a,	r. p.	
Berriquin and Jemalong		· ·	Drainage		22	
Provisional Water Supply		2 38	Electric Sub-station		$1\overline{19}$	
Burrinjuck Electrical Con-		2 00	Garbage Depot	4	$\frac{1}{0}$	
struction	1	3. 2	Improvements	î	$\frac{3}{3}$ 10	
Closer Settlement	95,847	0 0	Parks and Reserves	ĺ	3 38	
Customs	00,011	2 28	Public Cattle Market	33	1 14	
Defence	7	2 36	Recreation Reserve	37	1 32	
Drainage	10	0 1	Reservoir	8	3 26	
Government Printing Office.		20	Roads	1,194	$\frac{3}{2}$	
Harbour Improvements		2 14	Sewerage	126	2 23	
Main Roads	0.00	1 10	Water Supply	486	0 20	
Post Office		0 29	Show Ground	6	0 0	
Prison Farm	0.0	1 36	State Forests	31,223	ĭ 1i	
Public School Sites	07.0	0 7	Telephone Exchange	1	1 23	
Railways-		•	Water Conservation and	_	1 40	
Accomingation Works	58	0.37	Irrigation	1,501	2 38	
Electricity Transmission		00.	Water Supply	3	1 13	
Lines	. 0.0	0 37	Wyangala Dam	995	0 0	
New Extension Lines		3 23	Yarrawong Weir	1,990	3 22	
Recreation	101	3 10	Tarra song iven	2,000	0 22	
Roads	189	$\frac{3}{2} \frac{10}{31}$				
Sewcrage	87	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{31}{15}$	Total ,	135,690	1 32	
	1	_ 10		200,000	- 0-	

Land resumptions, purchases, and gifts in quinquennial periods from the year 1904-05, inclusive, and for the year ended 30th June, 1939, were as follow:—

Table 806.—Land Resumptions and Purchases—1905 to 1939.

Period.	Resumptions, Appropriations, and Purchases.	Gifts.	Total,	
1905-09 1910-14 1915-19 1920-24 1925-29 1930-34 1935-39 1938-39	a. r. p. 105,848 3 8 282,008 3 17 64,194 0 35 84,046 I 6 25,857 2 35 12,778 1 21 195,016 2 30 135,687 0 18	a. r. p. 439 1 27 117 0 10 81 0 35 91 1 32 63 0 26 61 1 28 38 1 1 3 1 14	9. r. p. 106,288 0 35 282,125 3 27 64,275 1 30 84,137 2 38 25,920 3 21 12,839 3 9 195,654 3 31 135,690 1 32	

The total area of land dealt with in this way between 1890 and June, 1939, was approximately 787,303 acres, including about 300,031 acres for water conservation and irrigation projects, 54,291 acres for defence, 60,544 acres for railways and tramways, 33,606 acres for town water supplies, and 205,338 acres for closer settlement.

REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.

The revenue received from public lands during recent years is shown in the chapter, Public Finance, of this Year Book.

FACTORIES.

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales have expanded rapidly in recent years. Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901 there were relatively few manufactures involving complex processes notwithstanding the volume and variety of raw materials, such as wool, minerals, etc., readily available. The great majority of the establishments were engaged in the production for local use of food commodities, furniture and bricks; in making clothing from imported materials; in printing; in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery; or in the preliminary treatment of primary products, such as wool-scouring or saw-milling.

After federation a uniform protective customs tariff replaced the duties imposed by the States on oversea and interstate goods and trade between the States became free. Then a period of steady expansion commenced. Economic conditions were especially favourable; the State was prosperous, primary production was increasing, and the population was being augmented by immigration as well as by natural increase. break of war in 1914 occurred at a time when the primary industries were affected by adverse seasonal conditions and caused a measure of depression in the factories. But the set-back was temporary, and recovery was rapid in consequence of the demand for products for war purposes and the increase in the spending power of the people by reason of the circulation of war moneys and the returns received from high-priced Moreover, the curtailment or cessation of supplies of many imported articles caused greater attention to be directed towards local resources.

Under these conditions the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Iron and steel works, and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and a considerable range of other high-grade products were added to the list of commodities made in New South Wales.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused severe contraction of factory activity, but recovery commenced in 1933 and thereafter very rapid expansion occurred in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to the restrictions necessarily placed upon imports to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis and partly to the rapid return to prosperity and the increase in business activity within the State.

There were numerous increases in the tariff between November, 1929, and July, 1931, which, coupled with a primage duty imposed on imports as from 10th July, 1930, and a depreciation of the Australian pound in

^{*42625-}A

terms of sterling as from January, 1931, gave a measure of stimulus to local industries. The tariff on non-British goods was raised after the Ottawa agreement in July, 1932, in order to accord margins of preference in respect of British goods.

With the improvement of economic conditions, both internal and external, it became practicable to reduce the tariff, as well as revenue duties, primage, etc. The net effect of these varied influences has been to promote substantial new development of local manufactures.

The Commonwealth Statistician has calculated that the net customs revenue collected in Australia represented 20.5 per cent. of the total value of merchandise imported in 1928-29, and that it rose to 33 per cent. (including primage) in 1931-32. It was 23.5 per cent. in 1937-38 and 25 per cent. in 1938-39. The customs revenue (excluding primage) was 32.8 per cent. of the value of dutiable goods in 1928-29 and 45.2 per cent. in 1931-32. In the following years it decreased to 36.6 per cent. in 1935-36. It represented 33.7 per cent. in 1937-38 and 39.5 per cent. in 1938-39.

The Tariff Board investigates proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties, and takes into consideration the effect of tariff and customs laws and bounties on the industrics of Australia. The Board reports to the Minister for Customs and determinations of fiscal policy are made by the Commonwealth Government.

In recent years the Government of the Commonwealth has taken action with a view to promoting expansion of certain secondary industries in Australia principally metal and machine manufactures, especially motor chassis.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION.

The Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research conducts scientific researches in connection with primary and secondary industries, fixes standards for scientific apparatus and machinery and materials used in industry, and maintains a bureau of information relating to scientific and technical matters.

The council confines its activities for the most part to primary industries, and its assistance to secondary production is mainly in the form of technical and scientific information. Nevertheless many of its investigations have an important bearing upon the manufacturing industries.

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Association of Simplified Practice, aims at the improvement of industry by preparing standards in connection with engineering structures and materials, seeking to promote their adoption, and co-ordinating efforts for their improvement. The Association receives financial support from the Commonwealth Government, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is the means of liaison between it and that Government.

The Curator and staff of the State Technological Museum also engage in research and in disseminating technical and scientific information tending to promote the efficiency and extension of existing industries, and the establishment of undertakings for the manufacture of new products.

BOUNTIES.

The following were manufactured commodities for which producers in New South Wales received bounties provided by the Commonwealth for the encouragement of production and manufacturing in Australia during the last three years, viz.—

Wire netting manufactured from materials produced in Australia—9s. 7d. per ton.

Traction engines.—According to capacity, £40-£90 per tractor.

Sulphur from Λustralian pyrites and other sulphide ores and concentrates—36s. per ton.

Fortified wine—Payable on export—1s. 3d. per gallon as from 1st March, 1935, and reduced by 1d. per gallon as from 1st March in each of the three years 1937 to 1939 to 1s. per gallon.

The amounts paid to producers in New South Wales during three years ended 30th June, 1939, are shown below:—

				1937	-38,	1938-39.		
Product.		Quantity on which Bounty was Paid.	Amount of Bounty.	Quantity on which Bounty was Paid.	Amount of Bounty:	Quantity on which Bounty. was Paid.	Amount of Bounty.	
Wire Netting	ton	16,257	£ 7,790	13,088	£ 6,271	11,362	£ 5,444	
Traction Engines	No.	224	11,089	275	13,620	227	11,223	
Sulphur	ton	6,150	11,071	5,318	9,572	10,069	18,125	
Fortified Wine	gal.	51,692	3,209	81,465	4,637	48,341	2,587	

Table 807.—Bounties Paid in New South Wales.

Particulars of bounties on gold and on wheat are shown in the chapters of the volume relating to mining and agriculture respectively.

DEFINITIONS IN FACTORY STATISTICS.

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers in terms of the Census Act of 1901. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory where four or more persons are employed or where power is used—including educational or charitable institutions, reformatories and other public institutions, except penitentiaries. Returns from bakeries were collected for the first time for the year 1927-28. Returns are not collected in respect of small-goods makers, farriers nor abattoirs.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with an importing or a retail business, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment a separate return is obtained for each

industry. Prior to 1936-37 this rule applied in all cases, but in 1936-37 and later years an exception has been made in regard to electricity plants generating power solely for use in the factory with which they are associated. These are now treated as part of the factory and no longer as individual electricity stations. If power from any generating plant is used for more than one industry, the cost is distributed proportionately amongst such industries.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars as to the number, age, wages, etc., of their employeees, the value of premises and equipment, the power of machinery, the value, and, in most cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used and of their output.

The value of the factory output is the value of the goods manufacture? or work done; it represents generally the wholesale selling value at the factory (exclusive of cost of delivery). The value of production is the value added to raw materials by the processes of manufacture; it is calculated from the value of the output by deducting the cost of raw materials, containers and packing, power, fuel or light, water and lubricating oil used, tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

In process of manufacture many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw materials of another, so that such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of raw materials. Examples are raw sugar passing from the mills to the refinery, metals from the sinelters which become raw materials in establishments concerned in the production of metal goods, and timber from the saw mills used in furniture factories and in joinery. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason the value of production, and not the value of the output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industrics as a whole. There are some establishments where a separate department is organised for selling the products, and the value of the output, as recorded in the returns furnished by the manufacturers, is the nominal value at which the goods are transferred from the factory to the sales branch. Information is not available to indicate the extent to which the recorded value of the output and the value of production are affected thereby, but it is known to be appreciable in some industries. Being a constant practice, this does not greatly disturb the basis of comparisons from year to year, but it has a bearing in analysing statistics of the manufacturing industries, e.g., in calculating the proportion of the output which is represented by cost of raw materials or by wages, etc.

Factory statistics have been reviewed by various conferences of Australian statisticians held from time to time for the purpose of improving and standardising statistical methods. As a result, certain changes have been introduced. For instance, by a change introduced in 1930-31, the value added by processes in the factory, and not the value of the goods manufactured, is treated as the value of the output in the case of three industries, viz. (1) assembly of motors, machinery, etc., (2) chaff cutting, and (3) cold storage. Due mainly to this alteration in statistical method, the recorded value of materials used in these industries was reduced in 1930-31 by about £6,000,000 and the value of the output by approximately £7,500,000, as compared with the preceding year.

Changes in the manner of recording the power of machinery used and the age distribution of employees are noted later in this chapter.

The returns obtained from factory proprietors relate to a comprehensive range of statistical items, but are not designed to establish a complete record of either income or expenditure nor to show the profits and losses of factories either collectively or individually.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

For statistical purposes a standard classification of the manufacturing industries was formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised at more recent conferences. This classification was used in the compilation of the statistics relating to factories in New South Wales in the years 1930-31 to 1935-36, and with certain amendments (mainly in class XII) in 1936-37 and later years.

The classes are as follow:—

CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Coke Works.
Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.
Carbide.
Lime, Plaster and Asphalt.
Marble, Slate, etc.
Cement and Cement Goods.
Other.

CLASS II .- BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire-clay Goods. Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Torra-cotta, Glass (other than Bottles), Glass Bottles. Modelling. Other.

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINT OILS, GREASE.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.
Explosives.
White Lead, Paints and Varnish.
Oils, Vegetable (including Oil Cake).
Oils, Mineral.
Oils, Animal (including Greases and Gluc).
Boiling Down, Tallow Refining, Bone Mills, etc.
Soap and Candles.
Chemical Fortillsers.
Inks, Polishes, etc.
Matches.
Other.

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES.

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of iron and Steel.
Engineering (not Marine or Electrical).
Extracting and Refining of other Metals and Alloys.
Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles.
Sillp and Boat-building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.
Cutlery and Small Tools (not Machine Tools).
Agricultural Implements.

CLASS IV-INDUSTRIAL METALS, ETC.-

Brass and Copper.
Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmithing,
Wireworking (including Nails).
Art Metal Works.
Stoves and Ovens.
Gas Fittings and Meters.
Lead Mills.
Sewing Machines.
Lamps and Fittings.
Arms.
Wireless Apparatus.
Other Metal Works.

CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWSELERY, PLATE

Jewellery. Watches and Clocks. Gold, Silver and Electroplates Other.

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS).

Cotton.
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy.
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
Silk, Natural and Artificial.
Rope and Cordage.
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins and Sailmaking.
Bags and Sacks.
Other.

CLASS VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).

Furs, Skins, Leather.
Saddlery, Harness, Bags, Trunks, and other Goods
of Leather and Leather Substitutes (not
Clothing or Footwear).
Other.

The classes—continued.

CLASS VIII .- CLOTHING.

Tailoring and Slop Clothing (Makers' Material).

Clothing—Water proof and Oilskin.

Drossmaking (Makers' Material).

(Customers' Material).

(Customers' Material).

(Customers' Material).

(Customers' Material).

Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing (Makers' Material).

Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing (Customers' Material).

Stays and Corsets.

Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Makers' Material)

Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Customers' Material)

Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Customers' Material)

Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Customers' Material)

Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves (Untomers' Material)

Hots and Caps,

Gloves.

Boots and Shoes,

Boot Accessories.

Umbrelias and Walking Sticks.

Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).

Other.

CLASS XI.-FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETG4

Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.
Bedding and Mattresses.
Furnishing Drapery, etc.
Picture Frames.
Window Bilnds, Verandah Blinds,
Other.

CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINT, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers.
Printing.
Stationery and Paper Products.
Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
Process Engraving, Photo. Engraving.
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.
Paper Bags.
Paper Making.
Pencils, Penholders, etc.
Other.

CLASS IX,-FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Flour Milling.
Coreal Foods and Starch.
Cattle and Poultry Foods (not Oilcake),
Chalfcutting and Corn Crushing.
Bakerles (including Cakes and Pastry).
Biscrits.
Sugar Mills.
Sugar Refining.
Sugar Refining.
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate).
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.
Plekles, Sauces and Vinegar.
Bacon Curing.
Butter and Cheese Factories, etc.
Margarine and Butterine.
Meat and Fish Preserving, Meat Extracts.
Cocoa.
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
Lee and Refrigerating.
Salt Refining.

Aeratod Waters, Cordials, etc.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Wine Making.
Cider and Perry Making.
Malting.
Bottling.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff, etc.
Drled Fruits.
Goa-cream.
Sausage Skins.
Other.

CLASS XIII,-RUBBER:

Rubber Boots and Shoes. Tyres, Motor and Cycle. Other Rubber Goods (not Clothing or Belting).

CLASS XIV .- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Gramophones. Gramophone Records. Pianos, Piano-players, Organs. Other.

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc.
Bone, Horn, Ivory and Tortoiseshell.
Celluloid and Similar Composition.
Buttons.
Ornamental Feather Dressing, Cleaning and Dyeing.
Brooms and Brushes.
Surgical, Optical, and other Scientific Instruments
(not Electrical).
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
Artificial Flowers.
Other.

CLASS X,-WOOD WORKING AND BASKETWARE.

Sawnills (Forest).
, (Town).
Plywood Mills.
Bark Mills.
Joinery.
Cooperage.
Boxes and Cases.
Wood Turning, Wood Carving, etc.
Basketware and Wickerware, including Seagrass.
and Bamboo Furniture.
Perambulators.
Other.

CLASS X VI .- HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electric light and Power. Gas Works. Other.

FACTORY DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1901.

The following summary of certain principal items from statistical returns indicates the development of factories in New South Wales since 1901:—

Table 808.—Factories in New South Wales, 1901 to 1939.

	J. 1	ABLE OUC	-E acc	nies in .	IVEW DOL	tull vvale		to 1000.	
Year.		Establishments.	Employees.*	Total Horsepower of Engines installed.	Value of Land, Buildings and Plant.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Materials and Fuel used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
1901	•••	No. 3,367	No. 61,764†	H.p. 57,335	£(000) 13,699	£(000) 4,945	£(000) 15,637	£(000) 25,648	£(000) 10,011
1911	•••	5,039	104,551†	212,555	25,651	10,048	34,914	54,346	19,432
1920-21		5,837	139,211	491,576	59,544	25,619	94,713	137,841	43,128
1928-29		8,465	180,756	1,028,212	102,741	38,545	111,671	185,298	73,627
1929-30		8,208	162,913	1,267,315	107,301	34,876	100,403	167,251	66,848
1930-31		7,544	127,605	1,328,864	100,688	25,200	68,960	118,484	49,524
1931-32		7,397	126,355	1,382,682	96,741	22,751	67,786	114,439	46,653
1932-33		7,444	138,504	1,390,994	95,777	23,783	74,877	124,446	49,569
1933-34		7,818	153,999	1,404,340	95,395	25,749	82,570	136,612	54,042
1934-35		8,254	175,033	1,454,397	98,391	29,513	93,003	154,433	61,430
1935-36		8,486	193,200	1,505,247	101,459	33,315	105,224	174,694	69,470
1936-37		8,726	208,497	1,578,949	103,609	36,642	116,058	192,812	76,754
1937-38		9,097	224,861	1,692,993	111,694	42,210	129,715	214,883	85,168
1938-39		9,464	228,781	1,791,814	120,047	44,606	$ _{128,153}$	218,419	90,266
•				er factory	I		verage pe	r employe	
	Ì		No.	H.p.	£	£	£	£	£
1901	•••	•••	18.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 17.0 \end{vmatrix}$	4,069	80	253	415	162
1911	•••	•••	20.7	42.2	5,090	100	334	520	186
1920-21	•••	•••	23.8	84.2	10,201	190	680	990	310
1928-29		•••	21.4	121.5	12,137	221	618	1,025	407
1930-31		•••	16.9	176.2	13,347	207	540	928	388
1935-36		•••	22.8	177.4	11,956	179	545	904	359
1936-37	•••	•••	23.9	181.0	11,874	182	557	925	368
1937-38	• • •	•…	24.7	186.1	12,278	194	577	956	379
1938–39			24.2	189.3	12,685	202	560	955	395

^{*}Average Dumber during whole year (see page 944). † Estimated. (a) Excluding Electric Motors used in Electric Generating Stations. (b) Value added to materials by process of manufacture (see page 932).

The increase in the number of establishments included above as factories since 1920-21 has been due partly to a more extensive use of electrically driven machinery of small horse-power in bakeries, bootmaking, and bootrepairing workshops, motor garages, etc., which has brought numerous small establishments within the definition of "factory." This has affected, though not in the same degree, the number of employees and the value of the output.

The year 1928-29 marked the predepression peak of factory production in New South Wales; this was surpassed in 1936-37 and there was a substantial rise in each of the following years.

Between 1928-29 and 1931-32 there was a decline of 12½ per cent. in the number of factories, 30 per cent. in the average number of employees. 41 per cent. in total wages paid, and 38 per cent. in the recorded value of output.

Between 1931-32 and 1938-39 there was an increase of nearly 28 per cent. in the number of factories, 81 per cent. in the number of employees and 89 per cent. in the value of materials and fuel used, 96 per cent. in the salary and wages bill, and 91 per cent. in the value of output.

The number of factories increased by 11 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1938-39; the number of employees, by 27 per cent.; the wages bill by nearly 16 per cent.; and the value of output by 18 per cent.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The foregoing statement includes particulars of a number of factories and workshops under Government control in New South Wales.

The Government establishments include railway and tramway workshops, electric light and power works, printing works, manufacture of by-products at abattoirs, dock yards, and factories for the production of small arms, clothing and school furniture. Gas works and electricity undertakings of the local governing bodies are not included with the Government establishments.

The statistics of these are on a similar basis to those of other establishments except that the value of the output has been estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials and fuel used and other factory costs. Repair work constitutes a large proportion of the work done in Government factories.

The following table shows the details of the operations of the establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth Governments in 1938-39 separately from those conducted by private enterprise:—

TABLE 809.—Government and Private Factories in N.S.W., 1938-39.

			_			
Particulars			- 1	Government Workshops, etc.	Other Establishments.	Total.
Number of Establishments*			••.	72	9,392	9,464
	Male	•••	••.	15,764	153,749	169,513
Average Number of Employees.‡	Female	•••	••.	442	61,845	62,287
	[Total	•••	•••	16,206	215,594	231,800
	Male	•••	£	4,045,451	34,226,416	38,271,867
Salaries and Wages paid to Employees.†	 Female	•••	£	52,498	6,282,132	6,334,630
Embloheerd	Total	***	£	4,097,949	40,508,548	44,606,497
Capital Value of Land, Buil	dings, and	l Fixtu	res £	5,735,935	51,617,690	57,353,625
Value of Plant and Machine	ry		£	7,511,513	55,181,443	62,692,956
Value of Materials and Fuel	used	•••	£	3,648,240	124,505,182	128,153,422
Total Value of Output			£	9,266,219	209,153,094	218,419,313
Value of Production			£	5,617,979	84,647,912	90,265,891

^{*} Each rallway workshop is counted as a separate establishment. † Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ‡ Average number during period of operation (see page 944).

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table summarises the operations of the factories in New South Wales and in the metropolitan district during the year 1938-39 according to the class of industry. For an explanation of the terms used, e.g., value of output, value of production, see page 932.

Table 810.—Factories—Classes of Industry, 1938-39.

• Class of Industry.	Establishments.	Aver	age Numl Imployees	per of	Salaries and Wages, exclusive of Draw- ings of Working Promietors.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Goods Manufactured or Work done,	Value of Produc- tion, being Value added to Raw Materials.
	Establi	Males.	Females.	Total.	Salaries exclusi ings of	Mate Fue	Value Many or W	Value c
		NEW SO	UTH WALI	es,	0/0.000	2/2/22	4/000	a4000
reatment of Non-metalliferous	204	4,453	76	4,529	£(000) 1,107	£(000) 3,142	£(000) 5,556	£(000) 2,414
Mine and Quarry Products Bricks, Pottery, Glass	220	8,004	308	8,312	1,107	1,595	4,657	3,062
hemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	290	5,468	2,719	8,187	1,694	7,407	13,801	6,394
ndustrial Metals, Machines,	200	0,400	2,110	0,101	1,004	1,401	15,001	0,004
Conveyances	2,634	77,512	4,940	82,452	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
recious Metals, Jewellery	86	821	158	979	166	171	414	273
'extiles and Textile Goods								i
(not dress)	159	5,736	9,353	15,089	2,097	5,512	9,065	3,553
kins, Leather (not clothing or		0.00-						
footwear)	212	3,390	916	4,306	820	2,922	4,199	1,277
lothing	1,623	8,158	23,861	32,019	3,914	6,269	12,496	6,227
ood, Drink, Tobacco	1,715	18,857	9,657	28,514	5,512	34,967	51,073	16,106
Yood Working, Basket Ware	860	9,647	348	9,995	1,967	4,801	8,047	3,246
furniture, Bedding	351	4,915	1,225	0,140	1,170	2,186	3,997	1,811
aper, Printing	685	11.872	5,418	17,290	3,529	5,398	11,936	6,538
Rubber	96	2,339	1,199	3,538	736	1,977	2,936	959
Jusical Instruments	13	212	74	286	56	47	139	92
Alscellaneous Products	167 149	2,652 3,136	1,329	3,981	619 923	1,029	2,163 8,047	1,134 5,489
Heat, Light, Power	140	0,100	20	3,164	928	2,558	0,017	5,409
Total	9,464	167,172	61,609	228,781	44,606	128,153	218,419	90,266
	1	METROPOL	ITAN DIST	· RIOT			-	
	ſ	[1144 DIO.	[ı	ı	J	ı
Creatment of Non-metalliferous			ĺ	ĺ			1	Ì
Mine and Quarry Products	102	1,843	45.	1,888	426	759	1,468	709
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	99	6,223	293	6,516	1,429	1,333	3,752	2,419
hemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	267	4,853	2,690	7,543	1,535	6,838	12,829	5,991
ndustrial Metals, Machines,	1 570	EE (10	4 100	FO. 50*	10.005	00.100	12.025	10.000
Conveyances	$1,578 \\ 84$	55,412 813	$\begin{array}{c c} 4,123 \\ 158 \end{array}$	59,535	12,897	22,192	41,815	19,623
Precious Metals, Jewellery Pextiles and Textile Goods		919	198	971	166	171	441	270
	145	4,851	8,334	13,185	1,850	4,950	8,046	3,096
(not dress) kins, Leather (not clothing or	140	2,001	0,004	10, 100	1,000	4,000	0,0±0	5,080
footwear)	177	3,205	907	4,112	788	2,804	4,013	1,209
dothing	1 000	7,424	23,006	30,430	3,762	6,089	12.020	5,931
AUMHUK	816	12,845	8,718	21,563	4,088	23,049	35,890	12,841
Food Drink Tobacco	352	5,236	220	5,456	1,149	2,925	4,833	1,908
Food Drink Tobacco				5,910	1,132	2,121	3,871	1,750
Food, Drink, Tobacco Wood Working, Basket Ware	314	4.725	1.185					
Food, Drink, Tobacco Wood Working, Basket Ware Furniture, Bedding	314	4,725 10.334	1,185 5,202	15.536		5.186		5.977
Food, Drink, Tobacco Wood Working, Basket Ware Furniture, Bedding Paper, Printing	314 482	10,334	5,202	15,536	3,171	5,186 1,931	11,163	
Food, Drink, Tobacco Wood Working, Basket Ware Furniture, Bedding Paper, Printing Rubber	482 37	$10,334 \\ 2,155$	5,202 1,184	15,536 3,339	$\frac{3,171}{715}$	1,931	11,163 2,838	907
Food, Drink, Tobacco Yood Working, Basket Ware Purniture, Bedding Paper, Printing Rubber Lusical Instruments	314 482 37 13	$\begin{array}{c} 10,334 \\ 2,155 \\ 212 \end{array}$	5,202 1,184 74	15,536 3,339 286	3,171 715 56	1,931 47	11,163 2,838 139	907 92
Food, Drink, Tobacco Wood Working, Basket Ware Furniture, Bedding Paper, Printing Rubber	482 37	$10,334 \\ 2,155$	5,202 1,184	15,536 3,339	$\frac{3,171}{715}$	1,931	11,163 2,838	5,977 907 92 1,127 4,224

^{*} Average during the whole year (see page 944).

The most important group of secondary industries in the State consists of metal and machinery works, in which the number of employees, the amount of salaries and wages, the value of raw materials and fuel used, output and production are much greater than in any other group. The factories connected with food and drink are, as a group, second in importance, though the number of employees is less than in the clothing factories.

The value of the production in the two main groups of factories—metals and machinery and food and drink—represents more than 53 per cent. of the total value of factory production, and the four groups—printing, chemicals, paints, etc., clothing and heat, light and power—contribute in almost equal proportions 27 per cent. of the value.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES.

The number of factories in the more important classes and the average number of persons employed during the year 1938-39 in the divisions of the State are shown below:—

Table 811.—Factories and Employees in Classes and Statistical Divisions, 1938-39.

Division.	Bricks, Pottery, Glass.	Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease.	Industrial Metals.	Textiles.	Skins, Leather.	Clothing.	Food, Drink, &c.	Woed.	Furniture, &c.	Paper, Printing.	Heat, Light, Power.	Other Classes.	Total,
			N	UMBER	of Es	TABLIS	HMENTS			_			
Cumberland— Metropolis Balance of North Coast Hunter and Manning South Coast Tablelands— Northern Central Southern Western Slopes— North. Central South Plains— Northern Central Riverina Western Division	12 5 199 8 3 166 7 8 6 22 2 10 1		1,578 38 126 187 10 46 95 46 54 65 5114 34 31 95 35	145 5 3 2 1 3 3	177 10 5 2 1 1 1 3 2 3 4	1,339 13 20 80 25 12 35 12 13 32 5 3 15 6	816 40 123 169 105 43 94 30 37 38 79 25 13 61 42	352 13 111 122 58 25 22 15 21 18 37 19 15 24 8	314 ¹ 7 19 2 3 3 2	482 8 20 34 21 7 18 9 8 13 26 6 8 16 9	10 11 17 18 9 13 8 8 14 11 5 6 12 7	305 719 36 26 6 21 17 6 9 19	5,974 149 443 701 355 157 321 147 156 178 348 102 80 240 113
Total	220	290	2,634	159	212	1,623	1,715	860	351	685	149	566	9,464

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.*

Cumberland—			1			1	1	,					1		
Metropolis		!	6,592	7,549	59,935	13,274	4,167	30,815	21,800	5,475	5,990	15,628	1,898	10,484	183,607
Balance of			449			1,121	70	35	322	121	1	46	· \	142	3,141
North Coast			45	8	795			81	1,570		15	202	60	98	4,179
Hunter and Ma	anning		503		12,248	9	31	804	1,742	1,503	179	495	381	832	19,162
South Coast			360	139	4,607		14	76	601	470		160	229	744	7,400
Tablelands—		1				!		1	i ì						•
Northern		,	32		259		10	89	179	147	3	54	41	. 47	865
Central	•••		148		1,212		6	118	573		11	184	153	790	3,712
Southern			35	2	511	136	13	129	134	96		52	55	139	1,302
Western Slope	s								\						•
North			56	13	344			34	271	126		91	48	30	1,013
Central			47	3	327		6	21	240	148		65	59	30	946
South			136	5	72€	237	8	120	644	323	11	172	45	101	2,528
Plains—				Ì											•
Northern			9		201		15	8	118	224	12	35	35	1	658
Central	,		4		144		16		33	116		27	24		373
Riverina			49		411		14	40	832			. 83	62	14	1,662
Western Divis	ion		3	8	648		31	35	239	87		111	89		1,252
				 					<u> </u>						
Total			8,468	8,195	83,178	15,175	4,401	32,414	29,208	10,413	6,222	17,405	3,179	13,452	231,800
				1	1		1	,	1	1				1	

* Average number during period of operation (see page 944).

Approximately 64 per cent. of the factories are situated in the metropolitan area. Other important manufacturing centres are in proximity to the coal-fields, viz., at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division, and at Port Kembla in the South Coast division. In the western division the mining of the silver-lead deposits at Broken Hill has given rise to a number of subsidiary factories, such as ore-treatment plants.

In the metropolitan district metal and machinery workshops and clothing factories give employment to a much greater number of workers than any other group, next in order being food and drink factories. In the Hunter and Manning and in the South Coast divisions, metal and machinery workshops give employment to the greatest number of employees. Butter and bacon factories are most prominent in the northern coastal districts, and there are many sawmills. Beyond the coastal belt there are few large groups of establishments.

The extent of the operations of factories in each division in 1938-39 is indicated in the following table:—

Division.	No. of Estab- lishments.	Average Number of Employees.*	Value of Lands and Buildings and Fixtures.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel used.	Value of Goods Manufactured or Work done.	Value of Pro- duction (Value added to Raw Materials).
Metropolis Balance of Cumberland North Coast Hunter and Manning South Coast Northern Tableland Central Tableland Central Tableland North-western Slope Central-western Slope North-vestern Slope Northern Plain Northern Plain Western Division Western Division	5,974 149 443 701 355 157 321 147 156 178 348 102 80 240 113 9,464	183,607 3,141 4,179 19,162 7,400 865 3,712 1,302 1,013 946 2,528 658 373 1,662 1,252	£(000) 44,427 613 1,288 4,282 2,373 225 1,313 342 273 285 818 134 81 534 366	£(000) 37,138 738 1,896 9,042 8,613 203 1,537 480 281 262 587 123 79 359 1,355	£(000) 34,325 524 751 4,805 1,620 131 725 219 178 157 408 107 54 281 321	£(000) 83,177 923 5,701 20,334 9,554 282 1,320 288 482 344 1,306 60 774 3,418	£(000) 151,251 1,802 7,186 30,155 13,830 532 2,793 696 825 658 2,110 373 168 1,319 4,721	879 1,485 9,821 4,276 250 1,473 408 343 314 804 183 108 545 1,303

Table 812.—Factory Statistics in Divisions, 1938-39.

The foregoing statement illustrates the preponderance of the metropolitan factories in comparison with those of other districts. Approximately 80 per cent. of the employees work in the metropolitan district, where the capital value of factory premises and equipment represents 68 per cent. of the value in all districts.

^{*} Average number during period of operation (see page 944.)

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

The value of the land, buildings, plant and machinery of the manufacturing industry, as recorded since 1927-28, relates to the depreciated or book values less any depreciation reserve existing in respect of them. Prior to 1927-28 some factory owners had been stating the value of their land, buildings, plant and machinery at original cost. Where the factory premises and equipment are not the property of the occupier the value is computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase. The following table shows the extent to which the recorded value of the premises used for manufacturing purposes and of plant and machinery installed has changed since 1901:—

Table 813.—Value of Factory Premises, Machinery, etc., 1901 to 1938-39.

	No. of Establish-	Capital Value of Premises.	Value of Machinery, Tools,		Value per shment.
Year	ments.	OT POMISON	and Plant.	Premises.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.
1901*	3,367	£ 7,838 , 628	£ 5,860,725	£ 2,328	£ 1,740
1911	5,039	13,140,207	12,510,600	2,608	2,483
1920-21	5,837	28,428,917	31,115,444	4,870	5,331
1928-29	8,465	51,375,003	51,365,710	6,069	6,068
1929-30	8,208	53,785,319	53,515,368	6,553	6,520
1930-31	7,544	49,822,312	50,865,884	6,604	6,743
1931–32	7,397	46,462,828	50,277,992	6,281	6,497
1932-33	7,444	45,873,565	49,903,177	6,162	6,704
1933-34	7,818	46,310,925	49,083,921	5,924	6,278
1934–35	8,254	47,937,192	50,453,590	5,808	6,112
1935-36	8,486	49,494,222	51,964,982	5,832	6,124
1936–37	8,726	51,629,598	51,979,614	ъ,917	5,957
1937-38	9,097	54,471,643	57,222,693	5,988	6,290
1938-39	9,464	57,353,625	62,692,956	6,060	6,624

^{*} Excluding a number of small country establishments.

The premises owned by the occupiers in 1938-39 were valued at £41,854,800, and rented premises (on the basis described above) at £15,498,825, the corresponding values in 1920-21 being £19,111,772 for premises owned by the occupiers and £9,317,145 for rented premises.

A marked improvement in the class of buildings used as factories has been a feature of the progress of the industries. Provision has been made for ventilation and good lighting, in accordance with the requirements of the Factories and Shops Act, and for the general comfort and welfare of the employees, as well as for the expeditious handling of materials and products.

NEW INVESTMENT IN FACTORY PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

The figures in Table 813 refer to depreciated or book values and do not give any indication of the cost of new factory buildings and equipment and additions and replacements to existing factories. So far as these are recorded in annual statistical returns they are shown in the following comparison for the past six years:—

TABLE 814.—Cost of New Factories, Additions and Replacements.

Year ended 30th June.			Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.	
			£	£	£	
1934	•••	4	604,737	2,131,584	2,736,321	
1935			957,868	3,096,379	4,054,247	
1936			1,148,105	3,127,517	4,275,622	
1937			1,797,390	4,602,142	6,399,532	
1938			2,142,726	8,585,958	19,728,684	
1939			2,475,380	9,052,938	11,528,318	

The above expenditure does not represent entirely new investment, but was derived partly from depreciation reserves. The amount recorded as written off for depreciation of premises, plant and machinery, £4,851,345 in 1938-39, was probably a record in New South Wales. The principal industries in which there were additions and replacements of plant and machinery during the last three years were as follows:—

TABLE 815.—Cost of Additions and Replacement of Plant and Machinery.

Industry.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£	£
Iron and steel works metals, machinery, etc	1,970,929	2,493,665	3,714,615
Works treating mine and quarry products		' ' '	- , ,
(mainly coke works)	100 971	1,903,646	665,225
Heat, light and power works (mainly electricity		1,458,702	1,923,835
Factories making food and drink	EMO DEO	822,722	1,080,413
Factories engaged in paper-making, printing		0,	2,000,110
etc	0.00.016	837,190	338,841
411 often	1 090 947	1,070,033	1,330,009
All other	1,000,021	2,010,000	

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following statement shows the distribution of establishments in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan districts, according to the number of persons engaged. Factories in Auburn, Granville, Lidcombe and Parramatta were classified as extra-metropolitan in 1920-21, but have been grouped with the metropolitan factories in later years. Where two or more classes of manufacturing are conducted in one factory, each branch is treated, in the compilation of the factory statistics, as if it were a separate establishment.

Table 816.—Size of Factories in New South Wales.

	11	920-21.	15	928-29.	19	31-32.	199	8-39.
Establishments employing on the average—	Establish- ments.	+ Em- ployees.	Establish- ments.	† Em-	Establish- ments.	† Em- ployees.	Establish- ments.	† Em. ployees.
		Metro) POLÍTA	n Distri	CT.			
Under 4 employees 4 employees 5 to 10 employees II ,, 20 ,, 21 ,, 50 ,, 51 ,, 100 ,, 101 and upwards	$\left. \right\} a = \left[\right]$	$a \bigg\{$	1,240 391 1,425 881 808 321 232 5,298	2,457 1,564 10,047 12,872 25,862 21,999 71,028 145,829	1,404 376 1,177 682 584 193 160 4,576	2,723 1,504 8,150 10,069 18,482 13,286 50,198	1,452 480 1,467 949 906 403 317	2,913 1,920 10,360 14,069 29,123 28,752 96,470
		Rema	INDER	OF STATE	1 .			
Under 4 employees 4 employees 5 to 10 employees 11 ,, 20 ,, 21 ,, 50 ,, 51 ,, 100 ,, 101 and upwards Total	$\left. ight\} a$	$a \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right.$	1,226 391 962 340 155 34 59	2,540 1,564 6,509 4,857 4,769 2,332 16,742 39,313	1,473 308 662 190 108 34 46 2,821	2,802 1,232 4,369 2,681 3,207 2,397 11,152 27,840	1,268 496 1,067 367 195 35 62 3,490	2,795 1,984 7,193 5,203 6,111 2,471 22,436 48,193
		New	South	WALES.				
	1,008 500 1,936 1,064 820 265 246	2,256 2,000 13,462 15,469 26,006 18,061 67,757	2,466 782 2,387 1,221 963 355 291	4,997 3,128 16,556 17,729 30,631 24,331 87,770	2,877 684 1,839 872 692 227 206	5,525 2,736 12,519 12,750 21,689 15,683 61,350	2,720 976 2,534 1,316 1,101 438 379	5,708 3,904 17,553 19,272 35,234 31,223 118,906
Total	5,837	145,011	8,465	185,142	7,397	132,252	9,464	231,800

[†] Number during period of operation (see page 944), working proprietors included, a Comparable figures not available,

The increase in the number of small factories has occurred for the most part in boot-repairing establishments and garages where motor repairs are effected, which are the most numerous of the establishments with less than four employees. Part of the increase was due to the inclusion in later years of bakeries, from which returns were not collected prior to 1927-28. There were 88 boot-repairing establishments with 386 employees in 1920-21 and 621 with 1,097 employees in 1938-39. The works for motor vehicles and accessories in the respective years numbered 283 with 3,090 employees, and 1,295 with 11,289 employees. The establishments with less than 4 employees in 1938-39 included 582 with 838 persons engaged in boot repairing, and 528 motor vehicle works with 1,201 employees.

In the metropolitan district the proportion of establishments employing less than five hands was 32.3 per cent. in 1938-39. In the country districts the proportion of such factories was 50 per cent. Increases in this proportion between 1928-29 and 1931-32 were due to the general curtailment of employment owing to industrial depression, and a substantial decrease occurred as business conditions improved. The proportion of factories with more than 20 employees was slightly higher in 1938-39 than in 1928-29.

As noted on page 931, the statistics are not compiled on the basis which would show the number and size of "factories" as understood in general usage, because where more than one industry is carried on in the same factory each branch is represented in the compilations as an establishment. For instance, many large establishments are engaged in the manufacture of a wide range of products and each class of activity is classed as a separate factory. For statistical purposes, these factories are treated as so many individual establishments. Despite the absence of a classification of actual business units, the statistics, as compiled, furnish evidence of a definite trend toward the concentration of manufacture in enterprises of greater magnitude. In each of the following examples the number of establishments is related to the average number of employees engaged per factory in the manufacture of the commodity specified, and the average production per establishment in 1901, 1911, 1920-21, 1928-29, and 1938-39.

Table 817.—Size of Certain Factories.

			1	Butter Fac	tories.		Flour M	fills.	Soap Factories.			
Year.			Average perfactory.			Average per mill.			Average per factory.			
			No.	Em- ployees,	Butter made.	No.	Em- ployces,	Wheat treated.	No.	Em- ployees.	Soap made.	
1961			130	7	cwt. 2,355	89	8	bus. 105,276	44	11	cwt. 5,309	
1911	,		150	6	4,668	73	12	172,823	37	18	7,732	
1920-21	•••	•••	126	8	5,659	60	15	193,263	26	36	12,184	
1928-29			108	9	7,584	56	20	383,537	27	40	19,900	
1938-39			94	12	10,813	54	25	489,391	27	54	19,831	

Year.		Breweries,				obacco Fac	tories.	Buot Factories.			
			Average per brewery.			Average per factory.			Average per factory.		
		No.	Em- ployees.	Beer, etc. made.	No.	Em- ployees.	Leaf treated.	No.	Em- ployces,	Boots, Shocs and Slippers made	
•				gall. (000.)			cwt.			Pairs.	
1901	•••	51	20	274	20	48	1,338	100	39	33,343	
1911	•••	37	24	535	26	55	1,842	106	41	39,341	
1920-2	1	17	66	1,498	16	147	5,816	101	43	38,038	
1928–2	9	8	159	3,678	8	312	15,476	103	50	39,893	
1938-3	9	6	168	5,650	8	388	15,093	101	57	77,915	

The numbers of employees shown relate to those engaged directly in producing the products named. The comparison necessarily excludes factories engaged in complex and multiple processes. But the figures indicate that concentration into larger establishments has been accompanied by a considerable increase in output per employee, due largely to extension in the use of machinery.

RELATIVE GROWTH OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

In the following table the growth in factory employment is compared with the increase in the total population since 1901. The comparison is shown in quinquennial periods up to 1926. Then two periods are combined in order to smooth the fluctuations in factory employment during the depression. The decrease in factory employees between 1926 and 1931 represented an average rate of 5.6 per cent. per annum, and the increase in the next five years 8.6 per cent. per annum. The factory figures relate to the average number employed over the whole of the years specified (see below).

Table 818.—Relative Growth of Factory Employment in N.S.	TABLE	818.—Relative	Growth	of	Factory	Employment	in	N.S.W
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			Increase in Fac	tory Employees.	Increase in Population—
Period ended-	-		Number.	Average Annual Rate.	Average Annual Rate.
Dec. 1906 (5 years)	•••	•••	11,584	per cent. 3.5	per cent.
Dec. 1911 (5 years)			31,203	7.3	2.6
June 1916 ($4\frac{1}{2}$ years)			7,578	1.6	2.4
June 1921 (5 years)			27,082	4.4	2.1
June 1926 (5 years)			30,563	4.1	2.2
June 1936 (10 years)		•	23,426	1.3	1.3:
June 1939 (3 years)	•••		35,581	5.9	1.1

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

The number of factory employees in the various years is shown in this chapter by two sets of figures. One set represents the sum of the average number of employees in factories operating for the whole of the year, and the average number of employees during the period of operation in the case of factories which were working only part of the year.

In the other set of figures (which are shown where available) the number of employees working in all factories, irrespective of period of operation, has been reduced to the equivalent number working for a full year, so that it represents the average number of employees for the whole of the year in all factories. The number on the first of these bases, i.e., the average during the period of operation was 231,800 in 1938-39 and the equivalent average over the full year was 228,781.

The following comparative statement shows the average number of persons engaged (over the whole year) in the various classes of manufacturing industries for various years since 1928-29:—

Table 819.—Factory Employees (N.S.W.), 1928-29 to 1938-39.

Ol . A.T. 1	Persons engaged, including Working Proprietors.							
Class of Industry.	1928–29.	1931-32,	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937~38.	1938-39.		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous								
Mine and Quarry Products	4,060	1,638	3,303	3,742	4,438	4,529		
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	6,674	2,391	6,623	7,382	7,845	8,312		
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	6,137	5,135	6,615	7,344	7,948	8,187		
Industrial Metals, Machines,		•	•	,		· ·		
Conveyances	62,090	38,981	66,277	73,464	81,472	82,452		
Precious Metals, Jewellery	775	476	845	952	1,043	979		
Textiles and Textile Goods (not								
Dress)	8,894	9,989	13,645	13,892	14,744	15,089		
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or					ĺ	'		
Footwear)	3,246	3,278	4,079	4,238	4,149	4,306		
Clothing	28,473	19,669	28,577	30,102	31,392	32,019		
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22,490	20,054	24,489	25,991	27,582	28,514		
Woodworking, Basketware	8,864	3,838	8,738	9,483	9,894	9,995		
Furniture, Bedding	5,737	2,527	5,582	6,237	6,512	6,140		
Paper, Printing	13,932	11,331	14,969	15,712	16,876	17,290		
Rubber	2,775	1,786	2,634	2,723	3,454	3,538		
Musical Instruments	1,257	540	283	249	265	286		
Miscellaneous Products	1,504	1,826	3,363	3,860	4,071	3,981		
Heat, Light, Power	3,848*	2,896	3,178	3,126	3,176	3,164		
Total, Average over whole				 				
Year	180,756	126,355	193,200	208,497	224,861	228,781		

^{*}Includes a number of employees engaged in maintenance work, not included in 1931-32 and later years.

In 1928-29 the number of employees in factories was greater than in any earlier year. As the world economic depression developed, a general decline occurred until 1932, since when there has been recovery and considerable expansion.

The foregoing classification follows the grouping observed uniformly in Australian statistics. The following summary shows the trend of employment in each of the principal groups of manufactures from 1928-29 to 1938-39:—

Industry.	Persons engaged, including Working Proprietors.						
industry.	1928–29.	1931–32.	1935–36.	1938-39.			
Metal Trades Bricks, etc., Glass, etc., Saymills, etc.,	62,090	38,981	66,277	82,452			
Furniture, etc	21,275	8,756	20,943	24,447			
Clothing (including Footwear)	28,473	19,669	28,577	32,019			
Textiles (not dress)	8,894	9,989	13,645	15,089			
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22,490	20,054	24,489	28,514			
Paper, Printing, etc	13,932	11,331	14,969	17,290			
Other	23,602	17,575	24,300	28,970			
Total	180,756	126,355	193,200	228,781			

This comparison indicates the relative severity of the depression on the principal classes of manufacturing in 1931-32, the subsequent recovery to 1935-36 and the expansion to 1938-39.

Nature of Employment.

Approximately 7 per cent. of the persons engaged in manufacturing industries during the year 1938-39 were working proprietors or managers or overseers, 84.2 per cent. were actually employed in the different processes of manufacture, or in the sorting and packing of finished articles. Engine-drivers, etc., represented 1.3 per cent., clerical workers 6.7 per cent., carters, messengers, and others 1.1 per cent. The following statement shows the average number during the period of operation and the nature of employment of the persons engaged in each class of industry in 1938-39.

Table 820.—Factory Employment, Occupations 1938-39.

TABLE 040.—Pac	story E	mpioyi	пепь,	Occup	ations	1990-		
Class of Industry.	Working Proprietors, Managers, and Overseers.	Clerks, etc.	Engine-drivers, etc.	Work Factory,	ers in Mill, etc.	Carters, Messengers, and others.	Persons regularly employed at their own Homes.	Total (during period of operation).
	F. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P.	ฮี	Engri	Maies.	Females.	Mess	Perso emplo ow	(duri)
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	362	267	144	3,816	2	31		4,622
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	426	376	86	7,303	182	95		8,468
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	552	1,247	117	4,111	2,025	143		8,195
Industrial, Metals, Machines, Conveyances	5,053	6,016	878	68,105	2,703	423		83,178
Precious Metals, Jewellery	116	56	1	670	115	19	4	981
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	446	550	43	5,057	8,968	76	35	15,175
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	341	180	48	2,984	815	31	2	4,401
Clothing	2,130	886	23	6,187	22,827	224	137	32,414
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,403	2,755	691	14,486	8,353	610		29,298
Woodworking, Basketware	1,122	597	270	8,129	84	211		10,413
Furniture, Bedding	504	288	3	4,360	1,035	25	7	6,222
Paper, Printing	1,307	1,575	12	9,696	4,533	281	1	17,405
Rubber	175	338	18	1,846	1,093	73		3,543
Musical Instruments	27	30	2	176	45	6		286
Miscellaneous Products	281	281	16	2,252	1,129	42	19	4,020
Heat, Light, Power	388	174	618	1,974	2	23		3,179
Total	15,633	15,616	2,970	141,152	53,911	2,313	205	231,800
Males	14,624	8,539	2,970	141,152		2,190	38	169,513
Females	1,009	7,077			53,911	123	167	62,287

The status of workers employed varied greatly in the sixteen standard classes of manufacturing industry. The average proportion of working proprietors, managers and overseers in 1938-39 varied from 3 per cent. in textile works to 11 per cent. in those engaged in woodworking and basketware and 12 per cent. in heat, light and power.

Amongst all males engaged in the manufacturing industries in 1938-39 the proportion of working proprietors, etc., was 8.6 per cent. and of workers in the factories 83.3 per cent. The corresponding proportions amongst the females were 1.6 per cent. and 86.6 per cent.

Of the clerical workers 45.3 per cent. were females, representing 11.4 per cent. of the total number of female employees in 1938-39.

The practice of giving out work at piece rates is very limited. Workers employed in their own homes represented less than one per thousand of the total number employed, and nearly all were engaged by textile and clothing

manufacturers. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed annually by the Industrial Registrar in terms of the Factories and Shops Act. The licenses may be granted to persons who are in necessitous circumstances or are unable to work in factories owing to domestic ties or other sufficient reason, and an occupier of a factory may not employ more than one licensed outworker to every ten indoor workers or fraction thereof, except with the approval of the Industrial Registrar.

A comparative statement covering the last eleven years is shown below:

TABLE 821.—Factory Employment, Occupations, 1928-29 to 1938-39.

Year.	Working Proprietors, Managers and Overseers.	Clerks, etc.	Engine Drivers, etc.	Workers tory, M		Carters, Messengers and others,	Persons employed regularly at their own Homes.	Total (Period of Operation).
1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34	13,753 13,101 12,074 11,790 11,928 12,418	10,300 10,016 8,663 8,538 8,958 9,751		115,494 102,802 77,931 75,305 82,656 92,955	40,642 36,753 30,499 32,443 34,881 38,040		293 220 124 110 132 265	185,142 167,690 133,364 132,252 142,798 157,791
1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38 1938-39	13,111 13,777 14,337 15,159 15,633	10,910 11,963 13,370 14,529 15,616	2,440	106,662 119,263 128,138 139,508 141,152	42,740 46,449 49,677 53,118 53,911	2,546 2,903 2,486 2,448 2,313	297 238 264 235 205	178,706 197,134 211,066 227,883 231,800

The proportion of working proprietors, managers, etc., increased from 7.4 per cent. to 9.1 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1930-31, and has since declined to 6.7 per cent. The proportion of factory workers, which declined from 84.3 per cent. to 81.3 per cent. in the period named, had regained predepression level in 1936 and has been fairly constant during the last three years.

Sex Distribution of Factory Employees.

The following table shows the number of males and of females employed in factories, and the ratio to the male and female population respectively during various years since 1920-21. The figures are based on the average number of employees during the full year (see page 944).

Table 822.—Sex of Factory Employees, 1920-21 to 1938-39.

Year.		M	ales.	F	emales.	Total. (Average over full year.)		
		Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Male Population.	Average Number.	Average per 1,000 of Female Population.	Average Number,	Average per 1,000 of Mean Population	
1920–21		107,700	101.0	31,511	30.8	139,211	66.6	
1928-29	•••	135,773	107·1	44,983	37.0	180,756	72.8	
1929-30	•••	122,005	95.1	40,908	33.1	162,913	64.7	
1930-31	•••	93,881	72.6	33,724	26.9	127,605	50.1	
1931-32	•••	90,667	69.5	35,688	28.2	126,355	49.2	
1932–33		99,718	75.9	38,786	30.4	138,504	53.5	
1933–34	•••	111,599	84.2	42,400	32.9	153,999	58.9	
1934–35	•••	127,114	95.3	47,919	36.9	175,033	66.4	
1935–36		140,896	104.8	52,304	39.8	193,200	72.7	
1936–37		152,064	112.2	56,433	42.6	208,497	77.8	
1937–38	•••	164,391	120.2	60,470	45.1	224,861	83.0	
1938-39	•••	167,172	121.3	61,609	45.5	228,781	83.7	

In 1938-39 the manufacturing industries provided employment for 8.4 per cent. of the total population, viz., about 12.1 per cent, of males, and 4.5 per cent. of females. The proportion of the total population was the highest yet recorded.

In terms of the Factories and Shops Act certain restrictions are imposed

on the employment of women and juveniles.

The following table shows, at intervals since 1920-21, the industries in which women and girls have been employed in greatest numbers, and the ratio to every 100 males employed in the same industries. Only workers in the factory have been included, and managers, overseers, clerks, messengers, etc., have been excluded.

Table 823—Female Factory Employees, 1920-21 to 1938-39.

. Industry:		erage Num nd Girls e Fact Operati	mployed orv.#		Number of Women and Girls per 1.00 Males om- ployed in Factory.* -{Operatives only.}			
	1920–21.	1928–29.	1981-82.	1988-39.	1920–21	1928-29	1931⊣32.	1938-39.
Food, etc.—					}	,		
Biscuits	822	940	898	1,524	102	142	143	188
Confectionery	1,190	1,629	1,332	1,922	113	139	153	176
Jam and fruit can-					\			
ning, pickles, etc.	951	.917	826	804	122	133	142	120
Condiments, etc,	545	673	562	796	125	184	163	198
Tobacco	1,262	1,392	1,253	1,920	131	152	151	200
Other food, etc	325	705	848	1,387	6	9	11	13
Clothing, etc.—								
Woollen mills	793	1,908	2,297	3,616	101	207	166	135
Hosiery and knit-							_	
ting factories	1,186	3,343	2,916	3,864	663	383	309	358
Boot and shoe fac-	' '		_				_	
tories	1,512	2,222	1,755	2,895	70	91	98	121
Clothing, dressmak-								
ing, and millinery	11,080	11,833	7,001	12,714	620	643	667	728
Hats and caps	815	1,178	945	879	160	227	223	157
Shirts, undercloth-								0.
ing, etc	2,719	4,296	3,544	5,436	2,124	1,672	1,729	1,594
Paper, paper bags and				0.70=	770	7.40		115
_ boxes	827	1,521	1,252	2,137	119	148	129	117
Printing and book-		1.50*		2 207	0.4			107
_ binding	1,711	1,865	1,313	2,237	34	30	27	31
Rubber goods	344	618	392	1,093	57	36	38	59
Other industries	3,520	5,602	5,309	10,687	5	.6	10	10
Total	29,602	40,642	32,443	53,911	32	35	43	38

* Average during period of operation, see page 944.

Women workers outnumber men in the clothing trades and in such industries as biscuit, confectionery, jam and pickle, and tobacco factories. In most of the industries specified in the foregoing table the proportion of women has increased since 1928-29—exceptions include woollen mills, jam factories, hat and cap factories, hosiery and knitting factories and paper and paper-bag factories.

In the aggregate, the number of women employed as factory operatives increased from 40,642 in 1928-29 to 53,911 in 1938-39, or by 32.6 per cent., and the number of men from 115,494 to 141,152, or by 22.2 per cent.

Between 1928-29 and 1931-32 when there was a marked decrease in employment in heavy industries where male employees predominate the proportion of female operatives in factories rose from 26 per cent. to 30 per cent. With the return to normal employment conditions the proportion of females dropped slowly to 27.6 per cent. in 1937-38 and 1938-39.

Ages of Factory Employees.

The following comparative statement shows factory employees classified in the three age groups, under sixteen years, sixteen and under twentyone years, and adults. Until 1936-37 the numbers of factory employees in age groups were recorded as averages over the whole year, and included the number of working proprietors. In the last three years the ages of factory employees were recorded as at 15th June and working proprietors were excluded. It has been ascertained that the proportion of juvenile employees is greater in December than in June.

Table 824—Age and Sex of Factory Employees in N.S.W. 1911 to 1939.

Year		Ma	les.	,		Fer	nales.		Grand
ended June.	Under 16	16 and		Tetal	Under	16 and		Total	Total.
o uno.	Years.	under 21 Years.	Adults.		Years.	under 21 Years.	Adults.	Females.	ļ
	1.		ar anholo			working	mato an 14 a	toro)	
1911*		verage vi 76.0		79.005	$_{1}^{2}$	working = 23.5		25,546	104,551
1921	3,526	13,420	90,754	107,700	3,466	9,998	18,047	31,511	139,211
1929	3,958	23,354	108,461	135,773	5,054	17,663	22,266	44,983	180,756
1930	3,265	20,624	98,116	122,005	4,161	15,858	20,889	40,908	162,913
1931	1,826	16,624	75,431	93,881	2,734	13,143	17,847	33,724	127,605
1932	1.895	16,710	72,062	90,667	3,189	13,329	19,170	35,688	124,005
1933	2,355	18,174	79,189	99,718	3,514	14,712	20,560	38,786	138,504
1934	3,027	20,822	87,750	111,599	4,395	16,065	21,940	42,400	153,999
1935	3,990	24,143	98,981	127,114	5,571	18,401	23,947	47,919	175,033
1936	4,887	26,690	109,319	140,896	6,562	20,488	25,254	52,304	193,200
1936 1937	5,724	29,664	116,676	152,064	7,551	$\begin{array}{c c} 20,488 \\ 22,593 \end{array}$	26,289	56,433	193,200 $208,497$
1991	0,124	,		· •	-	•	,	90,499	200,401
					,,,,,,	ietors exc	,		
1937	5,888	30,601	$ 113,\!509$	149,998	[7,539]	22,630	25,659	55,828	205,826
1938	6,032	32,874	120,541	159,447	7,499	24,378	28,277	60,154	219,601
1939	5,759	31,923	122,041	159,723	7,084	24,289	28,529	59,902	219,625
:			Percen	tage of T	Cotal H	mployee	s.		
	A	verage or				working		tors).	
1911*		ı 78	3-3	75 [°] 6 °	∥ 2·1ັ		2:3	24.4	100
1921	2.5	9.7	65.2	77.4	2.5	7.2	12.9	22.6	100
1929	$2 \cdot 2$	12.9	60.0	75.1	2.8	9.8	12.3	24.9	100
1930	2.0	12.7	60.2	74.9	2.6	9.7	12.8	25.1	100
1931	1.4	13.1	59.1	73.6	2-1	10.3	14-0	26.4	100
1932	1.5	13.2	57.1	71.8	2.5	10.5	15.2	28.2	100
1933	1.7	13.1	57.2	72.0	2.5	10.6	14.9	28.0	100
1934	2.0	13 5	57.0	72.5	2.8	10.4	14.3	27.5	100
1935	2.3	13.8	56.5	72.6	3.2	10.5	13.7	27.4	100
1936	2:5	13.8	56.6	72.9	3.4	10.6	13.1	27.1	100
1937	2.7	14.2	56.0	72.9	3.6	10.9	12.6	$27 \cdot \hat{1}$	100
1001			5th June			rietors ex		2.1	. 100
1937	2.9	14·9	55·1	. (₩07km 72·9	<i>y propi</i> ∥ 3·7	11.0	12.4	27.1	100
1938	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.3 \\ 2.7 \end{bmatrix}$	15.0	54.9	72.6	3.4	11.1	12.4	$\frac{27.1}{27.4}$	100
1939	2.6	14.5	55.6	72.7	3.4	11.1	13.0	27.3	100
1909	J 2'0	14.0	<u>' </u>	<u> </u>	" - :-	<u>' </u>	19.0	21'3	100
			*(Calendar ye	ar—estin	ated.			

Nearly 73 per cent. of the employees in factories at 15th June, 1939, were males, of whom 76 per cent. were adults and 20 per cent. were aged 16 and under 21 years. Of the female employees, only 47 per cent. were adults, 41 per cent. were aged 16 to 21 years and 12 per cent, were under 16. The proportion of adults has risen from 67.5 per cent. to 68.6 per cent. since June, 1937.

More than 43 per cent. of the boys under 16 years and 49 per cent. of those at ages 16 and under 21 years were employed in the metal and machinery industries. The female juveniles are employed for the most part in clothing, textile and food factories and in the printing trades. The diminution in number and proportion of youths and girls under 21 years in June, 1939, is apparently due to the fact that there was no expansion of factory employment in the year 1938-39. Employees advanced a year in age and relatively few new juniors were engaged.

Child Labour in Factories.

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under 14 years may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, and such permission may not be given to a child under 13 years. Moreover, the Public Instruction Act prescribes that children must attend school until they reach the age of 14 years, thought exemptions from attendance may be granted in special cases, e.g., if the Minister for Education is satisfied that exemption is necessary or desirable, or in the case of children under 13 years, if they have attained a certain standard of education.

The Minister for Labour and Industry may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be employed. Moreover, the employment of children under 16 years of age is prohibited unless the occupier has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

During 1939 certificates of fitness were issued to 12,198 children under 16 years of age, viz., 6,023 boys and 6,175 girls.

The number of boys and girls under 16 years of age employed in factories in 1938-39 as shown in the preceding table includes clerks, messengers, etc., as well as factory operatives. The number of boys 5,759, represented approximately 11 per cent. of the boys aged 14 and 15 years in the State; and the number of girls, 7,084, was about 14 per cent. of the girls at these ages. The factory figures include some children aged 13 years, but the number is too small to affect the ratios in an appreciable degree.

Seasonal Trends in Factory Employment.

Monthly statistics indicating the seasonal trends in employment in the various classes of factories have been collected as from July, 1932; aggregate figures (in hundreds) for each month of the last five years are shown below:—

Table 825.—Number of Factory Employees, Monthly, 1934 to 1939.

Year ended	Employees on Factory Pay Rolls on the Pay Day nearest to the 15th of each Month (excluding working proprietors).											
June.	July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. April. May. June											
Males—(Hundreds).												
1935 1936 1937 1938	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
	Females—(Hundreds),											
1935 1936 1937 1938	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
	Total—(Hundreds).											
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,074 & 2,102 & 2,119 & 2,147 & 2,168 & 2,186 & 2,132 & 2,169 & 2,197 & 2,186 & 2,194 & 2,196 \\ 2,190 & 2,105 & 2,203 & 2,219 & 2,219 & 2,219 & 2,107 & 2,100 & 2,100 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,190 \\ 2,190 & 2,190 & 2,$											

During this period of five years there has been a seasonal rise in the aggregate employment between July and November or December, and a decline in January, when work in many factories is interrupted on account of the summer holiday season. In 1938-39 there was less fluctuation than usual in the monthly figures and the aggregate ranged between 213,900 in January and 221,200 in November and March. In June, 1939, it was at the same level as twelve months earlier. The movable incidence of Easter affects the 'figures for March and April—the Easter holidays commenced before the middle of April in 1936, 1938 and 1939 and at the end of March in 1937 and towards the end of April in 1935.

The monthly figures for each industry are published in the "Statistical Registers."

The monthly records of the metal and machinery works show a steady upward trend, with little seasonal fluctuation. In the clothing factories there seems to be greater activity at the changes of the season and before Christmas and Easter. Employment in the food, drink and tobacco group is greatest in the summer months.

An index of employment in factories is published on page 641 of this Year Book.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES.

The amount of salaries and wages quoted throughout this chapter is exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The salaries and wages paid to employees in factories amounted to £44,606,497 in 1938-39, as compared with £38,544,687 in 1928-29, and £22,751,013 in 1931-32. A comparison of the amount of salaries and wages paid during certain years is given in the next table, together with the average amount received per employee. Similar information regarding each class of industry is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

Table 826.—Total Factory Wages, 1911 to 1938-39.

	Salarle	Salarles and Weges (exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors),										
Year.		Amount.		A verage	Average per Employee, including Juveniles.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
	£	£	£	£ s,	£ s.	£ s.						
1911	8,917,583	1,130,079	10,047,662	118 18	44 16	100 5						
1920-21	22,766,216	2,852,375	25,618,591	219 15	91 5	190 0						
1928-29	33,508,975	5,035,712	38,544,687	258 15	112 19	221 8						
1929-30	30,228,967	4,647,028	34,875,995	260 8	114 12	222 13						
1930-31	21,605,432	3,594,858	25,200,290	244 7	107 11	206 16						
1931 - 32	19,258,969	3,492,044	22,751,013	226 1	98 14	188 14						
1932 - 33	20,099,456	3,683,392	23,782,848	213 16	95 16	179 10						
1933-34	21,885,356	3,863,191	25,748,547	207 2	91 18	174 6						
1934 - 35	25,215,391	4,298,076	29,513,467	208 11	90 8	175 4						
1935 - 36	28,576,202	4,738,332	33,314,534	212 7	91 6	178 13						
1936 - 37	31,450,699	5,191,745	36,642,444	216 6	92 14	181 19						
1937 - 38	36,247,087	5,962,788	42,209,875	230 4	99 8	194 2						
1938 - 39	38,271,867	6,334,630	44,606,497	238 14	103 13	201 13						

The average wages are based on the average number of employees over the whole year (excluding working proprietors), and represent approximately the amount which would have been received by an employee working full time. The average earnings of males so calculated in 1938-39 were highest in heat, light and power works (£296 4s. 2d.), and paper and printing factories (£264 12s. 8d.) per male worker.

The average amounts paid to women and girls in the principal industries in which they were employed were as follows:—Food and drink factories, £111 10s. 5d.; printing and bookbinding trades, £101 19s. 8d.; clothing factories, £100 7s. 8d.; textiles, £100 3s. per female worker.

The wages paid to factory workers are for the most part subject to regulation by industrial awards and agreements, with reference to changes in the purchasing power of money. In this, there have been marked variations during the period under review, and, in order to measure the effective value of the wages, it is necessary to relate the average amounts to appropriate index numbers of retail prices. This matter is discussed in greater detail in the chapter, Food, Prices and Employment of this Year Book.

Motive Power.

In order to eliminate as far as possible any duplication in statistics of motive power available for use in manufacturing, comparative tables have been prepared showing the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed (a) in factories engaged in manufacturing processes, and (b) in electric generating stations. Prior to 1936-37 occupiers of factories were asked to state in their annual returns (1) the full capacity of their machinery, and (2) the average horse-power in use during the period of operation. Since 1936-37 the details have been collected on slightly different basis, viz., (1) the horse-power of machinery ordinarily in use, and (2) the horse-power of machinery in reserve or idle.

The number of factories, excluding electric generating stations, in which power-driven machinery was used is shown in the following table, together with the full capacity of engines and electric motors installed. The horse-power is the combined total of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle, and represents the total power available for manufacturing purposes, whether actually in use or not. Obsolete engines are excluded.

Table 827.—Horse-power of Engines in Factories, 1901 to 1938-39.

, 	Establish- ments using	Establish- ments using	Horsepower of Engines Installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations).									
Year.	Manual Labour only.	Power Driven Machinery.	Steam.	Gas,	Elec- tricity.	Water,	Oil,	Total.				
	No.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.				
1901	1,398	1,916	48,153	2,015	666	71	53	50,958				
1911	1,489	3,446	79,807	14,728	27,466	92	1,307	123,400				
1920-21	835	4,885	129,894	15,345	149.870	38	1,805	296,952				
1928-29	805	7,534	128,252	10,632	321,237	314	9,646	470,08				
1929-30	620	7,461	127,793	8,667	336,244	173	13,019	485,896				
1930-31	418	1 7,000	116,373	7,625	335,223	95	13,700	473,016				
1931-32	358	6,921	139,061	8,024	359,452	429	16,087	523,053				
1932-33	347	6,981	135,410	7,168	366,611	163	16,211	525,563				
1933-34	351	7,345	141,408	7,636	396,328	156	15,626	561,154				
1934–35	380	7,751	141,055	7,310	431,803	108	16,719	596,998				
1935-36		7,937	142,127	5,968	457,910	62	16,128	622,198				
1936–37		8,230	197.972(a)		485,444	258	19,049	709,299				
1937–38		8,605	210,124	6,218	527,407	815	19,098	763,662				
1938-39	1	8,915	209,697	5,692	601,999	398	20,541	838,32				

(a) Prior to 1936-37 certain establishments which generated electricity for their own use furnished a separate return for the generation of electricity; in 1936-37 and later years particulars of the generation of electricity have been included in the return covering the general operations of the establishment. The effect of this change was to increase the horse-power of prime movers, principally steam, in factories and reduce by

an equivalent amount the horse-power of prime movers in electric generating stations. The horse-power involved in this change was approximately 50,000 in 1936-37.

A further analysis of the power of engines installed in factories (excluding electric generating stations) in the year 1938-39 is shown below.

Table 828.—Horse-power of Engines in Factories, 1938-39.

. Class	Horse-power of Engines Installed in Factories (excluding Electric Generating Stations).						
: •	J					Ordinarily in Use.	In Reserve or Idle.
Steam—					ĺ	h.p.	h.p.
Reciprocating						129,197	18,740
Turbine	•••		•••	•••		49,721	12,039
Internal Combustion—						,	,
Gas	.,.		• • •	•••	• • •	4,912	780
Petrol or other light oils					• • • •	3,267	415
Heavy oils	•••	•••		•••		15,420	1,439
Water	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	398	
Total Prime Mov	ers		•••	•••		202,915	33,413
Electric Motors—							
Driven by purchased ele	etricit	y			•••	475,506	34,291
Driven by electricity get	nerate	d in o	wn woi	ks	• • • •	85,180	7,022
Total Electric Mo	tors		•••			560,686	41,313
Total Power Inst	alled		• • • •			763,601	74,726

The proportion of each kind of power installed in factories, excluding electric generating stations, in 1938-39 was: Electricity, 72 per cent.; steam, 25; oil, 2; and gas and water combined, 1 per cent.

Horse-power of Engines in Electric Generating Stations.

Particulars of the horse-power of the various types of prime movers installed in electric generating stations, together with the units of electricity generated, are shown in the following table:—

Table 829.—Horse-power of Engines in Electric Generating Stations, 1901 to 1939.

Year.	Diectric Generating Stations.										
	ĺ	Steam	Gas.	Water.	Oil.	Total.] 				
		b.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	(000) units.				
1901		5,577	50	750		6,377	*				
1911		87,173	1,610	280	92	89,155	135,337				
1920-21		189,670	3,727		1,227	194,624	342,536				
1928-29		520,033	8,229	19,250	10,619	558,131	959,985				
1929-30		740,733	6,733	19,045	14,908	781,419	966,117				
1930-31		812,001	6,606	18,940	18,301	855,848	1,059,829				
1931–32	• • •	790,932	6.339	20,280	42,078	859,629	1,675,706				
1932–33		799,048	5,226	18,946	42,211	865,431	1,154,457				
1933-34	•••	773,549	5,506	21,581	42,550.	843,186	1,227,873				
1934-35		774,993	5,384	21,635	55,390	857,402	1,349,248				
1935-36		803,806	6,333	21,551	51,362	883,052	1,464,898				
1936-37)	791,185	5,842	16,660	55,963	869,650	1,636,833				
1937-38		827,575	5,448	41,523	54,785	929,331	1,816,814				
1938–39		848,895	5,250	41,540	57,802	953,487	1,948,489				

* Not Available.

(Further details of electric generating stations are shown in Tables 868 and 869.

FUEL CONSUMED.

The value of fuel consumed, motive power rented, and lubricating oil used in 1938-39 amounted to £7,651,627. This sum includes lubricating oil and water to the value of £573,137, and fuels of various kinds £7,078,490 as shown below:—

Table 830.—Value and Kinds of Factory Fuel, etc., 1938-39.

Industry.	. Coal.	Coke.	Wood.	Oil and Tar.	Gas.	Elec- tricity.	Other.	Total.
Treatment of Non-metal		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Quarry Products	149,630	13,955	6,640	2,248	7,340	129,910	4,662	314,385
Brick, Pottery, Glass Chemical, Paint, Oil		3,203	25,721	33,757	19,510	75,737	292	489,025
Grease		8,642	1,968	14,083	7,047	88,485	6,566	201,813
ines, Conveyances Textiles and TextileGoods	361,262	1,232,476	2,969	157,907	434,519	745,397	71,923	3,008,453
(not Dress) Skins, Leather (not Cloth	43,344	517	15	2,905	2,189	117,394	664	167,028
ing or Footwear)	01.550	1.086	796	2.912	1,110	30,294	18	60,969
Clothing	19,100	2,840	668	6,701	9,587	65,724	80	98,799
Food, Drink, Tobacco	254,3.4	32,586	85,717	58,554	53,996	347,228	2,764	835,219
Woodworking, Basket		,-	,	,	,	,	1 ' '	, ,
ware	3,428	76	7,823	7,201	1,314	56,063	512	76,417
Furniture, Bedding	2,745	139	29	286	1,267	24,455	8	28,929
Paper, Printing		463	441	5,306	17,141	87,734	154	159,671
Rubber	21,540	852	799	738	1,603	60,085	45	85,662
Heat, Light, Power	1,041,756	137,922	6,627	235,333	74,381	13,753	2,288	1,512,060
Other	9,001	1,621	526	290	4,778	25,630	214	42,060
Total	2,379,291	1,436,378	140,739	528,221	635,782	1,867,889	90,190	7,078,490

Nearly half the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in metal and machinery works, brick, pottery and glass works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting and the gas companies utilise substantial quantities. The firewood is used mainly in bakeries and butter factories, and the oil in the generation of electricity, metal and machinery works, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The quantities of coal, coke, firewood and fuel oil used in the various classes in 1938-39 are shown in the following statement; also the quantity of coal used as raw material in coke works, and coal and oil in heat, light and power works:—

Table 831.—Factory Fuel, Quantities, 1938-39.

Class of Industry.	Coal.	Coke.	Wood.	Oil.
Fuel—	tous.	tons.	tons.	gallons.
Treatment of Non-metal Mine and Quarry				
Products	235,273	23,622	12,816	127,039
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	300,526	2,525	33,525	1,802,129
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	60,261	7,716	1,888	819,759
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	400,377	1,142,159	2,779	7.337,783
Textiles, Skins, Leather, Clothing	64,874	3,555	1,678	799,408
Food, Drink, Tobacco	214,956	27,797	94,413	2,220,163
Wood, Furniture, etc	6,135	138	14,158	145,522
Paper, Printing, etc	35,551	316	446	190,760
Rubber	18,940	618	810	26,406
1	1,164,587	133,669	9,846	10,735,065
Other	8,184	2,093	604	11,794
Total used as Fuel	2,509,664	1,344,208	$\overline{172,963}$	$2\overline{4}, \overline{215,828}$
Raw Material—	,,	[-,,	,	,,
	1,661,851	i	l	1
Heat, Light, Power	578,127			2,551,490
Total (Fuel and Raw Material)			172,963	26,767,318

A comparative statement of the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke and wood used as fuel in the factories in each year since 1928-29 is shown below. Similar details are not available regarding oil prior to 1933-34, and are shown for the last six years only:—

Table 832.—Factory Fuel, Quantities, 1929 to 1939.

-			Co	oal,			
Year ended June.		Fuel.	Raw material, coke and gas works.	Coke,	Wood,	Oil.	
_			tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	Gallons.
1929			2,201,235	1,531,135	779,996	167,401	۱٦
1930			2,114,881	1,259,178	638,873	139,912	ţ
1931			1,603,401	992,361	455,519	100,054	\ > *
1932			1,397,463	914,368	433,823	98,802	[
1933			1,499,024	1,158,209	561,618	102,109]
1934		}	1,689,327	1,412,062	712,169	118,464	17,300,000
1935			1,891,607	1,758,626	961,49 6	132,022	17,913,862
1936			2,098,214	1,818,743	1,033,686	131,501	21,840,147
1937	•••		2,312,983	1,961,782	1,138,847	139,888	22,548,275
1938	•••		2,488,672	2,113,720	1,161,165	163,694	22,841,255
1939	•••	•••	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828

* Not available.

† Approximate.

The total quantity of coal used in factories of N.S.W. as fuel and raw material decreased from 3,732,370 tons in 1928-29 to 2,311,831 tons in 1931-32 and increased to 4,749,642 tons in 1938-39.

The increase in the use of coal as a raw material is mainly the result of the expansion in coke-making in order to supply the large quantities of coke required for the production of pig-iron by the blast furnaces at Newcastle and Port Kembla.

VALUE OF MATERIALS AND PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the value of materials and fuel used, the value of the output, as recorded in the manufacturers' returns, and the value of production, which is the value added to raw materials etc., in the processes of manufacture; also the amount paid in wages in factories in various years since 1901. Particulars as to the basis of the values stated and of certain changes in statistical method which affect the comparison are shown on page 932.

TABLE 833.—Value of Factory Output and Production, 1901 to 1938-39.

			Value of—			Salaries and	Balance
Year.	Materials, Containers, etc., Used.	Fuel Consumed, including Motive-power Rented,	Goods Mannifactured or Work Done.	Factory Production (i.e., value added to raw materials, etc.).	Produc- tion per Em- ployce.	Wages paid, (exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors).	(Output, less Materials, Fuel and Wages).
	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£	£(000)	£(000)
1901	15,141	496	25,648	10,01	$162 \cdot 1$	4,952	5,059
1 911	33,671	1,243	54,346	19,432	185.9	10,048	9,384
19 20-21	91,104	3,609	137,84	43,128	309.8	25,619	17,509
1928-29	105,357	6,314	185,298	73,627	$407 \cdot 3$	38,544	35,083
1929-3→	94,265	6,038	167,251	66,848	410.3	34,876	31,972
1930-31	64,579	4,381	118,484	49,524	$388 \cdot 1$	25,200	24,324
1931-32	63,557	4,229	114,439	46,653	$369 \cdot 2$	22,751	23,902
1932-33	70,085	4,792	124,446	49,569	357.9	23,783	25,786
1933-34	77,330	5,240	136,612	54,042	350.9	25,749	28.293
1934-35	87,097	5,906	154,433	61,430	351.0	29,513	31,917
1935-36	98,950	6,274	174,694	69,470	$359 \cdot 6$	33,315	36,155
1936-37	109,593	6,465	192,812	76,754	$368 \cdot 1$	36,642	40,112
1937-38	122,591	7,124	214,883	85,168	378.8	42,210	42,958
1938-39	120,502	7,651	218,419	90,266	394.5	44,606	45,660

The value of materials used in 1938-39 was £120,501,795, including containers and packing £5,675,074, and tools replaced and repairs to plant £3,457,438.

On the average, out of every hundred pounds worth of goods produced in factories in 1938-39 the materials, containers, etc., cost £55 3s., and fuel £3 10s., while the employees received £20 8s., leaving a balance of £20 19s. for the payment of overhead charges and other expenses and for profits. The amounts in 1928-29 were materials and fuel £60 6s., salaries and wages £20 16s., and balance £18 18s. respectively. The balance is in general the proportion which accrues to the proprietors for overhead expenses, including depreciation, taxation, workers' compensation, etc., and profit. In some cases the value of the output as recorded represents the value at which the products are passed to the sale departments (see page 932).

The appended table shows separately the proportions of the items which made up the total recorded value of output of all the factories and of private establishments only. The latter comparison is the more satisfactory, because the nature of the work undertaken in Government workshops differs greatly from that of the private establishments, and the value of the output has been partly estimated (see page 936).

Table 834.—Value of Output, Proportionate Distribution, 1901 to 1938-39.

	All Es	tablishmer	its.		Priv	ate Estab	ishments Or	dy.
Year,	Total	tion per c Value of sorbed by	Output	Total.	Proporti Total V	Total.		
	Materials and Fuel.	Salaries. and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.	10(41.	Materials and Fnel.	Salaries and Wages.	Overhead Charges, Profit, etc.	Total.
1901	61.0	19.3	19.7	100	†	†	†	†
1911	64.2	18.6	17.2	100	†	Ť	†	† '
1920-21	68.7	18.6	12.7	100	70.4	16.4	13.2	100
1928 – 29	60.3	20.8	18.9	100	61.8	19.2	19.0	100
1929 - 30	60.0	20.9	19.1	100	61.5	19.2	19.3	100
1930-31	58.2	21.3	20.5	100	60.0	19.4	20.6	100
1931 - 32	59.2	19.9	20.9	100	61.4	18.2	20.4	100
1932-33	60.2	$19 \cdot 1$	20.7	100	61.6	17.6	20.8	100
1933-34	60.4	18.8	20.8	100	61.5	17.7	20.8	100
1934 - 35	60.2	19.1	20.7	100	61.2	17.9	20.9	100
1935 - 36	60.2	$19 \cdot 1$	20.7	100	61.1	18.0	20.9	100
1936 - 37	60.2	19.0	20.8	100	61.1	18.0	20.9	100
1937–3 8	60.4	19.6	20.0	100	61.2	18.6	20.2	100
1938 - 39	58.7	20.4	20.9	100	59.5	19.4	21.1	100

† Not available,

Since 1928-29 the proportion absorbed by materials and fuel in private establishments has been somewhat in excess of 61 per cent., except in the years 1930-31 and 1938-39, when it was only 60 per cent. The proportion for expenses and profits, etc., has risen slowly from 19 per cent. in 1928-29 to 21.1 per cent. in 1938-39.

The ratio of salaries and wages, which had been about 194 per cent. for some years, declined to 18.2 per cent. in 1931-32, and further to 17.6 per cent. in 1932-33. It was slightly higher during the next four years and increased to 19.4 per cent. in 1938-39.

The following table shows in each class of industry in 1938-39 the proportions which the value of goods manufactured, the cost of materials used and of fuel consumed, the amount paid in wages and salaries, bore to the total output as stated in the manufacturers' returns.

Table 835.—Value of Output, Proportionate Distribution by Industries. 1938-39.

o) 47.1		Proportionate Value of Manufactured Goods represented by —						
Class of Ind	ustry.	Materials used.	Fuol, etc.	Salaries and Wages.	Balance.			
				Ì	per	per	per	per
Treatment of Non-metallife	erous	Mine	and Qu	arry	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
Products	• • •	***	•••	•••	50.2	6.3	19.9	23.6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	23.2	11.1	38.7	27.0
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Greas	se	•••	•••		52.0	1.7	12.3	34.0
Industrial Metals, Machines	, Con	veyan	ces	•••	55•7	4:0	23.2	17.1
Precious Metals, Jewellery			***		36.9	1.7	37.5	23.9
Textiles and Textile Goods	(not	Dress)			58.6	$2\cdot 2$	23.1	16.1
Skins, Leather (not Clothing	or I	ootwe	ar)		67.9	1.7	19.5	10.9
Clothing	•••	•••			49.3	0.9	31.3	18.5
Food, Drink, Tobacco		•••	***		66.6	1.9	10.8	20.7
Woodworking, Basketware		•••	***		58.4	1:2	24.4	16.0
Furniture, Bedding	• • •	***	***		53.9	6.8	29.3	16.0
Paper, Printing		•••	FIV		43.7	1.5	29.6	25.2
Rubber	• • •		•••		64.1	3.2	25.1	7.6
Musical Instruments	•••		•••	• • • •	30.9	3.0	40.5	25.6
Miscellaneous Products	•••		•••		45.9	1.7	28.6	23.8
Heat, Light, Power	•••	•••	•••	•••	12.2	19.5	11.5	56.8
Total	•••	****	•••		55'2	3,5	20.4	20.9

For the industries as a whole, the ratio of the total amount of wages to the recorded value of production, that is, the value added to raw materials, was about 52 per cent. until 1930-31, when a decline occurred as a result of reductions in rates of wages and proportionately greater overhead expenses which were a consequence of the smaller turnover. The ratio remained about 48 per cent. until 1937-38. During the last two years it has been 49½ per cent. It varies considerably in different industries, as indicated below:—

Table 836.—Ratio of Wages to Value of Production, 1938-39.

TABLE 090. Italia of via	iges to	Y CHILLO)1 X 100	i de Oiloni,	1000	
Class of Industry.	R	atio of Am	ount of Wa Produ		to Value o	f
	1928-29.	1931-32.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	per	рет	per	per	per	per
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mi	ne cent.	cent.	centi	cent.	cent.	cent.
and Quarry Products	49.9	57.9	43.1	44.5	45.1	45-8
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	60.0	59-1	55.2	57.0	54.6	58.8
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	33.9	23 8	22.9	$23 \cdot 2$	26.4	26.5
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conve	y-					
ances	65.2	68.8	59 0	57.2	59.9	58.4
Precious Metals, Jewellerv	61:5	59.9	58.9	60.5	58.9	61:0
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dres	ss) 53:5	64.3	54.5	59.4	60.6	59-0
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Foo	ot-					
wear)	60.4.	62.0	52.8	59.2	62.2	64.2
Clothing	61.6	61.4	62·I	60.8	57.1	62.9
Food, Drink, Tobacco	35.4	38 0	34.7	34.2	34.0	34.3
Woodworking, Basketware	62.3	61.7	61.4	58.4	60.1	60.6
Furniture, Bedding	63-6	65.4	63.3	62.5	58.7	64.6
Paper, Printing	57.1	55.5	53.6	53.2	53.4	54.0
Rubber	45.0	47.6	70.3	$72 \cdot I$	81·T	76.8
Musical Instruments	57.5	109.3	49.8	56.0	55.1	61.3
Miscellaneous Products	62.2	49-9	45.9	51.9	50.1	54.5
TIA TIME TO	21.9	15.2	16.7	16.1	16.5	16.8
Total	52.4	48-8	48.0	47.7	49.6	49.4

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS.

The following statement of principal products embraces those for which particulars of quantity and value were collected for the years prior to 1936-37. Since this year the information has been collected in respect of a comprehensive list of factory products shown in Table 838:—

TABLE 837—Principal Articles Manufactured, 1928-29 to 1938-39.

	1928	-29.	1937	-38.	1938-39.		
Commodities.	Quantity.	Value at Works.	Quantity.	Value at Works.	Quantity.	Value at Works.	
Wool, Scouredlb.	19,649,577	£ 2,106,373	26,271,253	£	31,246,493	£	
,, Tops and Noilslb.	2,274,959	301,886	6,402,290	608,870	7,045,824	726,784	
Dressed and Upper sq.ft. Sole and Harnesslb.	19,396,616 [§]		25,584,431 11,245,143	1,124,498 741,020	24,229,667 $11,119,957$	1,019,487 664,810	
Soapcwt. Fallow, Rawcwt.	483,531 354,566	1,152,735 604,165	453,367 286,195	1,141,682 299,984	487,692 269,982	1,179,467 237,055	
Bricks1,000 Cementton	437,158 414,913	1,625,464 1,744,792	351,639 438,267	1,176,615	379,236	1,265,555	
limber, Sawn100 super ft.	1,395,297	1,750,408	2,889,143	1,463,949 ††	432,487 2,811,694	1,447,545	
Steel, Ingotston Pig Ironton	432,773 461,110	‡‡	1,159,075 929,676	4,601,363 2,243,614	1,169,149 1,104,605	†† 4,213,220 2,664,279	
Bacon and Ham‡lb.	22,340,106	1,163,507	20,795,580		21,721,914		
Buttert cwt.	819,050 6,203,409	7,173,369 282,755	1,035,092 7,701,411	7,174,632 337,543	1,016,345 7,193,022	7,103,19 271,62	
Margarinelb.	16,627,959	551,014	24,564,011	725,119	26,967,332	729,319	
Biscuitslb.	43,289,522	1,462,757	43,262,602	1,528,301	44,559,455	1,627,323	
ceton Aerated Waters, etcgal.	258,833 6,980,373†	$\begin{bmatrix} 503,605 \ 1,071,897 \end{bmatrix}$	218,851 8,391,785	406,126 923,700	232,747 9,827,640	438,153 $1,032,958$	
ams and Preserveslb.	30,579,055	755,268	51,579,868	1,056,639	53,924,197	1,205,17	
Pickles and Saucespint	10,419,549	528,713	8,777,375	419,790	9,249,001	453,633	
flour ton (2,000 lb.)	449,011 87,259	4,977,770	476,881	4,941,825	547,162	3,866,163	
Pollardton	95,641	559,012 645,294	96,155 106,733	614,535 707,735	107,779 $121,154$	599,810 662,12	
Ieat, Preserved in Tinslb. Sugar, Raw (94 net titre). tons	4,251,040 17,434	172,627 364,175	5,298,672	194,082	3,377,960	124,25	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	· ·	·	47,077	764,385	45,106	747,502	
Beer and Stoutgal.	29,420,920 10,134,242	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,176,085 \\ 3,064,680 \end{bmatrix}$	31,630,132 10,864,732	3,284,751	33,899,023	3,465,199	
'igarettes and CigarsIb.	5,203,558	1,790,623	4,520,649	3,833,149 2,314,568	10,755,820 4,531,058	3,738,70 2,286,59	
Cloth, Woollen and Worsted sq. yds.		1,293,288	10,995,617	2.212.913	12,373,749	' ''	
ocks and Stockings doz. prs.		1,343,990	1,381,565	892,269	1,104,417	2,341,09 828,03	
Knitted Goods-Woollen No.	1,397,172	538,395	2,784,156	603,670	3,073,220	560,42	
,, Cotton No. Art Silk No.	5,609,330 1,855,943	297,073 408,924	3,749,028 6,284,172	237,194 (670,533	4,641,432 6,444,504	272,89 688,81	
Tats and Caps No.	2,860,332	948,292	3,746.604	††	4,448,988	l tť	
Boots, Shoes and Slippers prs.	5,108,946	2,627,023	7,857,672	2,558,943	7,874,362	2,600,78	
oloshes & Rubber Shoes prs.	2,294,682	352,793	2,924,638	428,834	8,557,914	457,17	
lubber TyrcsNo. las 1,000 cub. ft.	670,952 10,683,530	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,703,780 \\ 2,139,694 \end{bmatrix}$	631,890 10,677,273	1,350,833 1,501,328	662,736 10,896,185	1,233,83 1,546,56	
oketon	1,003,626	1,441,321	1,477,736	1,579,540	1,548,521	1,639,68	
Rectricity 1,000 units	$959,985 \\ 13,321$	4,930,839 845,727	1,816,814 7,022	5,244,866 597,742	1,948,489 5,571	5,602,87 486.05	

[†] Dozens.

The commodities shown above represent about 30 per cent. of the total value of the factory output. The list is exclusive of most of the products of metal and machinery works which in 1938-39 contributed £79,863,002 or nearly 37 per cent. of the total as well as of the printing and furniture trades, the combined output of which was £15,932,848 or 7 per cent. of the total value of factory output.

[‡] Exclusive of quantity made on farms.

[§] lb.

^{††} Not available.

Information relating to a number of the principal articles produced in the year 1938-39 is shown in the following table in which the total recorded production of each article is classified according to its appropriate industry. In some cases portion of the output may have been made as byproducts in establishments classified in other groups of industry. For example, coke is made in both coke works and gas works, but the total output of coke is shown below in Class I which relates to the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products.

The details here shown are a summary only of information available as to articles manufactured. More detailed information is available from statistical records and is published fully in comparative tables in the Statistical Register.

Particulars of articles produced in only one or two factories cannot be published, because the disclosure of the contents of any individual return is prohibited by the Census Act, 1901.

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W. 1938-39.

		Descri	iption.					Quantity.	Value at Works.
Class I	–Trea	tment	of Non	-metall	iferous	Mine	and Qı	arry Product	s.
Q.1							, 1	1 5 (0 501	£
Coke	•••	• • • •	• • • •	•••	•••	• • • •	tons	1,548,521	1,639,684
Motor spirit (from		•••	•••	• • •	• • • •	•••	gals.	3,669,077	171,972
Sulphate of ammor	na	•••	•••			•••	tons	20,960	192,639
Crude	•••						gals.	24,310,282	255,666
Refined							,,	2,988,064	47,506
Cement, Portland		•••		•••			tons	432,487	1,447,542
Cement pipes	5103		•••	•••				(a)	251,210
Cement building sh	eete					•••	. yds.	5,290,851	420,956
Fibrous plaster she						ay		2,671,076	239,631
Building and roofii			rith na	ייי מפני	 Falt has	e en	. yds.	1,455,959	55,105
Lime—	18 ша	termi v	vion pa	per or i	ici bas	o sq	. y as.	1,100,000	00,100
Quick		•••					tons	29,690	69,308
Hydrated	•••					•••	,,	10,731	35,597
Agricultural	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	",	5,629	7,468
		CLASS	II.—E	ricks, l	Potterv	. Glas	s. etc.		
Bricks—Building						,	1,000	379,236	1,265,555
Fire bricks and blo			•••	•••	•••	•••	, I	19,070	310,895
Floor and wall tiles			•••	•••	•••		yds.	82,154	39,468
Roofing tiles	• • • • •		•••	•••			1,000	20,129	305,980
Earthenware pipes			•••	•••	•••		´	(a) 20,120	402,613
Terra cotta			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	(a)	51,585
Sanitary earthenwa		• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	(a)	109,409
Domestic earthenw		•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	(a)	27,682
Glass bottles	aic	•••			•••		•••	$\binom{n}{(a)}$	736,925
	•••				•••		•••	(4)	100,020
	ass I	1 I.— CI	nemica	ls, Dyes	, Paint	, Oils,			
Sulphuric acid				• • •			tons	85,503	(b)
Hydrochloric aci 1							,,	1,502	(b)
Cosmetic creams ar	id loti	ions					cwt.	5,804	133,366
Sodium silicate							lb.	10,348,740	49,152
Pharmaceutical pro	ducts							(a)	2,204,682
Tooth paste and po					• • •			(a)	276,946
Disinfectants			•••					(a)	90,134
Insecticides					•••			(a)	144,732
Sprays			•••		•••	•••		(a)	37,956
Weed-killers			•••					(a)	10,764
Toilet lanoline		•••					lb.	12,434	2,114
							•	*	•

a Quantity not available. b Value not available,

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39—continued.

-			Desc	ription	ı .				Quantity.	Value at Works.	
Class III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Paint, Oils, etc.—continued.											
007 - 4	_				_			$_{ m lb.} $	4,307,304	£ 80,61	
Water paint Oil paints, r		irod on	ا مداء	•••	•••	* * *		gals.	1,694,656	1,060,31	
					• • • •	•••	• • • •	lb.	6,035,807	62,11	
Colours Varnishes	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	gals.	1,345,104	(b)	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lb.	4,046,276	61,48	
Kalsomine	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10.	1,020,210	01,50	
_acquer—								la	56,139	39,16	
Clear	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	gals		245,19	
Colours	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	• • • •	•••	• • • •	**	316,357	93,15	
Thinners	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	• • •	,,	300,964		
Enamels	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	147,520	150,24 $47,52$	
tains (oil)	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	",	85,131		
Whitelead	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	cwt.	99,742	(b)	
Zinc oxide	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	19	11,376	158,57	
Zinc oxide p	aste	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •		,,	18,141	51,45	
outty		•••	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	,,,	20,789	22,48	
ynthetic fir				• • •		•••	•••	gals.	369,879	360,08	
Rubbing con	npoun	ds					• • •	lb.	264,395	11,50	
)il											
Castor		***		•••	•••		•••	gal.	61,193	18,61	
\mathbf{Linsee}		•••		• • •	•••			59	2,153,127	409,91	
Neatsfoot					•••		•••	,,	40,107	7,42	
Coco-nut	(refined	ł)						tons	1,847	73,08	
Coco-nut	unrefii	red)		•••	•••	• • •		tons	12,017	233,80	
Peanut	•••							,,	1,751	77,68	
Lubricatin	ng	•••						gal.	756,927	62,6'	
rease		•••		•••				lb.	6,338,279	56,3	
loco-nut cal	ke and			•••	•••			tons.	8,353	50,48	
inseed cake				•••	***			,,	14,650	148,85	
Callow, raw		•••				•••		,,	13,499	237,0	
due pieces			•••			•••	•••	,,	8,171	21,20	
alue	•••	•••			•••			ewt.	11,720	25,40	
loap	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		,	,	
Household	١.	•••						,,	321,957	567,30	
Toilet				•••	•••	•••			107,390	531,0	
Sand		•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	"	42,718	63,20	
Soft and o		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	15,627	17,94	
oap extract		now.low	•••	• • •	***	***		"	60,102	102,70	
					•••	***	•••	,,	28,502	76,0	
Heansers an					•••	***	7.10	"	18,964	106,83	
lycerine—]			•••	• • •	•••	***	4.4	,,	48,893	16,96	
loda crystal		***	•••	•••	•••	***	***	"15			
lalcum pow		***	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	***	lb.	126,657	27,28	
tearine	• • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	ewt.	27,291	28,79	
lanures	• • •	***	• • •	•••	***	***		,,	767,854	268,7	
rinters' ink			•••	• • • •	***	•••	***	***	(a)	188,6	
rinters' rol		•••	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	(a)	11,58	
Writing ink		•••	•••	•••	·	***	***	•••	.(a)	28,33	
olishes	1-1	•••	***	• • •	•••		•••	•••	(a)	279,0	
Paste		•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	(a)	19,5	
Iucilage				• • • •	•••		•••	• • •	(a)	9,90	
ther adhes	ives	•••							(a)	33,0	
ennis gut	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	hanks	507,679	75,6	
CLASS I	V.—L	ndustria	l Met	als, M	lachines,	Tmp	lemen	ts and	Conveyances		
ig-iron						_		tons	1,104,605	2,664,2	
teel ingots	•••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••		1,169,249	4,213,25	
Fabricated s		 ppl c40c1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	49,956	1,368,56	
anicated 8	M GCCC	ron steet	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	,,	±0,000	2,000,00	

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39—continued.

							T	1	
		Descrip	tion.					Quantity.	Value at Works.
Class TV.—Ind	lustrial	Metals	, Mach	ines, l	Implen	ients a	nd Cor	nveyances—co	ntinued. £
Mining and excava	ting ma	chiner	v					·(a)	198,20
Weighing machine								(a)	42,18
Laundry machiner						•••	••••	(a)	39,97
Refrigerating mach					ld)			(a)	336,02
Woodworking mac			٠	٠	·			(a)	46,27
Metalworking mac	hinery		•••	•••	•••	• • • •		(a)	184,59
Printing machiner:	у				•••		•••	(a)	10,87
rextile machinery		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		(a)	10,79
Refrigerators—Ho			•••	· • • •		• • • •	No.	13,102	509,86
Furniture of iron a		L	· • • •	· • • •	*****	•••	•••	(a)	85,23
Metal window fran		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	NT-	(a)	80,1 <i>5</i> 36,59
Lawnmowers	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	,	No.	19,958	266,78
Bolts and nuts Washers	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	• • • •	•••	tong	(a) 368	8,22
Washers Railway and deck	 gpilzog	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	tons	269	5,64
Springs—	ьрись	•••	•••	· • • •	•••	•••	,,	200	0,0
Automobile								·(a)	159,04
Other		•••	•••	•••			•••	(a)	89,20
Spades and shovel							No.	104,911	17,73
Water meters	• • • •		•••			•••	,,	7,861	45,47
Brass and copper u				•••		•••		·(a)	43,97
Aluminium utensil	s				•••			(a)	137,04
No n-f errous alloy s	steam, g	as and	water	fittin				(a)	151,28
Non-ferrous alloy v	vindow	and do	or fitt	ings	•			(a)	31,62
Milk cans					•••		No.	12,492	16,10
Packers' cans	• • • •		• • • •		•••			(a)	1,485,90
Household utensils	of shee	t iron	and st	eel	•••	• • • •	-:	(a)	194,58
Ploughs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		No.	300	2,70
Cultivators	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	,,	797 178	77,02 35
Harrows	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	79	2,47
Chaffcutters	1		•••		•••	•••	,,		14,40
Dairy and butter-r	naking .	macmi	rely	•••	•••	•••	No	$\begin{pmatrix} (a) \\ 1,214 \end{pmatrix}$	54,43
Internal combustic Marine engines (pe		es (per	101)	•••	•••	•••	No.	967	30,23
Railway cars and v				•••	•••	•••	. "	744	406,79
Stoves—	wagons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	,,,,	100,10
Wood, coal an	d coke	burnin	σ	•••				17,154	87,78
Gas			ь •••				"	17,736	181,30
Electric		•••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	,,	4,930	75,53
Other Heating		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	8,268	34,23
Fencing wire (excl	uding w	oven)			•••		tons	23,757	413,26
Wire, other iron ar	nd steel	(exclu	ding fe	encing.	wire)	•••	.,,	82,294	1,420,33
		`	•••		•••			(a)	79,00
Wire gates			• • • •	•••	•••	•••	tons	6,163	157,19
Nails		•••						53,393	1.158,49
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v		 black	and ga	lvanis	ed	***	,,	_ ′	
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings	 welded, 	black :	and ga	lvanis 	ed 		"	3,668	313,42
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asser	 welded, 	black :	and ga	lvaniş 			,,	3,668	
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis assen Imported car Imported truck-	 welded, mbled— 	black :	and ga	lvanis 				3,668 19,701	(b)
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asser Imported car Imported truck- Spark plug igr	 welded, mbled— nition	black	and ga 		•••	•••	,,	3,668 19,701 4,761	(b) (b)
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asser Imported car Imported truck- Spark plug ign Compression i	welded, mbled— nition gnition	black	and ga 		•••	•••	No.	3,668 19,701 4,761 81	(b) (b) (b)
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asset Imported car Imported truck- Spark plug igr Compression i Motor bodies asser	welded, mbled— nition gnition ubled	black	and ga 		•••	•••	,, No.	3,668 19,701 4,761	(b) (b) (b) (b)
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asset Imported car Imported truck- Spark plug igr Compression i Motor bodies asser	welded, mbled— nition gnition ubled	black	and ga l type)		•••	•••	No.	3,668 19,701 4,761 81	(b) (b) (b) (b) 48,46
Nails Pipes — Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asser Imported car Imported truck- Spark plug igr Compression i Motor bodies asser Motor bodies made	welded, mbled— nition gnition ubled	black	and ga l type)		•••	•••	No.	3,668 19,701 4,761 81 1,409 865 186	(b) (b) (b) (b) 48,46 119,24
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asser Imported car Imported truck- Spark plug igr Compression i Motor bodies asser Motor bodies made	welded, mbled— nition gnition ubled	 (Diesel	and ga type) 		•••		No.	3,668 19,701 4,761 81 1,409 865 186 3,388	(b) (b) (b) (b) 48,46 119,24 222,69
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asser Imported car Imported truck- Spark plug ign Compression i Motor bodies asser Motor bodies made Car Passenger buses	welded, mbled— nition gnition ubled	 (Diesel	and ga type) 		•••		No.	3,668 19,701 4,761 81 1,409 865 186 3,388 1,132	(b) (b) (b) (b) 48,46 119,24 222,69 95,65
Nails Pipes—Wrought, v Pipe fittings Motor chassis asser Imported car Imported truck— Spark plug ign Compression i Motor bodies asser Motor bodies made Car Passenger buses Trucks, utilities,	welded, mbled— gnition gnition ubled , and va	black a	and ga type) 		•••		No.	3,668 19,701 4,761 81 1,409 865 186 3,388	(b) (b)

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39—continued.

	De	escript	ion.					Quautity.	Value at Works.
CLASS IV.—Indus	strial M	letals	, Mac	hines, I	mplem	ents a	nd Con	veyances—con	tinued.
Iotor car—				•	•		1	ı	£
A 1.					•••		No.	10,769	8,98
773 11 4					•••		,,	17,104	33,04
TO! 4			•••	•••	•••			16,947	9,84
TO!. 4					•••		"	1,301,365	55,44
a			•••	•••	•••		"	(a)	91,98
Dynamos—			•-•	•••	•••	•••	,,,,		,
Alternating curren	t.						No.	63	4,06
			•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	329	10,56
Electric motors—			•••	***	•••	•••	"		-,
Alternating current	t.						,,	26,538	294,44
TO .			•••	•••	•••	•••	",	133	36,36
ransformers and co				***		•••	",	118,535	298,01
41		-			•••	•••	",	9,761,950	433,12
Accumulators (car ar	nd radio	ίc		•••	•••	•••	",	414,948	543,65
Celephone and telegr				•••		•••	"	(a)	115,48
an 5 .	r	F			•••	•••	No.	115,460	182,08
Electric regulating, s		and	contr					(a)	462,52
Household fittings (s					PPurce			(a)	51,41
small household elec								(a)	20,84
Other domestic cook				, phane			:::	(a)	32,37
Electric heating appa			OB	•••	•••			(a)	112,29
Vireless chassis mad			•••	•••		•••	No.	89,816	578,53
Complete wireless set				•••	•••	•••		124,689	(b)
Parts for receiving se			•••		•••	•••	"	(a)	296,16
Vireless transmitting				•••	•••	•••	•••	(a)	126,17
Other wireless appara			•••	•••	•••	•••		(a)	127,97
				extiles a	and Te	xtile G	_ }		
otton tweed, denim		other	niece						
			Proce	goods	•••	pa	. yds.	1,908,920	244,66
Woollen cloth and tw				goods	•••	sq	. yds.	1,681,664	215,22
Worsted cloth		·		goods		pa		$\begin{array}{c c} 1,681,664 \\ 10,523,972 \end{array}$	215,22 $2,109,30$
Worsted cloth Serge	•••		···	•••	•••	pa	,,	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,681,664 \\ 10,523,972 \\ 168,113 \end{array}$	215,22 2,109,30 26,46
Worsted cloth Serge Plannel	•••		·	•••		gg	,, ,, ,,	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,681,664 \\ 10,523,972 \\ 168,113 \\ 575,359 \end{array}$	215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel	•••		•••	•••	•••	ра 	,, ,,	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,681,664 \\ 10,523,972 \\ 168,113 \end{array}$	215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets Stockings and socks-	•••	 	•••		•••	ра 	,, ,, ,,	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,681,664 \\ 10,523,972 \\ 168,113 \\ 575,359 \end{array}$	215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets	•••	 	•••		•••	•••	,, ,, pair	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,681,664 \\ 10,523,972 \\ 168,113 \\ 575,359 \end{array}$	244,66 215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19 113,60
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets Stockings and socks-	•••	 	•••		•••	•••	,, ,, pair	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,681,664 \\ 10,523,972 \\ 168,113 \\ 575,359 \end{array}$	215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19 113,60
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's	•••	 					" " pair pairs	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447	215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19 113,60 £ 30,72
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Slankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool	materi	 					,, ,, pair pairs	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447	215,22 2,109,30 26,44 54,15 113,60 £ 30,75 6,41
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Slankets Stockings and socks- Men's Wholly of wool Wholly of other	materi	als				 doz.	pair	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986	215,22 2,109,30 26,44 54,19 113,60 £ 30,72 6,41 63,32
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's — Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artifi	materi	als				 doz.	pairs	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403	215,22 2,109,30 26,44 54,19 113,60 £ 30,72 6,41 63,32 15,34
Worsted cloth Serge Clannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo	materi	als				 doz.	pair	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949	215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19 113,60
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's—	materi l icial sill	als k				 doz.	pairs	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949	215,22 2,109,3(26,44 54,19 113,60 £ 30,77 6,41 63,32 15,34
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Slankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artiff Mixture of cotto Women's— Wholly of wool	materi l lecial sillon	als k				doz.	pairs	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607	215,22 2,109,30 26,44 54,15 113,60 £ 30,72 6,43 63,33 15,34 15,04
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Stockings and socks- Men's — Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's — Wholly of wool Wholly of silk	materi	als k				doz.	pairs pairs	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166	215,22 2,109,36 26,44 54,15 113,66 £ 30,72 6,44 63,32 15,34 15,04
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Slankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of silk Wholly of artifi	materi	als k				doz.	pairs pairs	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852	215,22 2,109,36 26,44 54,19 113,66 £ 30,73 6,41 63,33 15,34 15,00 11,33 161,44 29,68
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Slankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of silk Wholly of cotto	materi llecial sillon	als k				 doz.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529	215,22 2,109,3(26,44) 54,19 113,60 £ 30,77; 64,3; 15,3; 15,3; 161,4; 29,6; 5,7;
Worsted cloth lerge Plannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotte Women's— Wholly of silk Wholly of artific Wholly of artific Wholly of cotto Silk mixture	materi l icial sillon cial silk	als				doz.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572	215,22 2,109,3(26,44 54,113,6(£ 30,7' 6,4 63,33 15,3(15,0(11,3(161,4/ 29,6(5,7') 233,3:
Worsted cloth Serge Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of artifi Mixture of cottc Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of silk Wholly of artifi Wholly of cotto Silk mixture Artificial silk in	materi l icial sillon cial silk	als				doz.	" pair pairs " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572 126,545	215,22 2,109,3(26,44 54,1(113,6) £ 30,7; 6,4,4 63,3; 15,3; 15,0; 11,3; 161,4 29,6; 5,7; 233,3; 73,7;
Worsted cloth lerge Nannel Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of silk Wholly of cotto Silk mixture Artificial silk mi Other mixtures	materi l icial sillon cial silk	als				doz.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572	215,22 2,109,31 26,44 54,11 113,61 £ 30,7.7 6,4.4 63,31 15,3-1 11,3 161,4 29,6 5,7,7 233,73,73
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Slankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of silk Wholly of artific Wholly of cotto Silk mixture Artificial silk mi Other mixtures Children's—	materi l icial sillon cial silk	als				 doz.	" pair pairs " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572 126,545 14,856	215,22 2,109,31 26,44 54,11 113,61 £ 30,77 6,4 63,31 15,31 161,4 22,66 5,7 233,3 73,7 8,4
Worsted cloth lerge Plannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of silk Wholly of silk Wholly of cotto Silk mixture Artificial silk mi Other mixtures Children's— Wholly of wool	materil lecial sillon cial silk n 	k				doz.	" pair pairs " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572 126,545 14,856 89,772	215,22 2,109,3(26,44 54,113,6(£ 30,7' 6,4 63,3; 15,0 11,3; 161,4 29,6(5,7' 233,3; 73,7' 8,4'
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of artifi Mixture of cottc Women's— Wholly of silk Wholly of artific Wholly of artific Wholly of cotto Silk mixture Artificial silk mi Other mixtures Children's— Wholly of wool Wholly of wool	materillicial sillon cial sillon ixture	als				doz.	" pair pairs " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572 126,545 14,856 89,772 3,937	215,22 2,109,36 26,44 54,11 113,66 £ 30,75 6,41 63,33 15,34 15,04 11,33 161,44 29,63 5,77 233,33 73,73 8,44 58,5
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixture of artifi Mixture of cotto Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of silk Wholly of artific Wholly of cotto Silk mixture Artificial silk mi Other mixtures Children's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of woo	materillicial silkon cial silkon ixture	ials				doz.	" pair pairs " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572 126,545 14,856 89,772 3,937 52,157	215,22 2,109,30 26,44 54,19 113,60 £ 30,72 6,41 63,32 15,34 15,00 11,38 161,44 29,66 5,77 233,33 73,73 8,40 58,6°
Worsted cloth Serge Flannel Blankets Stockings and socks- Men's— Wholly of wool Wholly of other Mixtures of artifi Mixture of catte Women's— Wholly of wool Wholly of artifi Wholly of artifi Wholly of cotto Silk mixture Artificial silk m Other mixtures Children's— Wholly of wool	materilicial silkon cial silkon ixture materilificial si	ials				 doz.	" pair pairs " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,681,664 10,523,972 168,113 575,359 106,447 47,762 11,986 92,403 37,949 32,525 19,607 144,166 55,852 9,529 149,572 126,545 14,856 89,772 3,937	215,22 2,109,30 26,46 54,19 113,60 £ 30,72 6,41 63,32 15,34

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39—continued.

		Descr	iption.					Quantity.	Value at Works.
	CLAS	s IV.—	Textile	and T	extile	Goods.	cont	inued.	
Knitted appare	I—								_
Underwear— Wool or ea	ntoining	rrool					doz.	149,591	£ 117,37
Artificial si		WOO1		•••	•••			504,341	615,04
Cotton		•••		•••			"	337,123	206,45
Other		•••					,,	42,166	21,74
Women's and		ghtwear	·—					20.000	~~
Artificial s		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	23,993	57,43
Other Women's and g		 ımeş d	···	or robe	s	•••	"	6,252 9,863	14,11 $17,78$
Bathing suits		amos, c	100000	01 1000		•••	"	0,000	~ 1,10
Wool or co		wool	•••	•••			,,	51,379	207,75
Other		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	1,674	7,10
Cardigans, ju			etc.—						
Chest unde	r 34 men containin						İ	16,404	46,38
Artificial				•••	•••	***	"	5,296	10,24
Cotton	•••		•••	•••	•••		",	14,981	22,58
Chest, 34 in	nches and	l over-	-						·
	containin	ıg wool	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	35,310	177,22
Cotton	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	٠,,	23,708	25,53
Other Twine—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	4,633	6,60
Binder and s	hop						cwt.	20,123	97,29
Other	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	1,243	12,1
Waterproofed p	iece good	ls	•••	•••	•••		. yds.	41,367	9,79
Tarpaulins			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	(a)	92,84
Sails Lents		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\binom{(a)}{(a)}$	59,53 8,79
Flour bags		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	No.	12,950,583	173,44
		Cla	ss VI	ſ . —Ski	ns and	Leath	er.		
Scoured wool							lb.	31,246,493	(1)
Pelts	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	No.	1,752,626	(b) (b)
Leather—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	110.	1,702,020	(0)
Sole	•••	•••	•••				1ь.	10,369,070	593,82
Harness, etc.	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •		,,	314,180	24,68
Upholstery			•••	•••	•••	8	q. ft.	1,828,882	80,58
Dressed and a				•••	•••	• • • •	ľb.	6,099,429 436,707	283,30 46,29
Oressed leather			•••	•••	•••	•••	10.	430,101	10,20
Calf		•••	•••	•••		8	q. ft.	5,812,393	293,06
Goat	•••	•••	•••	•••			,,	4,136,808	257,48
Sheep		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	**	7,793,737	159,88
All other		124 10.	···	•••	•••	•••	,,	387,300	25,70
Rough tanned b Rough tanned			ressec	•••	•••	•••	"lb.	$1,224,187 \\ 919,591$	28,37 $17,50$
Basils			•••		•••	•••		1,386,207	75,44
	set	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	No.	347	1,77
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		,,	3,417	14,17
Harness—Single Saddles			•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	4,860	4,64
Harness—Single Saddles Collars	•••	• • • •					,,	2,444	7,42
Harness—Single Saddles Collars Trunks	•••	•••	•••	•••				904 905	160.00
Harness—Single Saddles Collars Frunks Suitcases	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	"	384,325 472,343	
Harness—Single Saddles Collars Frunks Suitcases Handbags	•••	•••	•••			•••	"	472,343	171,21
Harness—Single Saddles Collars Frunks Suitcases		***			•••	•••	"		150,06 $171,21$ $2,64$ $73,31$

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39—continued.

	Description.								
		C	LASS V.	III.—	Clothi	ng.].		
Articles made from		en piece	e goods			•			
Men's and boys'-	_						_	001.010	£
Shirts				•••		• • • •	doz.	334,649	(b)·
Collars (includ			ade for	sale	with	shirts		704700	773
shown above		:	, ,	. •••	• • • •	•••	,,	124,189	(b)
Undershirts, u	_		d comb	matio	$\mathbf{n}\mathbf{s}$	•••	,,	144,499	(b)
Pyjamas	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	,,	103,294	(b)
Handkerchiefs		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	806,089	(b)
Neckties Garters and he	***	···	•••	•••	•••		"	$280,294 \\ 24,439$	$^{(b)}_{10,25}$
70	se su	-		•••	•••	***	,,	48,662	37,59
Women's and gir	da,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	40,002	อ ก,บุย
Underwear	18 —							316,854	(b)
Pyjamas and r	viahta	 Ivonana	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	51,744	(b)
Handkerchiefs			•••	•••	•••	• • •	"	839,349	(b)
Corsets and corsele		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	46,102	316,93
Brassieres			•••	•••	•••	•••	3.7	35,424	75,40
Leather gloves—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	00,121	,0,10
Dress				•••				1,265	6,54
Working			,	•••	•••	•••	,,	33,553	22,17
Jmbrellas	•••	•••	•••	•••			"	16,847	71,91
Hats—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	10,017	12,02
Fur felt							,,	80,600	(b)
Wool felt		•••	•••	•••		•••	",	85,322	(b)
							"	,	. ,
Straw-					• • •				
Men's and boy	s'		• • • •				,,	30,311	(b)
Women's and	girls'			• • • •			,,	109,368	(b)
Other	•••	****	***				,,	43,839	(b)
Caps (all kinds)	•••		,.	• • •			,,	30,145	(b)
Boots—Leather—									
Men's	•••	•••		•••			pair	610,261	310,83
Women's	•••	•••	• • •	•.••	• • • •	•••	,,	2,417	2,22
Children's	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	25,666	8,85
Shoes—Leather—									
Men's	•••		• • •	• • • •		•••	,,	1,140,741	567,58
Women's	•••	•.••		•••	• • • •	•••	,,	1,853,980	1,072,94
Children's	····			• • •	•••	•••	,,	1,057,618	266,71
Boots and shoes, of		han leat	her—					30.000	× 1
Men's	•••		• • •.	•••	•••	• • •	,,	13,028	5,71
Women's	•••	•,••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	20,810	9,85
Children's Slippers—Felt and	Fo by	···	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	"	42,715	6,44
rir ,	rapr							900 105	9 7 01
Women's	•••		• • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	$209,195 \\ 1,520,007$	$27,01 \\ 158,07$
Children's	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	419,531	21,31
Slippers—Leather—		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	410,001	41,01
Men's	-							232,634	46,62
Women's		•.••		•••			"	640,742	89,75
Children's				•••	•••	•••	,	84,997	6,83
Uppers made for sa	de	•••		•••	•••		" Ì	17,133:	6,12
Soles made for sale		•••				•••	3). 3)	726,544	40,62
Boot and shoe acce			.,,	•••	•••	•••	"	(a)	147,82
		—Food,		ு ச	oba se	•		` '	,
	14	— £ 00a,	TATHER !	mu 1				, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	0.000
llour	•••	•••	•••	•••	to	ns (2,00	0.d1 0	547,162	3,866,16
Bran-Wheaten	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	59	,,	107,779	599,81
PollardWheaten	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	,,	121,154	662;12
Wheatmeal		• • •					ewt.	287,836	121,25

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39—continued.

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			Desci	iption					Quantity.	Value at Works.
CT.ASS	TX_T	Tood I	Drink.	and To	hacco-	—(contin	- med\			£
						•		0777	140,645	347,6
Breakfast fo			trom v Other		•••	•••	•••	ewt.	109,904	520,4
), ()_4545.a.]	"			•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	82,706	167,5
Datmeal	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	,,	40,389	13,4
daizemeal Semolina	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	38,230	14,8
emoma	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	00,200	11,0
harps and	screeni	ngs					b	ushels	335,791	27,0
Rice				•••		•••		ewt.	340,476	320,2
Rice meal		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		,,	55,366	12,0
lice flour			•••			•••		,,	27,641	19,0
facaroni ar						•••		I	33,486	52,2
discuits							•••	"lb.	43,611,260	1,591,7
ce cream c		•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••			948,195	35,5
		4:400	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	tons	45,106	747,5
ugar raw (uitej	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	tons	10,100	111,0
Onfectioner								lb.	21,988,214	1,397,7
Chocolate		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		26,810,961	1,503,0
Other	• • •	17-11/	- 171.1	•••	•••	•••	• • •	,,		
ams, conse				• • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	20,634,787	528,0
ruit preser					• • • •	•••	•••	,,	28,387,122	507,0
egetables		ed in I	iquid (includi	ng aspa	aragus)	•••	,,	4,902,288	170,0
'omato pul	p	•••	•••		•••	• • •	• • •	cwt.	55,156	(b)
'ruit pulp	•••	• • •		•••		• • • •	•••	,,	15,126	(b)
rystallized	fruit	•••	•••		•••	•••		,,	337,489	18,1
andied pee		•••				•••		,,	554,279	14,7
ickles		•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •		pints	1,939,191	81,7
auce—					•			1		
Tomato							• • • •	,,	3,607,535	157,2
Other					•••	•••	•••	,,	3,702,275	214,6
oup—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		"	, , ,	,
Tomato					•••	•••	•••		581,656	21,0
Other					•••	•••		"	570,884	27,7
	•••	•••	•••	•••				gals.	1,817,332	52,1
inegar	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lb.	113,840,734	7,103,1
lutter	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	•••		7,193,022	271,6
heese	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	21,721,914	(b)
acon and I	nam,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	21,721,814	(0)
lilk—	_								9.015 546	90.0
Condense		•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	,,	3,815,546	89,0
Concentra	ted	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	,,	2,332,097	39,6
Powdered		•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	,,	2,551,748	135,1
reserved m	$_{ m leat}$	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • • •	• • • •	,,	2,660,825	78,2
reserved to			•••		•••	•••		,,	717,135	45,9
leat extrac			•••	•••		•••	• • •	,,	171,763	22,8
largarine-										
Table				•••	•••			,,	4,492,247	162,6
Other	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	,,	22,475,085	566,6
ripping								ĺb	2,341,973	34,9
ocoa and c	hoooled	e (not			•••	•••	•••		945,888	36,8
				•••				"	1,617,370	129,1
offee	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	388,505	14,8
$_{ m ebber}$	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	• • •	"	175,632	10,7
pices	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	,,	600,876	87,9
ustard	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	" 1k		10,7
urry	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1b.	195,900	
ustård pow	der/	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	,,	2,019,088	80,2
aline powd		• • •	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	• • •	٠,,	1,096,636	48,0
lavouring			•••	• • • •	•••	•••	• • •	gals.	18,084	32,9
eanut butt				•••	•••	• • •	• • •	lb.	1,154,457	85,0
cing sugar	•••	•••	•••	••				,,	9,077,191	145,4
tarch				•••	•••	•••		ewt.	20,934	27,5
taren Baking pow	dor.				•••			lb.	1,434,750	101,4
	173.5	• • •	,						,	. ,

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39—continued.

			Descr	ription.					Quantity.	Value at Works.
		CLASS	IX	–Food,	Drink,	and T	obacco	con	linued.	£
Self-raising	flour		•••			•••		ewt.	249,990	295,58
Jelly crysta	ls	•••	• • • •	•••	• • •			lb.	3,060,132	153,96
lсө		•••	• • •	•••	• • •	• • • •		tons	232,747	438,15
lce cream		•••	• • •			•••	•••	gals.	2,232,760	773,76
Aerated wat	ters	•••	• • •		• • •	•••	•••	,,	7,101,315	641,88
Syphons	•••	•••	(No.	. 1,910,	656)	• • • •		,,	358,249	46,72
Cordials		•••	• • •	• • •		•••	•••	gals.	265,858	126,88
Pare fruit ja	uices	•••	•••		•••	• • •		,,	53,395	16,22
Syrups	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	,,	157,888	59,86
Top and gir			• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	,,	1,852,504	125,36
Ale and bee			• • •	•••	• • •	• • • •	•••	,,	27,174,284	2,213,12
Alc and bee Wine—		ttled	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	6,724,739	1,252,07
Beverage		• • •	• • •	• • •		•••		,,	$1,\!106,\!542$	104,89
For distill	lation		• • •	•••	•••	•••		,,_	1,105,486	57,30
Malt	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••	bush.	640,915	211,62
Fobacco—										
Plug	•••	•••		•••	***	•••	•••	lb.	1,793,705	508,49
Flake	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	$5,\!272,\!078$	1,971,08
Fine cut	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	3,690,037	1,259,18
Digarettes	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	***	•••	,,	4,496,428	2,254,93
ligars	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	***	• • •	,,	34,630	31,68
Casings—										
Beef	111		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••.	cwt.	8,411	11,62
Mutton a		10	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	5,832	82,77
$Pig \dots$	•••	CLASS			. :	::-		,,	862	11,94
lough sawn Local— Hardwo		er—								
	oods						Sun	er ft.	129 510 433	<i>(b</i>)
Pines	oods				•••	•••	-	per ft.	129,510,433 36,888,165	(b)
Pines			•••	•••	•••	•••	•	,,	36,888,165	(b)
Pines Other s	 oftwo	 ods					•			
Pines	 oftwoo (inter	 ods state or	 overs	 seas)—	•••		•	,,	36,888,165 12,951,887	(b) (b)
Pines Other s Imported	 oftwoo (inter- oods	 ods			•••	•••		***	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511	(b) (b) (b)
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo	 oftwood (inter- oods ods	 ods state or 	overs	 seas)— 				,,	36,888,165 12,951,887	(b) (b)
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo	oftwoods ods er—	ods state or	overs	 seas)— 				;; ;;	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343	(b) (b) (b) (b)
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Iewn Timb	oftwoods ods er—cs, spa	ods state or	overs	 seas)— 			cı	., ,, ,, 1b, ft.	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—	oftwoods ods er— es, spa	ods state or .rs, logs	overs	 seas)— 			cı sı	., ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,64
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings— Sleepers—Se	oftwoods ods er— es, spa Split	ods state or .rs, logs	overs	 seas)— 			ei si	., ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,64 4,18
Pines Other s Imported Hardwe Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings— Sleepers—Sc Palings—Sa Shingles—S.	oftwoods ods ods er— es, spa Split	ods state or .rs, logs	overs	 seas)— 			ei si	ib. ft.	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,64 4,18 26,26
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se Palings—Se Sahingles—Se Pickets	oftwoods ods er— es, spa Split awn awn	ods state or .rs, logs 	overs	 seas)— 			ei si	ib. ft.	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,64
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se Selengs—Se Salings—Se Selings—Se Se Selings—Se Se Selings—Se Se Se Se Se Se Se Se Se Se Se Se Se S	oftwoods (interpods ods er— cs, spa Split awn wn awn	ods state or .rs, logs 	etc,	 seas)			ei si	ib. ft.	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,64 4,18 26,26
Pines Other s Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Selepers—Selings—Sabhingles—Selickets Cloorboards Australian	oftwoods (interpods ods er— es, spa Split awn awn en timb	ods state or .rs, logs 	etc,	 seas)			ei si	ib, ft.	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,6- 4,11 26,20 1,00
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings— Gleepers—Se Palings—Sa Shingles—Se Pickets Floorboards Australiat Imported	oftwoods (interpods ods er— es, spa Split awn awn imbetimbe	ods state or .rs, logs 	etc,	 seas)			C1 S1	ib. ft.	36,888,165 12,961,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,18 26,20 31
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, poke Palings— Sileepers—Sichets Pioorboards Australian Imported Weatherboa	oftwood (interpods ods er— es, spa split awn awn timbe trimbe rds—	ods state or	overs	 			C1 S1	ib. ft. ip. ft.	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,18 26,20 31
Pines Other's Imported Hardwe Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salingles—Sa	oftwoods (interpods cods cer—cs, spa Split awn awn timbe timbe rds— timb	ods state or	overs	 			ei si	., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,64 4,18 26,26
Pines Other's Imported Hardwe Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pole Palings— Sleepers—Sc Palings—Sa Shingles—Sc Pickets Hoorboards Australian Imported Meatherboa Australian Imported	oftwoods (interpods ods er— cs., spa Split awn awn imbe timbe rds— n timb timbe	ods state or	overs				ei si	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,64 4,18 26,20 31 1,00 311,30 57,50
Pines Other s Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se liepers—Se cliepers—Si clorboards Australian Imported Veather boa Australian Imported Other dresse	oftwoods (interpods ods er— cs., spa Split awn awn imbe timbe rds— n timb timbe	ods state or	overs				ei su	"" 1b. ft. 1p. ft. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,22 31 1,09 311,39 57,50
Pines Other s Other s Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Sa Shingles—Sa Pickets Floorboards Australian Imported Veather boa Australian Australian Juported Other dresse Plywood	oftwoods (interpods ods er— cs., spa Split awn awn imbe timbe rds— n timb timbe	ods state or	overs				e នា	"" 1b. ft. 1p. ft. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,6- 4,1! 26,22 3: 1,0: 311,3: 57,5: 108,5: 17,6:
Pines Other s Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se laings—Se laings—Se Pickets Floorboards Australian Imported Veather boa Australiar Imported Other dresse Plywood Vencers	oftwoods (interpods ods er— cs., spa Split awn wn awn timbe tribe rds— ctimbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe dotim	ods state or	overs				ei su	"" 1b. ft. 1p. ft. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,26 31 1,09 311,39 57,50 108,55 17,66
Pines Other's Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se	oftwoods (interpods ods er— cs., spa Split awn wn awn timbe tribe rds— ctimbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe dotim	ods state or	overs				cı sı	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a)	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,26 31 1,00 311,30 57,50 108,50 17,66 645,20 249,34
Pines Other s Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se	oftwood (interpods ods ods er— cs, spa Split awn awn in timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe in timbe timbe od tim	ods state or	overs				cı sı ıper ft	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,663,077 4,536,377 1,187,073	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,26 31 1,09 311,39 57,56 108,55 17,66 645,22 249,3-65,38 (b)
Pines Other's Imported Hardwo Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pok Palings—Si liepers—Si Calings—Sa hingles—Si Cickets Floorboards Australian Imported Veather boa Australian Imported Other dresse Lywood Cencers Coinery Casks Sox shooks	oftwood (interpods ods ods er— cs, spa Split awn wn awn in timbe timbe d timbe	ods state or	overs				cı sı uper ft	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a) 32,580 (a)	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,6-4,1: 26,2(-3: 1,0: 311,3: 57,5: 108,5: 17,6- 645,2: 249,3: 65,3: 1,441,8: (b)
Pines Other s Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, poke Palings—Se Palings Pal	oftwood (intercoods odds odds er— 28, spa Split awn wn awn timbe timbe ed timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe ed tim	ods state or rs, logs eer ber, lini	overs			 	cı sı uper ft ''	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a) 32,580 (a) 2,936,040	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,6-4,11 26,22 33 1,09 311,33 57,54 108,5; 17,6-6 645,23 249,34 65,3; 1,441,86
Pines Other's Imported Hardwe Softwoo Lewn Timb Piles, pok Palings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Salings—Sickets Ploorboards Australian Imported Other dresse Plywood Jencers Jencer	oftwood (interpod sods pods er— es, spa Split awn awn en timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe ed tim ed timbe timbe timbe ed tim ed timbe ed timbe ed tim ed timbe ed tim ed timbe ed	ods state or ors, logs oer er ber, lini	overs				cı sı upor ft	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a) 32,580 (a)	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,21 31,33 57,56 108,53 1,7,66 645,22 249,34 65,33 1,441,86 (b) 145,93 183,63
Pines Other's Imported Hardwe Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pok Palings—Selepers—Selepers—Selepers—Selepers—Selepers Pickets Hoorboards Australian Imported Weatherboa Australian Imported Other dresse Plywood Vencers oiners oinery Casks Box shooks Boxes—But Lases—Frui All other bo	oftwood (interpod sods ods ods or — cs. spa Split awn awn — in timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe od tim	ods state or ors, logs oer eer ber, lini asses and	overs			 st	et super ft	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a) 32,580 (a) 2,936,040 3,978,313 (a)	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,6- 4,1! 26,22 3: 1,0! 311,3: 57,5: 108,5: 17,6- 645,2: 249,3- 65,3- 1,441,8: (b) 145,9: 183,6- 145,6-
Pines Other's Other's Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se Sleings—Se Palings—Se Pickets Floorboards Australian Imported Weatherboa Australian Imported Other dresse Plywood Vencers oinery Casks Box shooks Boxes—Brut Cases—Frui All other box Australian Imported Other dresse Plywood Other dresse Australian Imported Other dresse Plywood Cases—Frui Cases—Frui Australian Aus	oftwood (interpod sods ods er — cs. spa Split awn awn — n timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe cd. timb	ods state or	overs etc			 	ce su	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a) 32,580 (a) 2,936,040 3,978,313	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,26 31 1,09 311,39 57,56 108,55 17,66 645,21 249,3 65,31 1,441,86 (b)
Pines Other's Other's Imported Hardwo Softwoo Hewn Timb Piles, pok Palings—Sa Sinings—Sa Sinings—Sa Sinings—Sa Pickets Floorboards Australian Imported Weather boa Australian Imported Other dresse Plywood Jencers Joinery Joseph Saks Box shooks Boxes—But Lases—Frui All other boa Australian Hardwood Hardwoo	oftwood (interpod sods ods er — cs. spa Split awn awn — n timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe timbe cd. timb	ods state or	overs etc				cn super ft	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a) 32,580 (a) 2,936,040 3,978,313 (a) 2,594 25,741	(b) (b) (b) (c) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,26 31 1,00 311,36 57,56 108,55; 17,66 645,22 249,34 65,3; 1,441,86 (b) 145,96 145,65 514,65 7,99 29,00
Pines Other's Imported Hardwe Softwoo Iewn Timb Piles, pole Palings—Se Bleepers—Se Claings—Sa Shingles—Se Cloorboards Australian Imported Weather boa Australian Imported Other dresse Lywood Cencers oinery Casks Box shooks Boxes—Brut Cases—Frui Australian Inter boa Cases—Frui Cases—Frui Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—Frui Cases—But Cases—B	oftwood (interpod sods ods ods er— see, spa Split awn awn	ods state or	overs etc				cn super ft ,, 	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	36,888,165 12,951,887 7,267,511 94,551,343 133,173 285,307 421,499 3,413,879 25,440 113,225 27,485,505 2,837,266 8,802,107 914,884 28,863,077 4,536,377 1,187,073 (a) 32,580 (a) 2,936,040 3,978,313 (a) 2,594	(b) (b) (b) (b) 12,00 2,66 4,11 26,26 31 1,09 311,33 57,56 108,53 17,66 645,28 249,3 65,38 1,441,86 145,66 145,65 144,57 7,96

Table 838.—Principal Articles Manufactured in N.S.W., 1938-39— continued.

				contri	nuca.	·			
	_	Descri	ption.					Quantity.	Value at Works.
Class X	-Woo	dwork	ing an	d Bask	etwar	e—cont	inued.		£
Baskets	•••		•				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(a)	9,12
Seagrass and bam	boo fur	niture		•••	•••	•••		(a)	46,47
Ü								(,	,
		CLAS	s XI	–Furni	iture,	Beddin	g, etc.		-
Peranıbulators (in	cluding	; pushe	ers and	strolle	rs)		No.	42,282	73,93
Furniture			•••	•••				(a)	2,418,01
Picture and mirro	r frame	s	•••	•••				(a)	68,94
Wireless cabinets	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	No.	133,760	287,73
Mattresses—Sprin	g	• • • •		•••			,,	80,640	88,22
Inner spring			• • •	• • • •	•••		,,	25,907	78,10
Other bedding and			• • • •	•••	• • •		_ :	(a)	383,59
Down quilts			•••	•••	•••		No.	24,465	40,11
Blinds and Awnin	gs—Ou		•••	•••	• • • •		• • • •	(a)	61,24
Other	•••		• • • •	•••	•••	• • • •	•	(a)	207,48
Class XII.—P	aper, St	tatione	ry, Pri	inting.	Bookl	oinding	. etc.		
Cardboard boxes	* • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••	•••	•••	,	(a)	1,038,05
Envelopes								(a)	163,94
Exercise books, et								(a)	198,81
Paper bags		• • • •			•••			(a)	296,62
Paper containers	•••							(a)	131,22
Writing pads	•••					•••		(a)	100,64
Cigarette papers				•••	•••	_	usand	1,770,079	53,33
			OT LO	s XIII		bber.		,,	-,
Rubber boots and	ahoon							9 554 014	157 15
Rubber hose-—Ga		d otho	•••	•••	•••	•••	pair	3,557,914	457,17
Rubber tyres		u ome		• • •	•••	•••	ft.	5,517,879	102,08
	ss XIV	' Ти	rical T	***	•••	•••	No.	662,736	1,233,83
D.							NT.	1 004	E0 41
Pianos	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	No.	1,004	52,41
	(CLASS	XV.—	Miscella	aneou	s Produ	icts.		
Buttons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	(a)	31,68
Buckles, clasps, sl	ides	• • •		• • •	•••		• • • •	(a)	21,92
Casein products	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	(a)	11,64
Brushes—									
Hair and cloth	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	gross	2,513	27,58
Nail	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	2,376	6,30
Tooth	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	31,228	99,5
Scrubbing	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	,,	2,733	9,9
Shaving		•••	•••	•••	•••		,,	459	3,63
Paint and varni	sh		• • •	•••	• • • •		,,	6,880	59,1
Other	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	,,	2,723	23,55
Brooms—									
Millet	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •		,,	4,840	67,08
Bassine	•••	• • •	• • •	•••		•••	,,	1,382	15,55
Hair	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••		,,	913	17,44
lops	•••	•••		•••	•••		,,	2,602	14,80
oys	•••	~	• • •	•••		•••		(a)	215,3'
'ennis racquet fra	mes	•••		•••			doz.	9,348	100,87
olf clubs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		,,	6,586	70,84
lootrioit:	Ct. A	ASS XV	7I.—Ħ	leat, Li	ight.	and Pos			
lectricity—			,		ع وسمح				
Generated and		•••	•••		•••	1,000	units.	1,608,269	5,602,8
Used in generat	ing stat	ion			• • • •	,,	,,	87,913	
Lost	•••			•••	• • • •	,,	,,	137,358	•••
Generated in fa	ctories :	for ow	n use	•••		,,	<i>"</i> ,	114,949	
	etricity							1,948,489	
	correin	gener	avou	•••	•••	"	,,	1,540,409	•••
as						1,000 €		190 001	1 5/6 5/
las							ain tt	9,330,921	1,546,50
las— Sold	nlea	•••	•••	•••	•••				
Sas— Sold Used in own wo		•••		•••	•••		,,	80,565	•••
Sas— Sold		•••		•••	•••	,,			

a Quantity not available. b Value not available.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.±

CEMENT WORKS.

The extensive deposits of limestone and shale in New South Wales are used for making cement in five establishments situated in proximity to the supplies of raw material and coal mines.

Table 839.—Cement Works.

Items.		1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1037-38.	1938-30.
Number of Establishments		3	5	5	5	5
Average Number of Employees*		642	1,143	465	973	931
Total Horse-power installed		12,705	29,227	31,309	44,258	48,495
Value of Land and Buildings	£	241,815	641,130	672,905	591,038	586,510
Value of Plant and Machinery	£	655,258	1,506,485	1,246,837	956,660	1,059,604
Salaries and Wages paid	£	143,176	327,308	123,216	269,917	246,490
Value of Fuel and Power used	£	61,838	259,110	92,563	216,983	202,961
Value of Materials used	£	193,107	499,819	111,799	345,998	385,428
Value of Output	£	592,707	1,744,792	459,841	1,469,636	1,453,599
Value of Production	£	337,762	985,863	255,479	906,655	865,210
Cement Made to	ons	159,979	414,913	116,943	438,267	432,487

^{*} Average over whole year.

The output of cement declined by 72 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1931-32, but in 1937-38 it was 5 per cent. greater than the quantity produced in 1928-29. There was a slight decline in 1938-39.

GLASS AND GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the manufacture of glass and glass bottles in New South Wales. Particulars of the factories are shown below:—

Table 840.—Glass and Bottle Works.

		4		11 0 = ===0.		
Items.		1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1037-38.	1938-30.
Value of Plant and Machinery Salaries and Wages paid Value of Fuel and Power used Value of Materials used Value of Output	£ £ £	34 2,040 1,840 262,953 139,990 346,780 108,751 387,744 1,142,279 645,784	37 1,802 2,588 336,791 217,719 423,101 87,557 441,793 1,331,288 801,938	27 1,412 4,117 370,037 296,764 243,301 86,436 205,481 766,776 474,859	38 2,916 7,562 546,786 385,627 575,887 131,517 589,187 1,888,020 1,167,366	39 3,214 9,073 722,331 467,836 672,740 158,609 693,688 2,024,036 1,171,739

^{*} Average over whole year.

The number of employees increased from 1,802 in 1928-29 to 3,214 in 1938-39 and the value of the land, buildings and equipment from £554,510 to £1,190,167.

[‡] See text on page 931 regarding classification of establishments in which more than one industry is conducted.

BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY WORKS.

Owing to the abundance of clay, brickworks have been established in many parts of the State. In a number of cases the industry is associated with tile-making and pottery. Particulars of these industries are shown below:—

TABLE S	841.—Brick,	Tile and	Pottery	Works.
---------	-------------	----------	---------	--------

Items,	1920–21.	1928-29.	1931–32.	1937-78.	1938-39.
Number of Establishmeuts	17:5,	203	101	172	176
Average Number of Employees*	4,271	4,692	939	4,875	5,043
Total Horse-power installed	13,414	18,052	10,105	18,982	20,063
Value of Land and Buildings £	951,595	1,348,954	713,015	1,029,698	1,047,940
Value of Plant and Machinery £	1,192,522	1,654,901	787,291	1,253,806	1,232,838
Salary and Wages paid £	912,108	1,173,170	182,125	1,038,841	1,118,664
Value of Fuel and Power used £		429,568	47,740	340,140	356,964
Value of Materials used £	246,995	440,025	55,787	385,844	380,051
Value of Output £	1,947,118	2,715,326	349,768	2,516,743	2,611,482
Value of Production	1,388,729	1,845,733	246,241	1,790,759	1,874,467

^{*} Average over whole year.

The local factories are capable of supplying all the bricks and roofing tiles required for use in New South Wales. Oversea imports of flooring and mosaic tiles and glazed tiles for walls and hearths amounted to 351,806 square yards, valued at £106,173 in 1938-39.

Owing to the depressed condition of the building industry the output of the brick, tile and pottery works diminished to a remarkable extent between 1928-29 and 1931-32. The decline and subsequent revival are illustrated in the following statement showing the output of the principal products since 1928-29:—

Table 842.—Output of Bricks, Tiles, etc.

Products.		1928–29.	1931-32.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.	1937-38.	1938-39.	
Bricks		000	487,158	28,521	168,075	277,697	803,260	351,630	879,236
Firebrieks	•••	000	8,642	5,875	10,850	15,206	15,918	23,230	19,070
l'iles—rooft	ıg	000	20,414	1,094	4,927	12,953	14,255	17,521	20,129
" other	·	£	40,896	6,313	7,162	15,562	10,183	32,792	39,468
Pipes .,.		£	250,151	49,221	158,783	182,417	252,669	396,467	402,613
Pottery		£	256,878	90,839	109,330	152,282	183,138	226,838	231;518

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.

The soap and candle factories supply practically the whole of the local requirements and there is a small export trade with the islands of the Pacific. The following table shows particulars relating to the industry:—

TABLE 8	343.—	Soap	and	Candle	Factories.
---------	-------	------	-----	--------	------------

Ite	ems.			192021.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Number of Establis	hment	8		26	27	26	27	27
Average Number of	of Emp	oloye	es*	939	1,080	986	1,399	1,460
Total Horse-power	installe	ed	•••	1,271	1,818	1,968	3,666	3,952
Value of Land and	Build	lings	£	223,423	352,700	320,188	325,144	335,682
Value of Plant an	d Mac	hiner	y £	287,714	304,446	269,894	198,719	224,237
Salaries and Wages	paid		£	141,135	218,551	196,924	260,770	284,580
Value of Fuel and	Power	used	£	40,160	35,441	28,636	25,811	30,078
Value of Materials u	ısed		£	859,555	913,071	708,624	902,255	796,759
Value of Output	•••		£	1,177,511	1,613,066	1,355,089	1,832,026	1,825,877
Value of Production	ı	•••	£	277,796	664,554	617,829	903,960	999,040
Materials Treated—	-							
Tallow			ewt.	139,153	212,568	191,510	203,143	242,592
Alkali			cwt.	40,322	93,537	95,566	74,248	81,315
Resin			cwt.	22,327	38,638	25,907	25,648	25,539
Copra Oil	•••		ewt.	15,560	37,311	47,254	71,515	68,866
Principal Products-	_							
Soap			cwt.	280,620	483,531	382,397	452,692	478,488
Soap Extract, etc	э.		lb.	4,051,251	6,022,338	5,994,737	7,532,448	6,266,064
Glycerine	•••		lb.	1,882,423	2,442,745	2,475,501	2,855,216	3,057,600
Soda Crystals			lb.	681,024	3,430,067	1,583,456	1,800,512	2,540,944

^{*} Average over whole year.

Glycerine and soda crystals are produced in chemical works as well as in soap factories. These quantities are not included in the foregoing table, the total output in 1938-39 being soda crystals, 5,476,016 lb., and glycerine 3,345,888 lb.

METAL AND MACHINERY WORKS, ETC.

Marked expansion has occurred in recent years in the group of factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metal and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., and New South Wales factories are supplying a large proportion of the local requirements. New industries, including the rolling of steel sheets for automobile bodies, have commenced operations, and buildings are being constructed for aluminium rolling mills and for the manufacture of aerôplanes. A proposal is under consideration for the establishment of the tin plate industry in New South Wales or South Australia.

Λ comparative statement relating to the metal and machinery works is shown below:—

Year.	Number of Establish- ments.	of Number of stablish- Employees.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output,	Value of Production (i.e., added to raw materials).	
				£000	£000	£000	€000	
1911		29,066	37,313	3,426	7,986	13,829	5,843	
920-21	1,262	45,603	132,263	9,897	23,789	37,064	13,275	
928-29	2,170	62,090	199,475	15,045	31,922	54.995	23,073	
929-30	2,144	54,574	200,234	13,314	26,610	46,274	19,664	
930-31	1,981	41,402	195,789	9,160	16,897	29,831	12,934	
931-32	1,956	38,981	234,919	7,845	16,332	27,730	11,398	
932-33	1,957	43,902	233,224	8,489	20,875	33,774	12,899	
933-34	2,059	49,750	259,299	9,416	24,934	40,230	15,296	
934-35	2,200	57,810	282,784	11,163	30,111	48,402	18,291	
935-36	2,298	66,277	293,601	13,174	35,636	57,777	22,141	
936-37	2,401	73,464	311,043	14,795	42,124	67,996	25,872	
937-38	2,545	81,472	337,431	17,451	47,701	76,808	29,107	
938-39	2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691	

^{*} Average during the whole year.

The growth of the metal and machinery group dates from 1913 when the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited commenced the construction of works at Newcastle for the treatment of iron ore on a large scale, with the object of supplying the Australian requirements of pig-iron and ingot steel. Production commenced in 1915, at a most opportune time because the outbreak of war in 1914 prevented the importation of sufficient iron and steel from abroad, and there would have been widespread industrial dislocation if the plant at Newcastle had not been available to supply the local demand. Various subsidiary industries have been established around the steelworks and progress has been continuous, except in the depression years 1929-30 to 1932-33. An outstanding event was the export of steel and galvanised iron sheets early in 1939 to Great Britain.

The following table gives particulars for 1938-39 of the various classes of industry included in the metals and machinery group. Details of a number of the items manufactured are shown on pages 960 to 962.

Table 845.—Metal and Machinery Works—Classes 1938-39.

Industries.	No. of estab- lish- ments.	Average Number of Em- ployees.		and Build-	Value of Plant and Mach- inery.	Salar- ies and Wages Paid.	Tuel &	Value- of Out- put.
Smelting, Refining, etc., Iron and Steel Engineering (not Marine or Electrical) Extracting and Refining other Metals Electrical Machinery, Cables Tram and Railway Rolling Stock Motor Vehicles (including Bodies and Repairs) Ship and Boat Building Galvanised Iron, Tinsmithing Wireworking (including Nails) Wireless Apparatus Other	361 10 148 41	13,253 10,103 1,071 6,439 13,262 10,672 4,820 6,481 2,812 3,663 9,876	204,509 21,161 33,682 8,057 30,596 9,236 17,976 23,637 11,922 2,189 20,385 383,350	\$000 2,778 1,493 222 953 3,371 3,457 1,438 1,024 516 389 1,816	£000 7,946 1,399 963 560 2,975 686 1,600 1,469 534 262 1,367	£000 3,553 2,282 313 1,254 3,257 1,961 1,292 1,333 660 590 2,000	£000 17,190 2,978 9,995 2,099 2,715 1,778 (89 3,884 2,116 1,058 3,660	£000 25,571 6,619 11,262 4,345 6,593 4,929 2,258 6,110 3,277 1,919 6,980 79,863

^{*} Average number during the whole year.

The output and the horse-power of machinery of the iron and steel works exceed those of any other group in this class. The number of employees is greater in railway and trainway workshops, but nearly all of these are Government establishments concerned with repairs to a greater extent than manufacture. Of the motor vehicle works 1,194 are repair shops, employing, on the average, about seven persons, including the working proprietors.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

The great expansion that has occurred in the metal and machinery works group is bound up in the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales. A brief review of the history of the industry is presented in the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book at page 628.

The principal iron and steel works are at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the northern and southern coalfields respectively. These works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which owns the coke works and iron and steel furnaces, large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal and other minerals and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials, and the carriage of finished products of the steel works.

Production of Iron and Steel.

The following table shows the production of steel and pig iron in New South Wales since 1928-29:—

Year ended 30th June.	Pig Iron,	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year:ended 30th June.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1929	461,110	432,773	353,921	1935	698,493	696,861	585,838
1930	308,369	314,917	256,696	1936	783,233	820,395	671,244
1931	232,783	228,363	188,708	1937	913,406	1,073,479	837,445
1932	190,132	221,488	178,740	1938	929,676	1,159,075	905,078
1933	336,246	392,666	295,523	1939	1,104,605	1,169,149	972,799
1934	487,259	518,326	431,765] -	l'	'

TABLE 846.—Output of Iron and Steel 1928-29 to 1938-39.

Production fell away during the years 1929-30 to 1931-32, but a rapid recovery ensued, and in 1933-34 the output was greater than in any predepression year. Expansion continued in each succeeding year, and the output in 1938-39 was more than two and a quarter times the quantity produced in 1933-34.

A feature of recent activity has been the growth of exports of iron and steel from New South Wales. The quantity (exclusive of scrap iron and re-exports) was 445,600 cwt., valued at £262,919 in 1933-34; 1,235,377 cwt., valued at £683,935 in 1936-37; 1,524,466 cwt., valued at £890,913 in 1937-38; and 4,151,345 cwt., valued at £1,921,351 in 1938-39. In this year the quantity sent to New Zealand was 1,461,954 cwt., valued at £863,923.

Metal Extraction.

In addition to the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla there were in 1938-39 ten other establishments for the treatment of ores and the extraction of metals. The quantities of gold, silver, copper and

other metals extracted are shown below, together with the source from which the ores, concentrates, etc., were obtained. The pig iron produced in the iron and steel works is included:—

TABLE	847	-Metal	Extraction	in	N.S.W	1938-39.
T (3 D) 1313	O - 1	THUGGET	TIM UI GO UI OII	111		1000

Source of Ores,		Metals	extracted	from Ores	, Concentrat	es, etc.	
Concentrates, etc.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Tin.	Iron, Pig.	Antimony.	Platinum
	oz, fine,	oz.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	oz.
New South Wales	105,078	116,963	3,203	1,552		91	6
Victoria	17,797	35,194	36	148		136	
Queensland	35,386	70,695	3,050	665			
South Australia	301	313	136		1,104,605		
Western Australia	19,826	17,568	44	14	l ´ .í.		· ·
Tasmania	7,930	87,000	323	840	i		
Northern Territory	1		***	17		l	
Рариа	11,312	26,460			ĺ		3
New Guinea	56,583	84,401				J	5
New Zealand	18.945	15,305	64		J		1
Fiji	98,589	14,264		•••		•••	***
Total	371,748	468,163	6,856	3,236	1,104,605	227	15

WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS.

The woollen goods required in New South Wales, with the exception of a small proportion imported overseas, are manufactured in Australia, and the yarn used in knitting mills is supplied by Australian factories.

Woollen mills have been established in Sydney, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, Liverpool and Orange. In 1938-39 there were twenty-two establishments in this group, employing on the average 2,990 males and 3,722 females. In some of the factories all the processes, from scouring the greasy wool to weaving tweed and cloth, were carried out. Others were concerned with spinning, or topmaking, or weaving only, and tops were made for export as well as for local use.

Details of employment, output, and other particulars relating to woollen and tweed mills, at intervals since 1921, are shown in the following table:—

Table 848.—Woollen and Tweed Mills.

Items,		1920-21.	1928–29.	1931–32.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments Average Number of Employees* Total Horse-power installed Value of Land and Buildings Value of Plant and Machinery Salaries and Wages paid Value of Fuel and Power used Value of Materials used Value of Output Value of Production. Materials treated— Scoured Wool Cotton Yarn	:	1,628 4,398 224,474 384,602 235,668 23,517 745,848 1,437,647 603,282	14 2,995 7,389 540,680 1,023,692 469,C10 57,941 1,311,049 2,144,284 775,244 5,748,343 272,005	15 3,882 8,997 615,326 1,021,546 609,911 81,167 1,339,400 2,146,020 825,459 10,232,957 270,623	21 6,487 11,482 796,665 1,106,110 935,364 127,795 2,656,712 4,238 429 1,453,922 15,194,809 †263,428	22 6,712 11,845 697,215 1,051,090 974,382 131,481 2,511,519 4,299,710 1,656,710

^{*} Average over whole year,

[†] Includes Raw Cotton and Silk.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales in combing, spinning and weaving mills and in hat and cap factories in 1938-39 was 15,947,434 lb., the estimated greasy weight being 30,125,000 lb. The quantities used in various processes in the last three years are shown below:—

	TABLE	849.—Scoured	Wool	processed	in	N.S.W.	Factories
--	-------	--------------	------	-----------	----	--------	-----------

Scoured Wooi Processed.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Used for making tops Carded, or used for making felt, etc Used in hat and cap factories	 lb. 11,905,358 3,087,400 154,712	lb. 11,449,317 3,745,492 185,271	lb. 11,865,670° 3,895,770 185,994
Total	 15,147,470	15,380,080	15,947,434

The quantity of tops made in New South Wales was 10,121,972 lb. and noils 910,489 lb. The tops used in New South Wales factories, including tops imported from Victoria, amounted to 8,622,752 lb. The quantity of tops exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 amounted to 4,178,185 lb., valued at £481,147, and exports of noils were 1,221,379 lb., valued at £86,373. The quantity of tops sent to Canada was 1,284,334 lb., to Great Britain 276,876 lb., China 1,347,952 lb., and Mexico 737,423 lb.

The quantity of woollen and worsted yarn made in New South Walcs in 1938-39 was 10,491,450 lb., and 7,502,854 lb. were used, in weaving mills to make 12,373,749 square yards of woollen and worsted cloth and 575,359 square yards of flannel. The output of the mills included 106,447 pairs of blankets.

The output of woollen and worsted cloth and blankets in New South. Wales during the last ten years is shown below; also the output of cotton tweed-made for the most part in factories for cotton goods:—

Table 850.—Output of Cloth, Tweed, Blankets.

	Year.		Cloth, Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton Tweed, Denim, etc.	Blankets.
1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38 1938-39	 		sq. yds. 6,151,100 5.934,700 7,458,000 8,441,000 9,877,700 9,084,100 11,471,300 11,701,500 11,809,246 12,849,108	sq. yds. 1,039,900 1,575,079 1,779,503 1,295,506 1,867,439 2,021,963 1,774,599 1,984,802 1,908,920	pairs. 75,738 40,178 66,246 77,336 112,147 114,373 119,154 119,696 134,498 106,447

^{*} Not available.

HOSIERY AND KNITTING FACTORIES.

Marked progress has been made in the production of hosiery and knitted goods. In 1920-21 there were 33 establishments with 1,425 employees; the value of materials and fuel used amounted to £573,128, and the output was valued at £872,476. In 1938-39 there were 78 establishments employing 5,298 persons, including 4,011 women and girls, the value of materials and fuel was £1,519,211, and the value of the output was £2,619,764.

The following statement shows a comparative review of the operations of the hosiery and knitting factories during 1928-29, and at intervals to 1938-39:—

Table 851.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills.

Particulars.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	67	64	75	76	78
Average Number of Employees*	4,492	4,112	4,968	5,452	5,298
Total Horse-power Installed	1,978	2,430	2,445	2,832	2,857
Value of Land and Buildings &	665,628	506,073	612,532	660,426	701,582
Value of Plant and Machinery 5	541,795	457,317	591,942	624,258	622,681
Salaries and Wages paid £		506,276	621,240	710,291	697,004
Value of Fuel and Power used	26,920	29,994	30,494	35,184	36,468
Value of Materials used £	1,413,195	908,414	1,224,170	1,531,525	1,482,743
Value of Output £	2,732,950	1,849,321	2,348,132	2,738,377	2,619,764
	1,292,835	910,913	1,093,468	1,171,668	1,100,553
Yarn used—	' '	,	' '	' '	' '
Wool lb	1,273,522	1,169,773	1.649.004	1,709,419	1,536,598
Cotton ,,	1,942,479	2,019,641	2,192,147	3,366,270	2,578,800
Silk ,,	102,653	127,483	212,085	533,427	223,575
Artificial Silk ,,	2,282,590	1,350,917	2,726,309	2,758,273	3,031,145
Articles Produced—	, , ,	, ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	′ ′	[, ,
	1,142,192	815,987	1,074,309	1,381,565	1,104,417
	1,297,679	1,021,786	1,250,285	1,539,293	1,552,476
	' '	' ' ' ' '	' '	' '	' '

^{*} Average over whole year.

WOOL-SCOURING AND FELLMONGERING.

Only a very small proportion of the wool clip of New South Wales is scoured locally, as oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it in accordance with the purpose for which they require it. The oversea exports of wool in 1938-39 were greasy 317,754,756 lb., scoured 22,599,643 lb., tops 4,178,185 lb., and noils, etc., 1,221,379 lb.

Particulars of the operations of the wool scouring and fellmongering works at intervals since 1928-29:—

Table 852.—Woolscouring and Fellmongering.

e	1000.00	1001 00	1004 07	1007.00	1002.00
Items.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1986-37.	1937-38.	1938-39,
				1	. ——
Number of Establishments	31	30	29	29	29
Average Number of Employees*	564	832	878	783	871
Total Horse-power Installed	2,726	2,960	3,457	3,121	3,590
Value of Land and Buildings £	174,034	134,817	158,526	137,914	162,973
Value of Plant and Machinery £	156,767	127,804	109,251	93,638	150,527
Salaries and Wages paid £	150,594	184,434	176,896	176,734	208,292
Value of Fuel and Power used £	25,716	39,399	31,475	34,074	35,0(6
Value of Materials used £	1,972,092	1,296,287	1,414,782†	1,037,423†	1,039,761†
Value of Output £	2,175,240	1,580,977	1,712,973	1,279,982†	1,344,895†
Value of Production £	177,432	245,291	266,716	208,485	270,068
Materials Treated —		-			
Greasy Wool lb.	28,547,411	28,737,336	36,995,079	31,949,422	38,195,743
Skins No.	2,040,259	4,907,844	3,484,551	3,442,298	3,443,374
Articles Produced—			, ,	, ,	, ,
Scoured Wool lb.	19,649,577	28,922,555	29,492,996	25,640,253	30,025,413
Pelts No.	1,647,472	2,775,906	2,459,243	2,395,551	1,752,626

^{*} Average over whole year.
† Exclusive of value of large quantity of wool treated on commission basis.

In the fellmongering establishments 3,443,474 skins and 1,564,419 lb. of skin pieces were treated, and 11,905,359 lb. of scoured wool were produced in 1938-39, the balance being the output of the scouring works. In addition 5,916,543 lb. of scoured wool were produced during 1938-39 in wool washing plants attached to woollen mills. The total output of scoured wool in New South Wales for 1938-39 was 35,941,956 lb.

TANNERIES.

Skins and hides are available in large quantities, and the tanning industry provides nearly all the raw material needed for local requirements and a fairly extensive oversea trade in leather. The oversea export of sole leather amounted to 16,456 cwt., valued at £76,796, in 1938-39, and the value of other leather exported was £251,822. Supplies of fancy leather are obtained partly by importation.

The following tables give particulars of the tanneries for the year 1920-21; and at intervals thereafter:—

Table 853.—Tanneries.

Items.		1920–21.	1928-29.	1931-82.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments		80	69	65	61	60.
Average Number of Employees*		1,209	1,174	1,193	1,587	1,632
Total Horse-power Installed	.,.	3,394	3,749	4,165	5.027	5,180
Value of Land and Buildings	£	265,166	253,423	245,214	299,305	297,636
Value of Plant and Machinery	£	172,132	164,981	160,276	207,137	208,702
Salaries and Wages paid	£	262,724	267,453	237,633	336,196	357.210
Value of Fuel and Power used	£	17,855	22,816	26,434	29,869	31.668
Value of Materials used	£	1,684,791	1,587,055	961,368	1,447,800	1.303.529
Value of Output	£	2,103,525	2,089,373	1,422,301	2,055,427	1,910,085
Value of Production	£	400,879	479,502	434,499	577,758	574,888

*Average over whole year.

The hides and skius treated in the tanneries in 1938-39 consisted of 560,354 cattle hides, 693,055 calfskins, 2,237 other hides, 1,608,478 sheep pelts, 1,401,338 sheepskins, 989,286 goat skins and 7,038 other skins. The leather produced was as follows:—6,099,429 square feet of dressed and upper leather from hides, 1,828,882 square feet of upholstery leather, 18,130,238 square feet of dressed leather from skins, 10,683,250 lb. of sole and harness leather, and 436,707 lb. of other leather.

A comparative statement of the materials treated and the principal products of the tanneries is shown below:—

Table 854.—Leather Products.

	j	Materials Trea	ted.	Principal Products.			
Year.		Sheep	047		Lca	ther.	
	Hides.	Pelts and Skins.	Other Skins.	Bark.	Dressed and Upper.	Sole, Harness, eto.	Basils;
	No.	No.	No.	tons.	sq. ft.	lb.	lb.
1929-30	778,432	2,750,969	518,754	9,191	14,768,638	10,085,177	2,025,747
1930-31	689,859	3,107,890	516,247	8,468	14,970,207	8,324,244	1,802,509
1931-32	931,355	3,629,673	370,904	9,265	18,324,710	9,886,403	1,881,338
1932-33	919,045	3,800,475	414,899	9,385	20,782,794	10,241,184	1,737,865
1933-34	982,330	4,773,503	428,333	9,580	24,956,425	11,085,644	2,105,761
1934-35	1,136,820	3,715,623	428,636	10,270	27,718,603	11,772,813	1,232,457
1935-36	1,128,348	3,531,345	553,531	9,428	26,186,702	11,897,799	933,251
1936-37	1,086,349	3,358,901	590,184	9,231	27,513,478*	10,886,270	1,360,288
1937-38	1,124,392	3,788,285	762,567	8,787	25,584,431*	11.245,143	1,732,855
1938-39	1,255,646	3,009,816	996,324	8.092	26,058,549*	11,119,957	1,386,207

* Includes upholstery leather.

HAT AND CAP FACTORIES.

There has been considerable expansion in the industry organised for the manufacture of hats and caps. The Australian products have gained the premier place in local markets and some are exported to New Zealand. In 1938-39 the employees numbered 1,593, of whom 939 were females. There were 23 establishments listed under this classification, and 22 were situated in the metropolitan area.

Particulars of the operations in the hat and cap factories in various years since 1921 are as follow:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	28	31	27	24	23-
Average Number of Employees*	1,433	1,868	1,502	1,658	1,593
Total Horse-power installed	982	894	815	1,225	1,335
Value of Land and Buildings £	174,315	412,094	195,432	213,616	209,199
Value of Plant and Mach inery \dots £	88,817	147,103	80,898	92,996	94,611
Salaries and Wages paid £	185,394	314,616	199,725	256,028	257,731
Value of Euel and Power used £	7,574	11,416	9,790	12,159	12,209
Value of Materials used £	393,372	509,393	245,065	347,638	312,386
Value of Output £	747,5 4 5	1,058,126	626,370	747,192	68 4,8 37
Value of Production \mathfrak{L}	346,599	537,317	371,515	387,395	360,242
Hats and Caps made No.	2,284,572	2,860,322	2,533,596	3,746,604	3,450,924

^{*} Average over whole year.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes in New South Wales was extensive even before the beginning of the present century, and many varieties of footwear are made in the local factories. The bulk of the output is used in the State, and quantities are exported, principally to New Zealand, New Guinea, Papua and Fiji.

Particulars of the operation of boot and shoe factories since 1921 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 856.—Boot and Shoe Factories.

Items.	1020-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	101	103	92	93	101
Average Number of Employees*	4,459	5,110	3,861	5,432	5,741
Total Horse-power installed	1,815	1,978	1,781	2,178	2,323
Value of Land and Buildings £	371,985	538,339	377,479	435,672	425,428
Value of Plant and Machinery £	184,549	255,323	223,235	233,678	243,754
Salaries and Wages paid £	628,541	888,314	543,899	781,306	848,733
Value of Fuel and Power used £	10,365	13,226	13,604	15,409	16,279
Value of Materials used £	496,068	1,424,791	860,788	1,392,520	1,369,667
Value of Output £	2,540,222	2,665,943	1,634,148	2,563,647	2,610,578
Value of Production £1	,033,789	1,227,926	759,756	1,155,718	1,224,632
Leather Used—					
Sole lb. 4	1,822,678	4,873,665	4,006,499	5,614,296	5,079,290
Uppersq. ft. 7	,282,176	7,773,595	6,810,325	9,328,103	9,100,230
Articles Produced—		1			
Boots and Shoes pairs 3	3,232,413	3,908,103	3,173,294	4,617,821	4,762,454
Slippers, etc,	609,398	1,200,843	1,496,215	3,234,895	3,106,976
Uppers, N.E.I ,,	41,925	62,244	31,799	18,355	17,133

^{*} Average over whole year.

The number of factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes was 101, of which 97 were situated within the metropolitan area and 4 in the remainder of the State. The establishments for making of rubber shoes and goloshes are not included in this group, but are classified as rubber works (see Table 867).

The output of boots, shoes and slippers declined from 5.109,000 pairs in 1928-29 to 4,089,000 pairs in 1930-31, then it began to expand, and in 1938-39 was the largest on record. The improvement has been due to some extent to reorganisation in the distributing trade.

The figures in the table are exclusive of particulars of boot repairing establishments, which in 1938-39 numbered 621, with 1,091 employees. Materials and fuel to the value of £138,209 were used, including 836,925 lb. of sole leather and 13,551 square feet of upper leather; the output, valued at £414,961, included a number of boots and shoes.

FLOUR MILLS.

The amount of mill-power for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales, and there is a considerable export trade.

Details concerning flour-milling at intervals since 1921 are as follow:—

Itema,	1920-21,	1928-29.	1931–32.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	60	56	5 3	52	54
Average Number of Employees*	918	1,094	1,182	1,205	1,356
Total Horse-power installed	8,415	9,372	9,027	9,822	10,503
Value of Land and Buildings £	561,688	804,901	760,852	839,268	805,016
Value of Plant and Machinery £	572,456	884,194	776,444	666,999	710,207
Salaries and Wages paid £	219,964	312,880	291,447	297,057	312,778
Value of Fuel and Power used £	37,746	70,282	79,838	72,854	86,720
Value of Materials used £	4 951,650	5,498,861	3,582,629	5,575,702	4,297,338
Value of Output £	5,590,405	6,276,317	4,607,595	6,396,629	5,281,514
Value of Production £	601,009	707,174	945,128	748,073	897,456
Wheat Treated bus.	11,596,000	21,478,000	23,745,000	22,413,000	26,427,132
Articles Produced—			, ,	,	, ,
Flour tons.	244,818	449,011	420,662	476,816	547,112
Bran, Pollard, Sharps, etc.	100,545	185,993	217.506	206,631	222,116
Wheat Meal cwt.	21,863	75,289	69,871	128,825	165,504
Flour exported oversea †tous.	36,367			202,210	293,726

Table 857.—Flour Mills.

† 2.000 lb.

The average annual production of flour during the three years ended June, 1939, was 496,142 tons, and the average annual export—oversea and interstate—was approximately 250,130 tons, or 50 per cent.

BISCUIT FACTORIES.

There are in New South Wales sixteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of biscuits, of which fifteen are within the metropolitan area. The output of biscuits was 43,234,873 lb., with a value of £1,585,659 in 1938-39. An export trade in biscuits is maintained with the islands of the Pacific and Eastern countries, the total oversea exports amounting to 1,140,802 lb. in 1938-39. Small quantities are imported from abroad, the quantity in 1938-39 being 135,917 lb.

^{*} Average over whole year.

Details relating to the biscuit factories for 1921 and other years are given helow:—

Table 858.—Biscuit Factorie	TABLE	858	-Biscuit	Factories
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Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	10	11	11	14	16
Average Number of Employees *	1,783	1,832	1,743	2,508	2,667
Total Horse-power installed	1,276	1,280	1,427	4,614	4.734
Value of Land and Buildings £	164,031	226,962	247,665	366,782	373,646
Value of Plant and Machinery £	135,285	132,521	145,753	227,768	268,786
Salaries and Wages paid £	221,791	273,660	238,321	360.225	375,701
Value of Fuel and Power used £	23,614	37,172	28,680	38,295	38,203
Value of Materials used £	936,747	786.824	507,090	809,772	830,341
Value of Output £	1,358,266	1,510,415	1.018,512	1,579,600	1,663,976
Value of Production £	397,905	686,419		731,533	795,432
Materials Treated—	,		,	1	,
Flour tons (2,000 lb.)	12,210	13,808	9,865	15,369	14.838
Sugar tons	3,024	3,455		3,402	3,526
Biscuits produced lb.	38,308,360	43,289,522		42,056,053	43,234,873
" exported oversea lb.	4,479,651	2,662,229		2,024,069	1,140,802

^{*} Average over whole year.

SUGAR MILLS.

Sugar cane is cultivated in the lower valleys of the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales, and the cane is crushed at three large mills, situated, respectively, at Harwood Island, on the Clarence River, at Broadwater, on the Richmond, and at Condong, on the Tweed.

TABLE 859.—Sugar Mills.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	3	3	3	3	3
Average Number of Employees*	159	111	124	260	212
Total Horse-power installed	1,504	2,935	3,301	4,415	4,423
Value of Land and Buildings £	106,070	133,870	134,000	232,755	240,039
Value of Plant and Machinery £	425,283	538,046	540,813	938,610	962,748
Salaries and Wages paid £	63,003	77,995	62,261	100,634	89,740
Value of Fuel and Power used £	8,636	7,749	9,144	15,845	14,460
Value of Materials used £	303,651	259,355	336,798	515,050	506,762
Value of Output £	476,405	367,983	512,581	766,624	756,567
Value of Production £	164,118	100,879	166,639	235,729	235,345
Cane crushed tons	131,313	147,412	179,153	361,724	237,038
Articles produced-	,	,	,-55	912,123	-0.,000
Raw Sugar, 94 Net titre tons	15,580	17,434	23,297	47.077	45,106
Molasses gals.	649,800	914,000	940,600	1,754,527	,

^{*} Average over whole year; mills in operation about 4 or 5 months annually.

Since July, 1915, there has been an embargo on the importation of foreign sugar, except with the permission of the Minister for Trade and Customs. The Government of Queensland, in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government, purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales and Queensland and makes arrangements for its refining and distribution at prices fixed by the agreement. The term of the current agreement extends to 31st August, 1941.

Sugar Refinery.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales. It is situated at Pyrmont, Sydney, and it treats raw sugar from the North Coast and Queensland mills. During the year 1938-39 the quantity of raw sugar treated was 2,900,200 cwt., and it gave an output of 2,814,280 cwt. of the refined article, valued at £4,529,996.

The three mills and the refinery provided employment for 1,171 persons during the period of operation in the year 1938-39.

BUTTER FACTORIES,

Butter-making is one of the chief industries connected with the preparation of articles of food, and more than 95 per cent. of the butter made in New South Wales is made in factories. Employees in butter factories numbered 1,186 in 1938-39 and the output was 113,840,734 lb. of butter, as compared with 143,208,000 lb. in 1933-34, when the quantity was the highest yet recorded.

The annual production of butter depends largely on seasonal conditions in the dairy-farming districts, but the general trend has been towards an increased output, and there has been a marked improvement in quality. More than 90 per cent. of the butter made in factories is graded as choicest by official graders.

The butter factories are organised for the most part on a co-operative basis, and each dairy-farmer who supplies cream is paid according to the amount of butter obtained from it. The factories are under the supervision of Government officials, who are trained for the purpose of instructing the dairy-farmers and factory managers. By this means the quality of the butter produced in New South Wales factories is maintained at a high standard.

Butter is an important item of the export trade, and the marketing of butter for both local consumption and export is regulated under an arrangement known as the Australian Stabilisation Scheme, which is described in the chapter "Dairying Industry."

Details concerning butter factories and their operations in various years since 1921 are as follow:—

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.†	1931-32.†	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	126	108	105	88	94
Average Number of Employees*	1,002	1,021	1,077	1,104	1,186
Total Horse power Installed	5,298	9,799	13,242	18,790	19,891
Value of Land and Buildings £	308,189	627,717	599,802	552,857	564,558
Value of Plant and Machinery £	395,668	663,756	661,630	699,190	624.145
Salaries and Wages paid £	225,392	284,729	286,124	294,031	302,037
Value of Fuel and Power used £	61,655	69,169	75,639	76,430	82,716
Value of Materials used £	8,017,379	6,925,551	5,830,785	6,753,482	6.673,567
Value of Output £	8,974,967	7,557,363	6,455,893	7,371.271	7,342,631
Value of Production £	895,933	562,643	549,469	541,359	586,348
Butter Produced cwt.	713,078	819,050	1,057,569	1,035,092	1.016.345
Exported oversea ‡ cwt.		137,998	352,351	280,123	

Table 860.—Butter Factories.

The production as shown above included butter made from cream imported from other States, viz., 8,098 cwt. in 1928-29, 5,308 cwt. in 1931-32, 5,761 cwt. in 1937-38, and 6,689 cwt. in 1938-39.

^{*}Average for whole year. † Includes 4 creameries. ‡ Exclusive of exports oversea via Queensland ports.

, The 94 butter factories mentioned in the foregoing table include six factories in which cheese is made as well as butter.

There were also 60 other establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce, viz., 31 cheese factories, 25 bacon and ham factories, and 4 factories manufacturing condensed milk and milk products. Particulars of the operations of these factories for the years 1931-32 and later years were:—

Table 861.—Cheese, Bacon, and Preserved Milk Factories.

			_		
Items.	1931–32.	1934–35.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of employees Value of land and buildings £ Value of plant and machinery £ Salaries and wages paid £ Value of materials and fuel £ Value of output £ Value of production £	549 218,406 205,889 136,529 945,723 1,171,938 226,215	603 223,410 193,838 125,924 966,072 1,244,002 277,930	671 243,317 212,182 143,735 1,177,883 1,523,174 345,291	70 6 256,133 221,339 153,322 1,353,417 1,714,079 360,662	730 259,519 213,597 161,053 1,484,822 1,850,840 366,018

In addition there were in 1938-39 three factories in which cheese was treated after manufacture.

Bacon, hams, butter, and cheese are made on farms as well as in factories; information as to the total production and details as to supervision of factories, marketing of the products, etc., are shown in the chapter of this Year Book relating to the dairying industry.

MARGARINE FACTORIES.

Margarine is the principal item of production in six factories of which particulars are shown below; other products of these establishments are edible fats, oil and tallow:—

Table 862.—Margarine Factories.

Items.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937∹38.	1938-39.
	6 316 £ 38,136 £ 38,228 £ 8,777 £ 397,207 £ 541,605 1b. } 18,210,870 £ 492,920 £ 48,685	$\begin{matrix} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & $	0 420 111,878 27,780 91,195 13,249 536,076 776,907 3,558,868 18,222,243 134,300 501,812 140,795	6 116 109,884 35,477 90,345 12,685 604,681 888,345 4,014,726 20,549,285 148,773 576,346 163,226	6 398 127,081 86,000 92,594 12,420 549,997 823,288 4,492,247 22,475,085 162,692 566,627 93,969

The total quantity of margarine made in New South Wales increased from 18,210,870 lb. in 1934-35 to 26,967,332 lb. in 1938-39. Approximately one-sixth of the quantity produced was for table use.

MEAT-PRESERVING AND REFRIGERATING.

The production of preserved meat has fluctuated considerably, and was at a peak of nearly 10,000,000 lb. in 1918-19 and 1919-20. The annual production in recent years was about 5,000,000 lb. until 1938-39 when it declined to 3,378,000 lb.

Almost all the frozen and chilled meat is exported overseas, and the condition of world markets, as well as the seasons, affects the operations of refrigerating works. The importation of meat into the United Kingdom, the principal market for Australian meat, is subject to regulation in terms of the Ottawa Agreement.

The following table shows the production of establishments treating meat by canning, freezing and chilling during 1928-29 and later years:—

P	roducts.			1928-29,	1931-32.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Preserving V		-						
Tinned Me			lb.	4,251,040	5,814,100	5,355,370	5,298,672	3,377,960
Other Proc	lucts	•••	£	70,524	78,432	39,594	35,368	52,850
Refrigerating Carcases Fro			rt—					
Cattle			No.	36,411	20,972	29,512	42,332	53,691
Sheep			No.	319,995	947,661	664,422	642,721	314,401
\mathbf{Lambs}			No.	358,582	1,103,879	1.380,020	1,321,614	1,043,154
Pigs	•••	•••	No.	3,474	11,458	3,191	3,815	5,156
Carcases Chi	lled-—							
Cattle			No	14,999	21,255	94,229	104,298	119,523
\mathbf{Sheep}			No.	13,732	55,700	287,462	332,816	266,987
Lambs			No.	10,495	20,405	195,757	196,819	258,385
Pigs			No.	14,533	13,341	39,335	50,315	36,417

Table 863.—Meat Preserved and Refrigerated.

Between 1928-29 and 1937-38 there was a marked increase in the freezing of lambs for export and in more recent years a substantial increase in the chilling of meat. There was a decline in the number of sheep and lambs frozen in 1938-39, following an unfavourable season in the pastoral districts.

Breweries.

In 1938-39 six establishments in the State were classed as breweries, and four were within the metropolitan boundaries. The tendency to concentration in large units has been very marked in this industry.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32	1937-38.	1938-39
Number of Establishments	15	8	£	(6
Average Number of Employees *	1,12:	1,275	811	970	1,009
Total Horse-power Installed	5,73€	6,757	7,67]		
Value of Land and Buildings f	714,156	843,365	845,264		
Value of Plant and Machinery £	924,18	1,038,768			
Salaries and Wages paid £	286,685	387,017	226,194		
Value of Fuel and Power used £	66,848	78,000	63,388	82,271	85,850
Value of Materials used £	1,316,561	1,381,494	571,585	994,389	1,040,086
Value of Output £	2,515,224	3,215,957	1,911,468	3,311,512	3,492,243
Value of Production £	1,131,815	1,756,463	1,276,495	2,234,852	2,366,307
Materials Treated—					
Malt bus.	832,850	992,385	586,106	1,010,520	1,059,628
Hops Ib.	831,656	935,989	539,455	886,909	931,922
Sugar tons	5,477	5,505	3,051	6,405	6,922
Ale, Beer, Stout produced gals,	25.470,404	29,420,920	17,346,770	†31,630,132	133,899,023

Table 864.—Breweries.

^{*} Average over whole year.

[†] Excluding waste beer.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Eight tobacco factories were in operation during the year 1938-39, all within the metropolitan area. The industry is highly organised, all but a small proportion of the output being produced in four large establishments. Conditions of employment in the tobacco factories are maintained at a high standard.

Most of the tobacco treated is imported from the United States of America. The Australian leaf treated in 1938-39 represented nearly 20 per cent. of the total used in manufacture. The quantity of leaf produced in New South Wales has decreased in recent years owing to disease amongst the plants and to difficulties in the marketing of the product. The production was 3,550 cwt. in 1938-39, as compared with 25,066 cwt. in 1930-31.

The following table shows details of the operations of tobacco factories in New South Wales at intervals since 1921:—

Items.	1920-21.	1028-29.	193132.	1937 38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	16	8	9	9	8
Average Number of Employees*	2,358	2,492	2,263	3,280	3,108
Total Horse-power installed	1,044	1,870	2,070	5,178	6,104
	291,604	527,350	572,815	636,323	645,706
Value of Plant and Machinery	226,043	363,150	425,977	630,060	625,77-1
Salaries and Wages paid	356,781	468,904	454,421	627,858	623,799
Value of Fuel and Power used	E 11,697	12,598	15,730	24,062	23,846
Value of Materials used:	3,403,517	3,345,869	3,862,098	4,770,342	4,806,898
Value of Output :	€ 4,240,746	4,863,300	4,834,876	6,149,544	6,039,442
Value of Production	825,532	1,504,833	957,048	1,355,140	1,208,698
Materials Treated		. ,		'	, ,
Australian Leaf Ib	. 876,007	504,633	793,803	2,426,255	2,640.849
Imported Leaf ,,	9,546,861	13,362,076	9,901,645	11,136,625	10,882,129
Articles produced-					' '
Tobacco 1h	6.622 540	10,134,242	8,628,575	10,864,732	10,755,820
Cigars	146,433	86,057	53,338	54,582	34,630
Cigarettes ,,	E 046 000	5,117,501	3,354,242	4,466,067	4,496,428

Table 865.—Tobacco Factories.

* Average over whole year.

Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported, mainly to other Australian States. The records of the interstate movement are not complete, but returns supplied by the principal firms engaged in the trade cover the following quantities of Australian produce in 1938-39, viz.:—1,154,822 lb. of tobacco and 1,521,496 lb. of cigarettes exported from New South Wales to other States; and 799,195 lb. of tobacco and 594,375 lb. of cigarettes imported interstate into New South Wales.

The annual consumption in New South Wales of Australian-made tobacco during the three years ended June, 1939, was estimated as follows:—Tobacco, 6,184,400 lb.; cigars, 100,200 lb.; cigarettes (factory made), 2,370,800 lb.; total, 8,655,400 lb. The annual consumption of imported tobacco, cigars and cigarettes was about 91,400 lb. Tobacco used by smokers for making their own cigarettes is recorded as tobacco, and an extension of this practice tends to reduce the proportion of tobacco consumed in the form of cigarettes made in factories.

SAWMILLS.

Sawmilling is an important industry in many parts of the State, the majority of the mills being situated in the forest areas. Moulding and planing are undertaken at some mills, also the cutting of wood-paving blocks. In the metropolitan district sawmills are conducted in connection with yards where imported timbers are treated and joinery work is done.

Details concerning the sawmilling industry at intervals since 1921 are as follow:—

and the second	000	a	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
TABLE	866 –	_> 0 777	mille

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931–32.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	496	477	349	425	435
Average Number of Employees*	4,977	3,982	1,486	4,925	4,981
Total Horse-power installed	19,724	23,235	18,222	27,337	29,096
Value of Land and Buildings £	811,830	986,290	699,159	709,841	712,278
Value of Plant and Machinery £	908,192	813,170	546,454	630,347	
Salaries and Wages Paid £	926,276			962,781	
Value of Fuel and Power used £	24,405				
Value of Materials used £	2,732,656	3,295,133			
Value of Output £	4,103,924	4,891,185			
Value of Production £	1,346,863	1,560,929		1,602,825	
Logs Treated—	2,020,000	-,,- <u>-</u> -	,		2,002,011
Hardwood—					
Native cub. ft.	14,623,002	12 270 951	4,501,032	14,546,066	16,400,342
T J - J)	221,415			623,538	
C (1	5,075,100	,			
T (.3	576,990				
Sawn Timber Produced—	570,900	308,900	420,100	11,130,717	9,142,204
Hardwood-	27 5 54 4 0 40	04 414 170	94 950 000	110 509 551	100 510 400
				119,523,751	
Imported ,,	2,036,989			6,585,002	
Softwood Native ,,				48,518,002	
" Imported "	5,262,200	3,196,300	3,992,500	114,287,561	94,551,353

^{*}Average over whole year.

The native logs treated during 1938-39 consisted of 16,400,342 cubic feet of hardwoods and 6,514,209 cubic feet of soft woods; the quantities of sawn timber produced therefrom being 129,510,433 super. feet, and 49,840,052 super. feet respectively. The output of the sawnills was affected by slackness in the building trades from 1928-29 to 1932-33, and there was a substantial improvement in later years owing to greater activity in building and construction. The output of imported softwoods, which expanded from 3,200,000 super. feet in 1928-29 to nearly 114,300,000 super. feet in 1937-38 declined to 94,550,000 super. feet in 1938-39. As a result of increases in customs duties on imported sawn timber a greater proportion is imported unsawn and treated in local mills.

RUBBER WORKS.

The domand for rubber goods in New South Wales is being supplied to an increasing extent with local products. The value of oversea imports of rubber goods (excluding crude rubber and waste) was £1,660,500 in 1925-26. Three years later it declined to £593,091, and in 1938-39 it was only £161,449. The imports of crude rubber and rubber waste in these years were: 36,610 cwt. in 1925-26; 125,659 cwt. in 1928-29, and 159,310 cwt. in 1938-39.

Table 867.—Rubber Works.

Items.	1920	-21.	192829.	1931-32.	1937–38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments		20	83	92	95	96
Average Number of Employees*	1,0	035	2,775	1,786	3,454	3,538
Total Horse-power installed	\dots 1,0	069	13,667	17,364	22,392	21,680
Value of Land and Buildings	£ 121,8	348	843,814	955,674	816,805	814,659
Value of Plant and Machinery	£ 166,1	195	836,947	821,567	588,338	537,440
Salaries and Wages paid	£ 162,0	015	670,200	350,840	712,883	735,830
Value of Fuel and Power used	£ 12,3	339	94,678	68,270	93,457	94,862
Value of Materials used	£ 343,	504 L	,566,265	891,916	2,133,826	1,882,261
Value of Output	£ 634.0	390 3	149,467	1,696,488	3.106.542	2,935,592
Value of Production	£ 278,8	347 1	.488,524	736,302	879,259	958,469
Tyres made N	[o. †		670,952	399,051	631,890	662,736
Goloshes and Rubber Shoes made p	rs. †	2	,294,682	2,167,291	2,924,638	3,557,914
-	'			' '	' '	1

* Average over whole year.

† Not available.

The recorded value of the output of the rubber works represents, for the most part, the value at which the products of the large establishments are transferred to their selling organisations.

ELECTRIC GENERATING STATIONS.

Production and supply of electric light and power has extended rapidly in recent years. The establishments include undertakings of the State and local authorities, of which turther details are shown in the chapter "Local Government" of this Year Book.

Large works, controlled by the Commissioner for Railways, in Sydney, Newcastle and Lithgow supply electricity for transport and for the railway and tramway workshops as well as for industrial and domestic use. A Government undertaking is maintained at Port Kembla, whence power is supplied for harbour works, etc., and current is transmitted to constructional works in the vicinity and to a number of towns along the South Coast and in the Southern Highlands. Another scheme is operated by means of power available from the waters discharged through the Burrinjuck Dam. The current is supplied over a wide area which embraces Wagga Wagga, Cootamundra, Junee, Cowra, and Canberra.

The largest of the municipal electricity works is the undertaking administered by the Sydney County Council, from which electricity is distributed in a large portion of the metropolitan district. Two hydro-electric schemes, viz., one in the Dorrigo Shire and the other at Nymboida, have been established by local governing bodies in the north-eastern areas, and current from the latter is reticulated through a considerable part of the North Coast district.

For the purpose of comparative factory statistics particulars of the electricity industry are confined to the operations of electric generating stations, and do not include particulars of trausmission and distribution. The amount shown as the value of output of the industry is the amount received from the sale of electricity, less transmission and distribution costs.

The statistics of electricity generation in 1936-37 and later years are exclusive of plants generating power solely for use within the factories in which they are located. Such plants generate approximately 6 per cent. of the total electricity produced in the State.

The development in electric generating stations since 1921 is shown by the details given in the following table. The establishments in 1938-39 consisted of 6 owned by the State, 48 by local bodies, 57 by companies:—

TARLE	868 -	-Electric	Generatine	Stations
T VRITE	auo.—	-mecuric	Cremerating	DUMINIOUS.

Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	‡1937-38 .	‡1938-39 .
Number of Establishments	117	126	118	107	106
Average Number of Employees*	1,292	2,180	1,857	1,970	2,072
Total Horse-power of Prime	.	,	,	,	•
Movers installed	194,624	558,131	859,629	929,331	953,487
Value of Land and Buildings £	1,381,092	2,938,924	4,815,101	4,674,398	4,584,817
Value of Plant and Machinery £	2,531,358	8,354,176	10,251,153	10,599,687	11,695,870
Salaries and Wages paid £	327,157	676,195			634,276
Value of Fuel and Power used £	590,373	1,431,186	1,115,075		1,363,608
Value of Materials used £	54,995	238,422			223,343
	1,697,763	4,956,461			5,719,029
	1,052,395	3,286,853		3,857,479	4,132,078
Coal used tons	510,088	882,355			1,162,997
Electricity generated—	,	,	,	_,. ,	, ,
In Electric Generating					
Stations, 1,000 units				C1.697.661	1,833,540
In Factories for Own Use	342,536	959.985	1,075,703	1,697,661	_,
1,000 units	/ ===,000	2=0,000		119,153	114,949

^{*}Average over whole year.

The following is an analysis of the disposal of electricity from electric generating stations in the years 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

Table 869.—Electric Generating Stations—Disposal of Electricity.

Disposal.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<u> </u>	1,000 units.	1,000 units
Bulk sales for subsequent distribution	254,392	254,044
Bulk sales to large industrial concerns	472,330	917,658
Railways and tramways (traction, etc.)	364,893	317,000
Domestic light and power	177,421	212,906
Small industrial and commercial power	•	
and lighting	116,171	128,850
Street lighting	26,299	27,638
Used in own works outside generating		
station	15,746	11,429
Used in generating station	74,384	87,913
Not classified	58,806	55,745
Electricity lost	137,219	137,358
·	<u> </u>	·
Total electricity sold, used or lost	1,697,661	1,833,541

In addition to the foregoing, 119,153 thousand units of electricity were generated in factories for their own use in 1937-38 and 114,949 thousand units in 1938-39.

Bulk sales of electricity for subsequent distribution are made to a number of undertakings, principally local government bodies, for distribution to the public in the area under their control. Particulars of their operations are shown in the chapter Local Government of the Year Book.

[‡] Exclusive of establishments generating electricity for own use.

GAS WORKS.

The gas works in 1938-39 consisted of one governmental concern, 18 country, municipal or shire works, and 24 operated by gas companies.

Despite the substantial progress that has been made in the installation of electric plants for purposes of illumination, power, and cooking, the use of gas has increased during the last five years.

Table 870.—Gas Works.

	LABLE O.O.	Cab III	I I I		
Items.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Number of Establishments	46	48	47	43	43
Average Number of Em-					
ployees*	1,642	1,668	1,039	1,201	1,092
Total Horse-power installed	6,572	8,679	8,986	17,104	17,409
Value of Land & Buildings £	1,066,074	874,702	854,593	794,206	741,580
Value of Plant and Mach-				ļ	
ine <i>ry</i> £	1,892,835	2,907,445	2,985,924	3,171,020	3,219,493
Salaries and Wages paid £	437,318	373,412	266,331	292,072	288,913
Value of Fuel and Power					
used \mathfrak{L}	112,995	247,331	183,844	190,977	207,891
Value of Materials used £	$8\bar{2}9,906$	1,130,072	743,931	712,638	762,764
Value of Output £	2,264,644	2,867,142	2,142,583	2,335,719	2,327,850
Value of Production £	1,321,743	1,489,739	1,214,808	1,432,104	1,357,195
Materials Treated—			1		
Coal tons	564,122	661,878	515,508	577,030	578,127
Oil gals.	3,700,462	1,851,132	2,194,034	1,970,263	2,551,490
Articles Produced—					1
Gas 1.000 cub, feet	8,131,712	10,683,530	9,320,868	10,677,000	10,896,185
Coke tons	346,380	435,816	336,846	433,731	412,986
	9,361,830	13,244,818	10,950,449	12,083,000	15,279,617
Sulphate of Ammonia					1
tons.	1,961	6,546	4,966	5,560	5,800

^{*}Average over whole year. A number of men engaged on maintenance work were included in 1928-29, but such employees were excluded in later years.

In addition to the coke and sulphate of ammonia made in gas works, considerable quantities are made in other establishments in which coal is treated. The quantity of coke produced by all plants in 1938-39 was 1,548,521 tons, and of sulphate of ammonia 20,960 tons.

MINING INDUSTRY.

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits of great value and variety. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, though under the industrial conditions prevailing at that time its importance was not fully realised. World-wide interest, however, was excited by the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered in New South Wales. The discovery attracted a rapid flow of immigration to the country and promoted the development of its resources. Since 1883 extensive silver-lead deposits have been opened up and mined at Broken Hill. Copper and tin deposits also were opened up. Coal and silver-lead have proved to be the richest sources of mineral production. Tin has increased in importance in recent years but copper mining has declined since 1920 and is inextensive.

STATISTICS OF MINES.

Statistics relating to the mining industry and summarised in this chapter are available from two sources:—

- (1) Returns as to employees, wages, value of machinery and plant, and total value of minerals raised during the year have been collected under the Census Act for each year from 1921 onwards, the values (as shown in tables 871 to 873) are estimated before treatment;
- (2) Returns as to quantity and value of the principal metals and industrial minerals won during the year have been ascertained under the Mining Acts for many years past. The values of under the Census Act for each year from 1921 onwards. The values (as shown in tables 871 to 873) are estimated before treatment;

MINES IN OPERATION.

The following statement is a summary of the particulars furnished by mine owners in returns under the Census Act regarding the mines in operation and the minerals mined during 1921, 1926, and each year from 1928 to 1938. The figures are selected items and are not a complete record of either the income or expenditure of the undertakings concerned:—

Г	ABLE 87	1.—Comp	arative St	tatistics—All	Mines,	1921 to	1938.
	Mines	Persons	Amount		Valu	te of—	
Year.	III Orera .	Employed	Salaries	Lond Mo	chinery	Materials	Ont

	Mines	Persons	Amount of		Val	ue of—	
Year.	in Opera- tion,	Employed (average)	Salaries and Wages. Paid.	Land, Buildings, etc.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used, etc.	Output. (Minerals Raised.)
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1921*	493	25,612	6,430,988	3,428,735	8,118,823	1,770,320	10,191,975
1926	427	29,186	7,511,862	4,224,676	8,736,908	2,266,410	12,084,083
1928	357	25,551	6,464,788	4,081,725	7,798,545	1,718,760	10,435,522
1929	369	26,562	5,242,393	3,981,000	7,939,024	1,346,519	8,832,874
1930	377	25,010	4,856,579	3,991,991	7,608,630	1,280,654	7,498,565
1931	431	18,370	3,838,763	3,724,217	7,453,590	962,370	5,706,425
1932	496	17,721	3,797,055	3,737,169	7,698,492	1,020,403	5,663,552
1933	569	16,933	3,835,077	3,618,890	7,544,120	949,152	5,848,699
1934	599	17,816	4,181,366	3,591,271	7,369,947	1,033,354	6,363,107
1935	668	17,864	4,560,844	3,742,941	7,532,101	1,093,774	6,991,974
1936	592	18,890	4,895,850	3,666,585	7,378,698	1,176,732	8,429,11 4
1937	610	19,775	5,836,680	3,723,707	7,450,227	1,406,685	10,351,089
1938	578	20,891	5,969,287	3,686,962	8,141,917	1,557,277	10,047,453

^{*}Including in 1921 particulars (excluded in later years) of quarties held under mining title.

In this table the value of minerals won by fessickers, which amounted to £156,748 in 1937 and £101,072 in 1938, is included in the output, but fessickers are not included in the number of persons employed in Mining-The number of fessickers is shown in Table 874.

The cost of replacing tools worn out each year and of repairing plant, machinery, etc., is included with the value of materials and fuel used, but many other costs and overhead charges are not included.

Coal mining is the principal mineral industry of New South Wales, and the annual output of the coalmines represents nearly 60 per cent. of the total value of output of minerals. Coal mining in New South Wales, as in other countries, is liable to intermittency, owing to various causes, and in recent years the industry has been affected by reason of the more extensive use of oil and the development of hydro-electricity schemes.

In 1928 the coal trade began to decline owing to diminished demand for export, and from 1st March, 1929, to 2nd June, 1930, practically all the northern collevies were idle on account of an industrial dispute. The value of the output has been reduced also by reason of a fall in prices. The quantity of coal raised decreased from 1926 to 1931, but has risen again almost to the total of 1926 (see page 995).

Apart from coal mining, the Broken Hill silver-lead field is the most important mining activity in the State. In 1921 conditions were unfavourable as prices of metals were low. Moreover, operations at some of the mines were suspended for the greater part of the year in consequence of the partial destruction by fire of the smelting works in South Australia where the products are treated. Between 1921 and 1926 there was a rise in metal prices and a steady increase in the value of the output of the metalliferous mines. A fall in prices led to a decrease in later years. The output of metals rose slowly after 1931, and there was a substantial rise in prices in the years 1935 to 1937. The decline in value in 1938 was due to lower prices.

Statistics of quarries are not included with those here shown relative to mines but are contained in Tables 896 and 897.

Summaries relating to coal mines and to other mines are shown below:—

Table 872.—Comparative Statistics—Coal and Other Mines, 1921 to 1938.

	Mines	Persons	Salaries		Val	ue of—	
Year.	in Opera- tion.		and Wages,	Land, Buildings,	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output. (Minerals Raised.)
			C	oal Mines.			
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ‡	[143	20,973	5,703,999	3,222,721	6,636,857	1,469,578	9,036,474
1926	141	24,125	6,058,270	3,999,836	7,747,139	1,496,436	9,096,611
1928	153	21,743	5,317,243	3,883,349	6,989,492	1,221,027	8,113,600
1929	180	22,470	4,053,746	3,778,955	7,127,140	824.940	6,294,870
1930	216	21,343	3,731,380	3,804,875	6,932,874	797,689	5,493,150
1931	169	15,522	3,222,379	3,541,988	6,736,886	654,319	4,441,335
1932	169	14,126	3,022,474	3,548,298	6,819,784	587,446	4,076,108
1933	194	12,910	2,972,712	3,412,274	6,683,451	530,541	4,106,613
1934	169	13,245	3,143,158	3,368,189	6,478,492	556,313	4,342,235
1935	161	12,788	3,379,312	3,516,082	6,530,433	584,737	4,585,351
1936	160	13,515	3,492,308	3,465,285	6,399,424	613,305	4,920,908
1937	173	13,828	3,947,598	3,433,439	6,333,082	704,393	5,541,611
1938	173	14,864	3,993,059	3,402,128	6,605,068	757,863	5,653,301
	' ,	- 1			ı		ı

Table 872.—Comparative Statistics—Coal and Other Mines, 1921 to 1938 continued.

	351	Theman	Calaria		Value o	of	
Year.	Mines in Opera- tion.	Persons Employed (average).	Salaries and Wages.	Land, Buildings.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output. (Minerals Raised).
	·		Oth	er Mines.		-	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1921*	350	4,639	726,989	206,014	1,481,966	300,742	1,155,50
1926	286	5,061	1,453,592	224,840	989,769	769,974	2,937,47
1928	204	3,808	1,147,545	198,376	809,053	497,733	2,321,92
1929	189	4,092	1,188,647	202,045	811,884	521,579	2,538,00
1930	163	3,667	1,125,199	187,116	675,756	482,965	2,005,41
1931‡	262	2,848	616,384	182,229	716,704	308,051	1,265,09
1932^{+}	327	3,595	774,581	188,871	878,708	432,957	1,587,44
1933°	375	4,023	862,365	206,616	860,669	418,611	1,742,08
1934	430	4.571	1,038,208	223,082	891,455	477,041	2,020,87
1935	507	5,076	1,181,532	226,859	1,001,668	509,037	2,406.62
1936	432	5,375	1,403,542	201,300	979,274	563,427	3,508,20
1937	437	5.947	1,889,082	290,268	1,117,145	702,292	4,809,47
1938	405	6,027	1,976,228	284,834	1,536,849	799.414	4,394,15

^{*} Including in 1921 particulars of quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

‡ Includes shale mines.

The amount of wages, as shown in the foregoing tables, includes the value of explosives sold to employees, which amounted to £196,860 in 1938 viz. £110,490 to coalminers and £86,370 to other miners.

The materials used in coal mines in 1938 consisted of timber valued at £149,271, and other materials valued at £383,777. The value of fuel used was £224,815.

In other mines the value of timber used in 1938 was £290,803, the value of other materials £308,223, and of fuel consumed, £200,388. The value of fuel used in all mines was £425,203, including the value of 243,664 tons of coal, £146,271, and electricity valued at £197,128.

MINES IN DIVISIONS.

Particulars of mines in operation in 1938 in the various divisions of the State are shown in the following table:—

Table 873.—Mines in Divisions, 1938.

	35.		Amount		Value of	r—	
Division.	Mines in Opera- tion.	Persons Employed (average).	of Salaries and Wages. Paid.	Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Plant.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output (Minerals Raised)
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
North Coast	17	44	3,066	2,025	9,939	999	5,438
Hunter and Manning	1 177	9,425	2,571,613	2,759,176	5,077,914	515,266	3,698,691
South Coast	1 19	3,823	921,311	468,233	897,157	164,866	1,257,767
Northern Tableland	111	633	75,966	8,530	179,771	37,151	235,005
Central Tableland	0.5	2,079	531,218	198,923	926,056	107,653	845,328
Southern Tableland	. 17	428	143,356	10,007	88,503	23,805	4,979
North-western Slope	. 23	193	38,491	8,062	62,239	11,777	70,053
Central-western Slope		42	3,519	176	3,465	1,355	10,505
South-western Slope		287	33,160	1,464	28,713	14,666	73,516
North central Plain		6	1,292		140	208	1,728
Central Plain	. 9	118	18,271	776	2,192	3,230	29,160
Riverina	. 14	81	11,753	2,094	10,546	3,860	28,455
East of Darling		314	110,485	100	129,233	86,645	426,493
West of Darling	. 7	3,418	1,505,786	227,396	726,049	585,796	3,360,335
Total, New South Wales	578	20,891	5,969,287	3,686,962	8,141,917	1,557,277	10,047,455

The northern coalfields are situated in the Hunter and Manning division, the southern in the South Coast division and the western in the central tableland. Broken Hill and Cobar districts are west and east of the Darling, respectively, and the principal tin mines are in the central tableland division.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING.

Mining leases and permits contain conditions as to the minimum number of men to be employed. The usual labour conditions in respect of mining leases of Crown lands and of leases or agreements to mine on private lands are as follows:—For coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, for first twelve months of term granted, 2 men to 320 acres, thereafter 4 men; for gold, 1 man to 10 acres throughout the full term; for other minerals, 1 man to 20 acres during the first year, thereafter 1 man to 10 acres. For dredging leases the prescribed labour is in the proportion of 7 men to 100 acres. The labour conditions may be suspended in cases where low prices for the products or other adverse circumstances affect the working of a mine.

The approximate number of men engaged in mining in various years since 1921 is indicated in the following statement. The number of miners is the sum of the average number employed at each mine in operation during the year. Separate particulars are shown of the number of "fossickers," as reported by the mining wardens in the various districts. These men work more or less intermittently, digging for gold or other minerals, washing alluvial deposits, picking over abandoned workings, or prospecting. The average output won by fossickers is small.

Table 874.—Average Number of Miners, 1921 to 1938.

Particulars.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1935,	1936.	1037.	1938.
Miners—						_	
Coal	20,973*	24,125	15,584*	12,788	13,515	13,828	14,864*
Metals—	000	970	500	1.000	1 501	1 00.4	1 170
Gold	900	378	520	1,626	1,561	1,324	1,172
Silver, Lead, Zinc	2,035	3,272	1,755	2,429	3,022	3,557	3,818
<u>Tin</u>	826	671	229	618	520	714	673
Copper	68	62	8	2	2	17	5
Other Metals \	910+	$\int 419$	140	175	48	130	163
Other Minerals	810‡	1259	134	226	222	205	196
Total, Metalliferous, etc.	4,639‡	5,061	2,786	5,076	5,375	5,947	6,027
Total, Miners	25,612‡	29,186	18,370	17,864	18,890	19,775	20,891
Fossickers—							
Gold	52	464	8,767	4,550	3,827	2,694	2,426
Tin	343	551	687	1,260	1,340	1,210	894
Other	55	228	657	207	147	257	247
Total, Fossickers	450	1,243	10,111	6,017	5,314	4,161	3,567

^{*} Includes shale miners, 189 in 1921; 62 in 1931; and 36 in 1938. ‡ Includes workers in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.

Between 1926 and 1931 there was a marked decline in the number of men engaged in coal mining and further decline in the next four years. Since 1935 there has been some increase in each year, but the average number in 1938 was less by 9,300 than in 1926. In other branches of mining the number of employees declined from 5,061 in 1926 to 2,786 in 1931, but increased steadily to 6,027 in 1938. The most notable increases were in gold mining, and silver, lead and zinc. The rapid expansion in gold mining was encouraged by Government assistance to prospecting as a measure of unemployment relief and the high premium payable on gold. Activity in silver, lead and zinc mines was stimulated in recent years by rising prices.

Additional information regarding persons engaged in coal and other mines is shown in the following statement. The figures show the number employed on the last full working day in each year:—

TABLE 875.—Employees in Mines, Above and Below Ground, 1931 to 1938.

(On Last Working Day in Year.)

		Coal	Mines.		Other Mines				
Year. Working Pro- prietors.	Employees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.	Working Pro- prietors.	Entoloyees above ground.	Employees below ground.	Total.		
1931	178	4,047	11,583	15,808	472	765	1,739	2,976	
1932	196	3,464	9,916	13,576	616	1,092	1,977	3,685	
1933	284	3,219	9,461	12,964	727	1,189	2,210	4,126	
1934	286	3,161	9,899	13,346	746	1,452	2,518	4,716	
1935	241	3,069	10,018	13,328	816	1 712	2,687	5,215	
1936	244	3,141	10,484	13,869	702	1,639	3,011	5,352	
1937	254	3,393	11,046	14,693	687	1,975	3,506	6,168	
1938	246	3,783	11,837	15,866	582	1,783	3,316	5,681	

Approximately 93.6 per cent. of employees in mines in New South Wales are adult men and only 6.4 per cent. are youths under 21 years of age. The respective numbers working above and below ground the last full working day of 1938 were as follow (excluding working proprietors):—

Men Employed on Last Full Wo 1938.	orkiug D	ay,	Coal Mines.	Other Mines.	Total.
Under Age 21— Above Ground Below Ground		•••	467 796	47 3	514 799
Total under age 21	•••		1,263	50	1,313
Over Age 21— Above Ground Below Ground			3,314 11,041	1,685 3,313	4,999 14,354
Total over age 21			14,355	4,998	19,353
Grand Total			15,618	5,048	20,666

The employment of boys under 16 years of age and of women and girls in or about a mine is prohibited, and restrictions are placed upon the employment of youths.

MINING MACHINERY.

The value of the machinery used in connection with mining in New South Wales during the year 1938 was £8,141,917, viz., coal mines £6,605,068, metalliferous mines, £1,515,334, and other mines, £21,515. The value in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

Year,	Coal and Shale Mines.	Metalliferous Mines.	Other Mines.	Total.
1921	£ 6,636,857‡	£ 1,481,966†	£	£ 8,118,823†
1926 1931 1933	7,747,139 6,736,886 6,683,451	947,911 699,679 843,637	41,858 $17,025$ 17.032	8,736,908 7,453,590 7,544,120

872,784

979,515

948,732

1,089,217

1,515,334

Table 876.—Value of Mining Machinery, 1921 to 1938.

18,671

22,153

30,542

27,928

21,515

7,369,947

7.532.101

7,378,698

7,450,227

8,141,917

The value of the machinery used in mining for the various metals during 1938 was as follows:—Gold, £507,631; silver, lead and zinc, £804,023; tin, £168,614; other metals, £35,066.

The following statement shows separately the value of the plant used in actual mining operations, that is, in winning and weighing the minerals, hauling them to the surface, ventilating the mines, etc.; and the value of the conveyance plant for transporting the minerals from the surface to wharf or railway:—

Table 877.—Value and Purposes of Mining Machinery, 1921 to 1938.

	Machinery	in Coal Mines	used for—	Machinery i	n Other Mines	s used for—	Total Value
Year.	Mining Operations.	Transporting Minerals to Wharf or Railway.	Other Machinery.	Mining Operations.	Transport- ing Minerals to Wharf or Railway,	Other Machinery.	Of Mining
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921†	3,614,955	2,561,172	460,730	924,870*	122,481*	434,615*	8,118,823*
1926	4,524,850	2,880,051	342,238	796,461	110,820	82,488	8,736,908
1931 +	3,954,708	2,528,302	253,376	680,616	14,531	21,557	7,453,590
1933	3,913,143	2,516,832	253,476	809,236	15,376	36,057	7,544,120
1934	3,812,393	2,419,501	246,598	843,586	16,558	31,311	7,369,947
1935	3,880,682	2,388,024	261,727	916,072	24,427	61,169	7,532,101
1936	3,832,433	2,317,492	249,499	917,947	11,647	49,680	7.378,698
1937	3,794,549	2,282,962	255,571	996,229	16,064	104,852	7,450,227
1938	3,982,658	2,344,951	277,459	1,325,702	24,340	186,807	8,141,917

^{*} Including particulars of quarries held under mining title which were excluded in later years.

† Shale mines included with coal mines in 1921 and with other mines in 1931.

In the coal mines, the value of the machinery employed in mining operations in 1928 represented 60 per cent. of the total value; 36 per cent. was used for transporting the minerals from the surface of the mine to a wharf or railway station. In other mines 90 per cent. was used in mining operations and 1.5 per cent. in transporting minerals. In some cases mine owners have constructed railway lines for the purpose of connecting the mines with the State railway system or with wharves.

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

6,478,492

6,530,433

6,399,424

6,333,082

6,605,068

^{*} Included with metalliferous mines. † Including machinery in quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years. ‡ Includes Shale mines.

Particulars of the average horse power of engines used for operating mining machinery are shown below:—

Table 878.—Horse power of Engines—Average Used in Mines 1921 to 1938.

		Coal Mines.		(Other Mines	•	Total,		
Year.	Steam Engines.	Electric Engines.	Other Engines,	Steam Engines	Electric Engines.	Other Engines.	Engines all Mines.		
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P. 1	H.P.	H.P.	H .P.	H.P.		
1921†	47,321	16,138	113	12,136*	1,931*	593*	78,232*		
1926	62,691	23,008	511	13,847	2,632	533	103,222		
1931†	49,436	22,907	86	3,350	1,528	494	77,801		
1933	40,949	24,762	375	4,048	2,325	1,884	74,343		
1934.	36,880	26,615	200	5,627	2,824	2,604	74,750		
1935	35,577	26,554	234	6,690	3,158	2,913	75,126		
1936	35,710	26,676	264	6,111	3,724	3,041	75,526		
1937	35,975	28,347	362	6,803	4,962	3,811	80,260		
1938	34,579	29,141	488	7,971	9,751	3,938	85,868		

Including particulars of quarries held under mining title, excluded in later years.
 Shale mines included with coal mines in 1921 and 1938 and with other mines in 1931.

The full capacity of mining machinery in 1938 amounted to 141,306 horse-power, viz., 109,721 horse-power in coal mines and 31,585 horse-power in other mines.

COAL.

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on pages 669 and 670 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

Oil from Coal.

Developments in the commercial production of power oil from coal in Great Britain by the hydrogenation process have focussed the attention of coal producers upon the possibilities of using coal produced in this State for the production of motor spirit, oils, etc.

Investigations have been made of hydrogenation, low temperature carbonisation and synthetic processes.

In a report by the Commonwealth Standing Committee on Liquid Fuels issued in 1939 it was estimated that a plant capable of producing 45 million gallons of petrol a year by hydrogenation would cost between £11 million and £12 million, and the cost ex-works of the petrol produced would vary between 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d. per gallon, according to the allowance made for rates of interest and amortization on the capital invested. It was estimated also that a synthesis plant with a capacity of 18 million gallons of petrol a year would cost £5 million and that production by the synthetic process would cost approximately 1s. 4d. per gallon, varying with rates of interest and amortization allowed.

Tests of bulk samples of coal made abroad in 1934 demonstrated that coal from the Greta seam is superior to the best British coal for carbonisation at low temperatures and that it yields considerably more tar and coke of higher quality.

State Coal Mine.

The State coal mine was opened at Lithgow, in the Western district, in September, 1916. The area of the land containing coal reserved for the Crown amounts to about 40,200 acres, and the available supply of coal has been estimated at 240,000,000 tons. Since 1932 control of the mine has been vested in the State Coal Mines Control Board, consisting of the Under-Secretary, Department of Mines (Chairman), an officer of the Mines Department, nominated by the Minister for Mines, and a representative of the Department of Railways, nominated by the Minister for Transport.

The output from the mine was 321,542 tons in 1938 and the average number of men employed was 373.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table shows the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales to the close of 1938, the total production being 423,049,563 tons, valued at £228,855,932, as recorded by the Department of Mines.

Table 879.—Coal Raised in New South Wales to end of 1938.

Period:	Coal Raised. (Gross.)	Value at Pit's Mouth.	Average valu per ton.		
	tons.	£	s. d.		
To 1900	91,476,633	37,315,915	8 - 1.		
1901-05	30,917,230	10,703,600	6 11		
1906-10	40,624,698	14,240,992	7 0		
1911-15.	48,831,214	17,759,946	7 3		
1916-20	44,830,757	25,847,168	11 6		
1921-25	54,469,448	45,086,283	16 7		
1926-30	46.170.868	38,628.003	16 9		
1931-35	36,906,800	22,719,859	12 4		
1936-38*	28,821,915	16,554,161	11 6		

^{* 3} years.

Gross coal production as recorded in returns under the Census Act in each year since 1921 was as follows:—

Year.		Ţons.	Year	:	Tons.	
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930		10,793,387 10,183,133 10,478,513 11,618,216 11,396,199 10,885,766 11,126,114 9,448,197 7,651,373 7,147,127	1931 1932 1933. 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939		6,487,992 6,719,706 7,162,650 7,946,530 8,714,472 9,213,150 10,084,261 9,613,385 11,200,000*	

^{*} Approximate.

The production of coal exceeded 10,000,000 tons in each year from 1920 to 1927, reaching the maximum in 1924 when the production was 11,618,216 tons. In 1928 there was a marked decline in the demand for coal, and in 1929 and 1930 operations were affected also by a prolonged cessation of work in the northern mines. The general industrial depression was a major factor in the restricted production of the following years and the output in 1931 was the lowest since 1904. As a result of widespread recovery in industrial activity, production in 1937 was higher than in 1931 by 3,596,269 tons. The foregoing quantities of coal raised relate to gross production, which in 1938 exceeded saleable output by 354,462 tons—consisting mainly of coal used as fuel in operating coal mines.

Approximately 66 per cent of the coal is obtained from the northern coal-fields. The saleable output and average value per ton in each district since 1932 is shown in the following table.

Table 880.—Saleable Coal Raised in Districts, 1932 to 1938.

	Northern District.		Southern District. Wes		Western	District.	Total.		
Year.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	Total Quantity.	Average Value per ton.	
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	
1932	4,096,437	12 8	1,004,109	13 8	1,231,562	11 2	6,332,108	12 6	
1933	4,420,114	12 0	1,140,097	13 6	1,225,260	9 4	6,785,471	11 10	
1934	5,067,576	11 4	1,264,482	$12 \ 10$	1,266,781	8 7	7,598,839	11 2	
1935	5,431,273	10 10.	1,467,354	12 10	1,437,129	8 5	8,335,756	10 9	
1936	5,977,897	10 11	1,544,297	12 8	1,339,553	8 9	8,861,747	10 10	
1937	6,474,920	11 3	1,783,129	13 0	1,466,041	8 9	9,724,090	11 2	
1938	6,120,664	11 11	1.724.195	14 0	1,414,064	9 6	9,258,923	12 0	

Of the total output in 1938, 56.39 per cent. was drawn from tunnels, and 43.61 per cent. from shafts. Particulars regarding the quantity of coal cut by machinery are shown in Table 883.

The quantity of saleable coal produced from each of the principal coal seams in 1938 was as follows:—

Northern District-	_					Saleable Output, tons,
Greta Seam				•••		3,728,128
Borehole Seam						526,282
Victoria Tunnel	\mathbf{Seam}					1,062,555
Great Northern	Seam					201,453
Wallarah Seam						345,449
Other Seams	•••			•••		256,797
		Total				6,120,664
Southern District				•••		1,724,195
Western District		•••	•••	•••	• • • •	1,414,064
		Grand	Total			9,258,923

Colliery Days Worked.

The intermittency of operations in the coal-mining industry, due chiefly to irregularity of orders, industrial disputes and over-development, is indicated by the following table showing the weighted average number of days worked by coal mines in the main coal-mining districts in various years since 1913:—

Table 881.—Colliery Days Worked, 1913 to 1938.

Year.		Northern.	Southern.	Western.	Total.
	i	days.	days.	days.	days.
1913		234	227	261	233
1917		201	207	221	204
1921		221	234	217	223
1925		197	194	257	202
1927		175	203	229	187
1928		159	175	209	168
1929(a)		79	228	244	132
1930(a)		92	149	195	119
1931		134	129	194	141
1932		150	158	194	157
1933		172	175	192	175
1934		177	198	202	184
1935		198	216	222	205
1936		196	201	207	198
1937		209	220	224	213
1938 (a)		179	196	192	184

⁽a) Extensive industrial disputes occurred in these years.

The maximum number of working days in a year until 1938 was approximately 274, but the average has rarely approached this total. In 1939 the number of working days was reduced by the Federal Arbitration Court.

Between 1921 and 1927 the average number of persons engaged in coalmining increased steadily from 20,784 to 24,483. At the same time there was a definite downward trend in the average number of days worked on the northern and southern fields and in New South Wales as a whole.

A prolonged stoppage of the principal northern collieries from March, 1929, to June, 1930, caused a decrease in the average number of days worked on the northern field in those years, and an increase in the southern and western districts, due to diversion of trade. The averages for 1938 were low on account of a serious industrial dispute.

In the western mines the average is comparatively high and steady, work being much more regular in the large State colliery and in collieries supplying the cement-making industry in this district than in the other collieries producing for the open market.

Output of Coal per Man-day.

The approximate average output of coal per man-day worked is shown below for various years since 1913:—

Year		Per	Employee	Below Gro	ind.	Average For All Employees.			
1 041		Northern.	Southern.	Western.	Total.	Northern.	Southern.	Western.	Total.
2010		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1913 1917	•••	3.25	2.75	4.01	3.18	$2.44 \\ 2.46$	$2 \cdot 12$ $2 \cdot 20$	3·29 3·56	$2.41 \\ 2.50$
1921	•••	3·36 3·17	2·88 2·69	$\frac{4.29}{4.62}$	$\frac{3.33}{3.17}$	2.34	2.20	3·74	2.36
1925	•••	3.25	2.86	3.55	3.21	2:42	2.12	2.76	2.41
1927	•••	3.34	2.78	3.77	3.27	2.50	$2.12 \\ 2.14$	2.10 2.94	2.48
1928	•••	3.58	$\tilde{2.87}$	4.38	3.53	2.61	$2.\overline{21}$	3.34	2.62
1929	• • • •	3.67	2.60	4.07	3.45	2.66	2.08	3.16	2.58
1930	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4.09	2.90	4.19	3.80	2.96	2.23	3.27	2.81
1931		4.20	3.28	4.23	4.04	3.01	2.48	3.33	2.96
1932		4.27	3.26	4.72	4.15	3.06	2.81	3.16	3.03
1933	• • •	4.42	3.44	5.28	4.34	3.15	2.58	4.22	3.17
1934		4.65	3.14	5.29	4.40	3.35	2.44	4.28	3.26
1935		4.64	3.41	5.08	4.42	3.40	2.62	4.17	3.33
1936	• • • •	4.86	3•39	5.11	4.55	3.58	2.64	4.18	3.44
1937	• • •	4.88	3.35	5.45	4.55	3.57	2.59	4 34	3.42
1938	• • •	5.05	3.43	5.55	4.71	3.74	2.51	4.55	3.51

Table 882.—Coal Output per Man-day.

In considering fluctuations in the annual average output per man day, due allowance must be made for the frequent changes occurring through the closure of old mines and the opening of new mines with varying efficiency, and for the increasing age of workings. Since 1930 depressed trade and substantially reduced prices have tended to divert production to the more economical workings.

Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.

The proportion of coal cut by machines has increased in recent years though it is somewhat lower than in 1911; the quantity in 1938 was 2,722,049 tons or 28.4 per cent. of the total output. In this year 181 machines were used for cutting coal, 132 operated by electricity and 49 by compressed air. The use of machinery for filling coal was commenced in 1935 and the quantity filled annually rose from 134,500 tons in 1936 to 619,500 tons in 1938.

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T' t DT T	009	(10-1	(Y L		L'allo d	L	Machinery,	1011	±~ 4090
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Year.			Coal filled				
		Electricity.	Compressed Air.	Tótal.	Percentage of Total Output.	by Mechanica Means,	
			tons.	tons.	tons.	per cent.	tons.
1911	•••		2,075,000	563,000	2,638,000	30.4	Nil.
1912			1,667,000	662,000	2,329,000	21.5	٠,,
1926			1,201,000	1,056,000	2,257,000	20.7	,,
1931	•••		842,000	536,000	1,378,000	21.4	,,,
1935	•••		1,436,000	532,000	1,968,000	22.6	13,700
1936			1,804,000	665,000	2,470,000	26.8	134,500
1937			2,036,000	752,000	2,788,000	27.7	301,300
1938			2,088,000	684,000	2,722,000	28.4	619,500

Disposal of Coal.

The following statement shows the quantity of coal retained for local consumption, and the interstate and oversea exports in 1921 and later years. The bunker coal loaded in Sydney Harbour into interstate steamers in the years 1921 and 1926 is included in the table under the heading "domestic consumption," because it was not distinguished in the records from the coal taken in that port by intrastate vessels. In this group are included also coal used in the coal mines, miners' coal, etc., which amounted to 354,462 tons in 1938.

Table 884.—Local Consumption and Export of N.S.W. Coal.

Year.	Retained for Local Consumption	Sefit to other Australian States.	Total quantity consumed in Australia	Exported to Oversea Countries.	Total Production
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1921	5,268,628	2,752,810	8,021,438	2,771,949	10,793,38
1926	6,347,939	2.740.570	9,088,509	1,797,257	10,885,76
1931	4, 146, 164	1,540,416	5,686,580	801,412	6,487,99
1932	4,351,613	1,575,343	5,926,956	792,750	6,719,70
1933	4,632,152	1,699,165	6,331,317	831,338	7,162,65
1934	5,176,571	1,962,805	7,139,376	807.154	7.946.53
1985	5,863,602	1.974.279	7,837,881	876,591	8,714,47
1936	6,084,524	2,217,450	8,301,974	911,176	9,213,15
1937	6,703,744	2,458,002	9,161,746	922,515	10,084,26
1938	6,510,409	2,162,104	8,702,513	910,872	9,613,38
		Per cen	t. of Total.		
1921	48*8	25√5	74.3	25.7	100
1926	58.3	25.2	83.5	16.5	100
1931	63 9	23 7	87.6	12.4	100
1938	68.0	22:5	90.5	9:5	100

^{*} Including Ships' Bunkers, see table 885.

The greatest decline, absolutely and relatively, occurred in the oversea exports, which represented 12.5 per cent. of the output in 1931 as compared with 25.7 per cent. in 1921 and 16.5 per cent. in 1926. There was a diminution in interstate exports also—relatively greater than the foregoing figures indicate, as those for the earlier years do not include Sydney bunker trade. In 1931 there was a slight increase in exports, but a marked decline in the quantity retained for local consumption. Between 1931 and 1937 home consumption increased by 2,557,580 tons or 62 per cent. and interstate exports by 917,586 tons or 60 per cent. Some of the coal sent to South Australia is re-exported to Broken Hill.

Oversea exports increased from 646,909 tons in 1930 to 922,515 tons in 1937. The cargoes despatched oversea in 1938 included 112,954 tons to New Zealand, 95,156 tons to New Caledonia, 40,856 tons to other Pacific Islands, 51,580 tons to the Philippine Islands, and 39,654 tons to China. The export trade in coal has for several years been affected by reason of a dimunition in the demand due to such causes as the substitution of oil.

On the average local factories absorb approximately 45 per cent. of the output, the railways approximately 11 per cent., and the export trade 33 per cent.

Purposes for which Coal was used.

Full particulars are not available as to the purposes for which coal is used locally, but statistics of factories and railways with those of the export trade contain information which covers a large proportion of the total production. The following statement shows these details for 1928-29 and the last six years, though they differ from those shown in other tables in so far as they refer to periods of twelve months ending June, and not to calendar years:—

Table 885.—Purposes for which N.S.W. Coal was Used, 1929 to 1939.

	_						
Coal Used.	1928-29.	1933-34,	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-89.
In Factories— Fuel in Electricity Works ,, Other Factories	tons, 882,355 1,318,880	tons. 815,291 874,036	tons. 891,049 1,000,558	tons. 1,005,424 1,092,790	tons. 1,010,869 1,302,114	tons. 1,104,415 1,384,257	tons 1,164,587 1,345,077
	2,201,235	1,689,327	1,891,607	2,098,214	2,312,983	2,488;672	2,509,664
Raw Material in Gas Works ,, Goke Works			517,347 1,241,279	534,140 1,284,603		577,030 1,536,690	578,127 1,661,851
	1,531,135	1,412,062	1,758,626	1,818,743	1,961,782	2,113,720	2,239,978
Total in Factories	3,732,370	3,101,389	3,650,233	3,916,957	4,274,765	4,602,392	4,749,642
On Rallways for Locomotive Purposes	1,212,272	865,837	906,511	972,890	985, 580	1,041,106	994,371
Total, Factories and Railways	4,941,642	3,967,226	4,556,744	4,889,847	5,260,345	5,613,498	5,744,013
Exports— Interstate*—Cargo ,, Bunker	1,541,788 488,200	1,465,588 333,441	1,631,062 394,967	1,643,397 354,380	1,900,028 404,996	2,091,142 431,383	1,860,639 411,098
Total, Interstate	2,029,988	1,799,029	2,026,029	1,997,777	2,305,024	2,522,525	2,271,737
Oversea—Cargo ,, Bunker	311,608 645,266	291,835 562.965	304,087 539,750	306,35 ⁸ 582,866	340,083 572,026	392,013 576,294	381,778 516,655
Total, Oversca	956,874	854,800	843,837	889,222	912,109	968,307	898,433
Total Exports	2,986,862	2,653,829	2,869,866	2,886,999	3,217,133	3,490,832	3,170,170
Total, Factories, Railways and Exports	7,931,504	6,621,055	7,426,610	7,776,846	8,477,478	9,134,330	8,914,183

^{*} Approximate.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with expansion in the secondary industries, the requirements of the electric light and power works and the coke works being an important factor. The quantity used in coke works has increased rapidly as a result of expansion in the iron and steel industry.

The quantity consumed by railway locomotives has decreased between 1928-29 and 1933-34 owing to the electrification of suburban railways and a decline in the volume of goods traffic. The increase in later years and the decline of 47,000 tons in 1938-39 reflect the trend in goods traffic.

PRICES OF COAL.

The approximate trend of changes in value of coal is indicated by the average pit head values shown in Tables 879 and 880. Western coal, being of lower calorific value than northern or southern, is the cheapest. The movement in prices is illustrated by the following comparison as at each date of change from 1916 to 1930. This was published in the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the coal industry in 1929-30. The quotations refer to the basis upon which business was usually done for best large coal per ton in each district in the years in which the prices were varied between 1916 and 1930.

Year in whic price was chan		Northern— f.o.b., Newcastle.	Southern—f.o.b., Jetty.	Western— f.o.r., Lithgow.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1916	•••	12 0	12 0	7 3
1917	• • •	15 0	15 0	10 3
1919		17 9	17 6	12 9
1920	•	21 9	21 6	16 9
1927		26 1	25 6	15 6
1930 (June)		22 10	22 3	13 9

Table 886.—Prices of Coal—1916 to 1930.

The prices quoted above were observed generally as a basis throughout the trade up to June, 1930. Subsequently competition rapidly intensified and prices fell continuously. Contracts for large supplies between June, 1930 and the end of 1937 were undertaken at substantially lower rates—the reductions ranging from 5s. to 8s. per ton as compared with those stated for June, 1930. In 1938 and 1939, however, owing to increasing demand and higher costs, prices of coal rose appreciably, but remained substantially lower than in 1930. The basis of prices of best large northern coal f.o.b. Newcastle usually ranged between 17s. and 21s. per ton in June, 1939. At the same date southern large coal f.o.b. jetty was selling at between 17s. and 21s. per ton and western large coal f.o.r. Lithgow in the vicinity of 12s. per ton.

Small coal and unscreened coal were usually sold at prices several shillings per ton below those for large coal. These margins have varied from time to time. During recent years it has become increasingly the practice to screen coal in a variety of new ways.

OIL SHALE.

Oil-bearing mineral, which is a variety of torbanite or cannel coal, known locally as kerosene shale, has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1924 amounted to 1,919,685 tons valued at £2,690,710. In subsequent years to 1938 only 5,904 tons were raised.

In 1931 a grant of £100,000 was made available by the Commonwealth to enable surplus coal miners to be employed in shale mining, and operations were resumed at Newnes, in the Wolgan Valley, in August, 1931. In June, 1932, the oil works at this locality were transferred to a private organisation, which abandoned the project in November, 1932. In 1934 a Committee set up by the Government of the Commonwealth and of New South Wales reported that reserves of shale of workable thickness were 2,000,000 tons, with a probable reserve of a further 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons, and estimated the cost of establishing the industry on a sound basis at £600,000.

Following further investigation, the Commonwealth Government made arrangements in 1937 to assist a private company, the National Oil Proprietary Ltd., in the development of the Newnes-Capertee shale oil field. Of the capital required for the project, £166,000 was provided by the company, £334,000 by the Commonwealth Government and £166,000 by the Government of New South Wales, the amounts provided by the Governments being loans bearing a low rate of interest. Among other concessions, tariff protection to the extent of existing customs and excise duties is to be granted by the Commonwealth Government for a period of 20 years on a maximum annual output of 10,000,000 gallons of petrol. In the event of a reduction of the customs duty of 7d. per gallon on imported petrol and the excise duty of 5½d. per gallon on petrol produced from imported crude oil, the full measure of protection is to be maintained by the payment of a bounty. The production of crude oil was commenced at Glen Davis, near Newnes, in January, 1940.

MINERALS WON, AS RECORDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

The particulars relating to the minerals won, as shown in the following pages, have been obtained from the records of the Department of Mines. They differ from those in the preceding tables, as they include, in many cases, the value of the ores after treatment at the mines, and they relate rather to minerals recovered by treatment during the year than to minerals raised to the surface during the year. From the particulars shown in the annual reports of the Department the output of iron made from scrap, Portland cement, lime, and coke has been deducted, as these items are included in the statistics of factories in the preceding chapter of this volume. The value so deducted was £2,334,269 in 1937 and £2,670,359 in 1938.

The average annual value of the minerals won in New South Wales (including quarry products) in each quinquennial period from 1901 to 1935, the annual production in certain years since 1931, and the total value of production to the end of each period are shown below:—

$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{ABLE}}$	887.—Value	of all	Minerals	Won	in	N.S.W.	to	end	of	1938.

	Value of M.	lnerals Wen.		Value of Minerals Won.				
Period.	Average per annum.	Total to end of period.	Year.	During year.	To end of year.			
-	±	£		£	ı £			
To end of 1900	***	132,535,358	1931	7,281,931	459,533,671			
1901-05	5,873,176	161,901,240	1932	7,247,966	466,781,637			
1906-10	8,330,883	203,555,656	1983	7,843,057	474,624,694			
1911-15	10,169,752	254,404,418	1934	8,995,211	483,619,905			
1916-20	10,821,478	308,511,806	1935	10,583,792	494,203,697			
1921–25	14,622,631	381,624,962	1936	11,520,205	505,723,902			
1926-30	14,125,356	452,251,740	1937	13,496,603	519,220,505			
1931-35	8,390.391	494,203,697	1938	12,044,998	531,265,503			

^{*} Includes Quarry products.

The value £17,509,718 in 1926 was the highest yet recorded. There was a decline of £461,000 in 1927, when there was a fall in the prices of lead and zinc. In the following years, until 1932, the value declined as a result of depression in the coal-mining industry, and a fall in the prices of the principal metalliferous products. Increases in the value of minerals won from 1932 until 1937 resulted largely from higher prices of metals obtained from the Broken Hill field, though they were due in part to increased coal and quarry production consequent upon economic recovery and to the expansion of gold-mining.

Up to the end of the year 1900 the total value of gold won (£48,422,000) exceeded that of any other mineral, but with the subsequent decline in gold mining and the development of the coal and silver-lead fields, coal advanced rapidly to the head of the list, and the value of silver and lead surpassed the output of gold. At the end of 1938 coal represented 43 per cent. of the total value of mineral production, silver and silver-lead 25.4 per cent., and gold 12.6 per cent.

The values of the ores are estimated after assay. As many metals are commonly associated in the same mineral matter it is difficult to make a reliable estimate of the quantity and value, especially in cases where the ores

are exported before final treatment.

Individual Metals, Etc., Won in New South Wales.

The following statement shows the estimated quantity and value of individual metals, precious stones and industrial minerals (other than coal and shale), won in the years 1937 and 1938, also the total yield to the end of 1938:—

Table 888.—Individual Metals, etc., Won in New South Wales.

			Oútpút		Total Output to end of 1938.		
Minerals.		1:0	37.	1938.			
		Quantity.	Value.	'Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<u>.</u>			£	<u> </u>	£	. <u> </u>	ı ş.
Gold	óz,≀flne	68,607	+595,855	88,698	†780,958	15,382,301	66,918,568
Gilver		44,330	3,997	83,822	7,357	45,932,812	6,145,217
Silver-lead ore, etc.	tons	281,624	4.306.616	817,230	3.282,119	13.657,362	128,676,996
Lead—Pig, etc		,	, ,	,	0,202,110	326,621	6,442,397
	,,	•••	****	•••	•••	0-0,0	-,,
centrates		219,838	657,967	265,296	230,989	9,149,909	26,380,102
Copper	,,	3,627	72,406	1,963	87,905	689,749	15,920,950
Tin ingots and orc	••• ,,	1,143	336,628	1,189	286,768	142,753	16,422,868
Iron—Pig (from b	ocal "	1,110	000,020	1,100	200,100	-12,	,- ,-
ores)						1,414,308	7,511,755
Iron'oxide	,,	677	374	108	43	103,213	95,972
Ironstone flux				100		135,087	109,741
Chrome iton ore	,,	459	1,536	952	2,564	44,213	136,354
Wolfram	;;	45	13,051	93	25,740	2,627	325,246
Scheelite	,,	10	3,401	ိရိ	2,472	1,746	202,209
Platinum	oz.	46	455	i ž	52	20,193	128,544
Molybdenite	tons	16	1,139	l 8	1,759	870	218,126
Antimony	,,	144	3,468	144	3,444	19,992	376,875
Manganese ore	••• ,,	107	822	218	740	37,835	83,463
Bismuth	• • •		7		4	891	244,780
Alunite	,,	334	627	438	821	60,269	212,696
Arsenic	,,		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	100		(a)	193,990
Dolomite	*** **	23,628	11.814	25,539	32,715	(a)	176,633
Limestone flux	,,	144,371	28,317	158,381	35,113	3;408;617	1,401,997
Magnesite	,,	19,494	36,552	19,158	41,744	234,945	384,493
Diamonds	carats	200	200	300	300	205,543	147,949
Opal	· · · ` is	200	3,357	000	4,226	200,010	1,627,021

[†] Value in Australian currency.

The production of all the principal metals increased during 1938. The chief increases, as compared with 1937, were zinc 45,458 tons, silver-lead 35,606 tons, gold 20,100 ounces, and tin 47 tons. Particulars of the output of ore treatment works in New South Wales are given on page 973.

⁽a) Quantity not available.

GOLD.

Though gold had been found in New South Wales in earlier years, the history of gold-mining in the State dates from 1851, when its existence in payable quantities was proved by E. H. Hargraves. The deposits are of various types, e.g., alluvial gold, auriferous reefs or lodes, impregnations in stratified deposits and igneous rocks, and irregular deposits, as in auriferous ironstone.

Many rich alluvial deposits in which gold was easily accessible were exploited during the twenty years 1851-1870; then it became necessary to introduce expensive methods of mining, and production declined. During the period of general depression which followed the financial crisis of 1893 greater attention was paid to prospecting for minerals, and with the development of new processes the output of gold showed considerable improvement. In 1904, however, a steady decline commenced, and the yield in 1929, viz., 7,496 oz. fine, was the lowest recorded in any year since 1851. During the period of economic stress which followed, the price of gold rose and greater attention was paid to prospecting, and the yield increased from 7,496 oz. fine in 1929 to 88,707 oz. fine in 1938. The value of the gold won in 1938, at the standard rate, £4 4s. 11½d. per oz. fine, was £376,772, and exceeded the value in any year since 1916; the value in Australian currency, which includes a substantial premium, was £785,966. The prices paid for gold lodged at the Commonwealth Bank are shown in Table 898.

The terms of the Gold Bounty Act, 1930-31, were described on page 661 of the Official Year Book for 1937-38. Under provisions of the Financial Emergency Act, 1932, the payment of the gold bounty was suspended from 30th September, 1932, until such time as the price of the metal falls below £5 per ounce fine in English currency or £5 10s. in Australian currency.

Following the wartime increase in the price of gold a tax was imposed as from 15th September, 1939, on all gold produced in Australia and New Guinea. The tax is equal to the amount by which the price of gold exceeds £A9 per fine oz., and is deducted by the Commonwealth Bank from payments made for gold received.

From 15th December, 1939, provision has been made for refunds to the bona fide prospector in respect of the full amount of tax payable upon the first 25 oz. of gold on which he pays tax directly or indirectly in any year.

Under the National Security (Monetary Control) Regulations, 1939, all persons possessing gold are required to deliver it to the Commonwealth Bank or an agent of the Bank, and may not sell gold to any other buyer.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1939:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.*	Period.	Quantity.	Value.*
1851-1900 1901-1910 1911-1920 1921-1925 1926-1930 1931 1932 1933	oz. line. 11,399,508 2,252,851 1,145,185 133,335 70,287 19,673 27,941 29,252	\$ 48,422,001 9,569,492 4,864,440 566,375 208,557 118,623 203,622 226,068	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	62. fine. 36,123 50,102 60,759 68,607 88,698 87,189	307,662 439,123 525,792 £95,855 780,958 848,985

^{*} Value in Australian currency.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century a system of dredging was introduced for the purpose of recovering alluvial gold from the beds of the rivers which drain auriferous country, and in 1900 the quantity obtained by the dredges was 7,924 oz. of fine gold, valued at £33,660. During the following decade the quantity amounted to 298,416 oz. fine, valued at £1,267,593. Subsequently the output of the dredges declined, until in 1929 it was only 91 oz. fine. In later years the output increased; the quantity was 2,829 oz. fine in 1936 and 2,228 oz. fine in 1937. In the following year new dredging units were in operation and the output was 15,823 oz. fine.

Dredges are employed also for the recovery of stream tin; particulars are shown on page 1008.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC.

The production of lead and zinc in New South Wales is associated closely with the mining of silver, the Broken Hill silver-lead deposits being the main source of the output.

An account of the Broken Hill silver-lead field was published at page 662 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38.

The lead concentrates are treated at Port Pirie in South Australia. Although the greater part of the zinc concentrates is exported to the United Kingdom and other European countries or to Japan, large quantities are treated in Australia at Risdon, Tasmania, and portion at Cockle Creek in the production of sulphuric acid.

The quantity of ore raised at the Broken Hill mines amounted to 1,583,366 tons in 1938, and ore and concentrates despatched from the field were valued at £3,508,390.

A description of the silver field at Yerranderie, in the Burragorang Valley, was published on page 663 of the Official Year Book for 1937-38. The production in 1938 consisted of silver-lead, 49 tons, valued at £691; silver, 27,870 oz., £2,351; and gold to the value of £46.

A large silver-lead mine is being developed at Captain's Flat, where the prospective ore reserves are believed to amount to 5,000,000 tons. In terms of an agreement between the Government of New South Wales and the Lake George Mines Ltd. and the Lake George Mining Corporation, Ltd., the Government is constructing a railway from Bungendore on the Goulburn-Bombala railway to Captain's Flat and the companies are proceeding with the work of development. When complete the works are to be capable of winning and treating 500 tons of crude ore daily and the capacity is to be increased to 1,000 tons per day as soon as possible. Production of ore at the mine commenced in February, 1939.

In assessing the quantity and value of the metals won from the silver-lead ores mined in New South Wales, the Department of Mines estimates the total value on the basis of the metal produced within the State and the value of the ore, concentrates, etc., not smelted within the State, as declared by the several companies at the date of export from the State. The following table is a summary up to the end of 1938 of the Department's records of the quantity and value of the silver and lead produced in New South

Wales from local ores, and the quantity and value of silver-lead and zinc concentrates produced in the State and despatched elsewhere for treatment:—

Table 890.—Silver, Lead and Zinc Won in New South Wales to end of 1938.

Period.	Silver.	Silver-lead Concentrates, Carbonate ore, etc.	Lead-Plg, in Matte, etc.	Zinc Concentrates.
		Quantity.		
1	oz.	tons.	tons.	tons.
To 1909	9,572,829	3,020,611	14,680	138,901
1901–1905	4,154,020	1,985,868	17,550	183,782
1906-1910	8,310,962	1,751,751	71,435	1,460,138*
1911-1915	12,460,553	1,694,834	114,375	2,093,783
1916-1920	7,982,192	866,654	80,115	553,628
1921-1925	2,960,993	1,013,376	28,466	1,449,599
1926-1930	33,017	1,377,163	•••	1,388,821
1931	50,353	172,380	•••	220,982
1932	49,309	209,125	•••	188,038
1933	55,882	225,445	•••	230,952
1934	55,358	241,486	***	231,780
1935	62,198	243,817	•••	243,604
1936	56,994	255,998		220,767
1937	44,330	281,624		219,838
1938	83,822	317,230		265,296
Total	45,932,812	13,657,362	326,621	9,089,909
		Value.		
•	£	£	£	£
То 1900	1,562,501	28,924,613	274,585	157,066
1901-1905	445,051	8,910,586	255,366	440,402
1906-1910	892,414	11,561,794	996,646	3,761,223
1911-1915	1,302,510	14,302,570	1,899,601	6,861,489
1916-1920	1,426,886	12,920,076	2,358,625	2,195,599
1921-1925	471,312	15,360,784	657,574	5,171,152
1926-1930	3,259	15,498,294		5,263,786
1931	3,151	1,076,208		512,795
1932	3,683	1,563,229	•••	155,928
1933	4,559	1,778,648	•••	283,845
1934	5,285	2,194,538	•••	208,511
1935	8,110	3,181,278	•••	230,890
1936	5,142	3,815,643		198,460
1937	3,997	4,306,616		657,967
1938	7,357_	3,282,119		230,989
Total	6,145,217	128,676,996	6,442,397	26,330,102

^{*} Includes 2,758 tous of spelter.

The total value of production, as stated above, amounted to £1,592,154 in 1931 when, owing to low prices, mining operations were restricted. There was an expansion of production in the following years and under the influence of higher prices the total value increased from £1,722,840 in 1932 to £4,968,580 in 1937. The value decreased by £1,448,115 to £3,520,465 in 1938.

As the bulk of the ore produced in the silver-lead mines is exported for treatment to other parts of Australia or despatched in the form of concentrates to overseas countries, the figures shown in the preceding table do not indicate fully the value of the New South Wales production of the

various metals. The Department of Mines has collected records from the various mining and smelting companies and ore-buyens with the object of ascertaining the actual value accruing to the Commonwealth from the silver-lead mines of this State. Thus the following particulars have been obtained regarding the quantity and value of the silver, lead, and zinc extracted within the Commonwealth, and the gross metallic contents of concentrates exported oversea have been estimated on the basis of average assays. In the case of the lead and zinc contents, the quantities have been estimated only when payment was made for them.

Table 891.—Silver, Lead and Zinc—Metal Obtained and Concentrates Exported, 1921 to 1938.

				ionwealth uth:Wales.	(Concentrate	s.export	ed,overse	ea.	Total Value of Produc-
Year.	Silver.	Lead; Zinc. Aggregate		bity.	Contents t	Assessed	tion from Silver-lead Ores of			
	Silvery	neart.	Zinc.	Aggregate Value. Contents by average assay. Silver. Lead. Zinc.		Value.	New South Wales.			
1921	oz. fine, 3,624,413	tons. 47,428	tons. 1,425	£ 1,723,864	tons.	oz. fine 617,477	tons, 6,539	tons. 19,272	£ 261,238	£ 1,985,102
1926	7,338,477	142;654	39,277	6,730,689	251,294	2,371,264	23;242	96,167	1,591,673	8,322,362
1929	7,619,884	165,364	46,163	5,918,014	156,532	835,697	7,009	76,619	784,261	6,652,275
1930	7,876,894	162,703	53,958	4,579,412	187,228	844,188	14,044	87,918	911,724	5,491,136
1931	6,177,863	129,819	53,832	2,995,029	95,421	460,958	13,405	43,629	257,705	3,252,734
1932	5,896,193	131,422	53,200	3,001,005	57,591	178,034	1,222	30,164	124,719	3,125,724
1933	7,430,479	158,475	53,956	3,579,886	140,203	790,792	18,344	63,849	475,161	4,055,047
1934	7,380,624	153,641	54(629)	3,384,193	89;654	826,896	22,142	34,016	345,350	3,729,543
1935	8,422,316	180,958	67,686	4,933,192	147,856	669,630	11,947	72,285	424,929	5,358,421
1936	7,778,514	157,755:	57,744.	4,608,388	147,969	779,289	18,569	68,011	549,319	5,158,207
1937	8,731,750	184,822	43,254	6,353,963	140,646	1,048,749	13,832	64,785	889,991	7,243,954
1938	8,497,637	181,187	47,370	4,438,183	142,150	1,060,913	15,213	66,359	479,795	4,917,983

The silver-lead ores mined in New South Wales contain, in addition to silver, lead, and zinc, a number of other metals, e.g., cadmium, copper, gold, and antimony, but unless these metals are extracted within New South Wales they are not represented in statistics of the mineral production of the State, except by inclusion as zinc concentrates.

Cadmium is recovered at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product in the treatment of zinc ores mined at Broken Hill. The quantity extracted during 1938 was 147 tons, valued at £60,770.

CORRER.

The ores of copper are distributed widely throughout New South Wales. Deposits at Cobar yielded a large output until 1920 when the better grade ores were worked out. The industry has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market, and, as the price fluctuates considerably, operations have been intermittent. Large quantities of low-grade ores are available, and when the market is favourable they may be treated profitably.

The quantity and value of the copper won in New South Wales, as estimated by the Department of Mines, are shown below:—

Period.	Ingots, Matte	e, and Regulus.	O:	re,	m-1 1 7/ 1
reriou.	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Valu
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1858-1900	95,501	5,474,309	6,101	92,651	5,566,96
1901,-1905	33,989	2,011,609	8,57,8	104,533	2,116,14
1906-1910	41,898	2,869,101	6,872	62,006	2,931,10
1911-1915	36,305	2,169,508	9,870	108,226	2,277,75
1916-1920	21,453	2,355,248	554	8,887	2,364,13
1921-1925	3,863	259,926	129	1,822	261,74
1926-1930	867	58,053	339	3,102	61,16
1931–1935	3,304	123,951	208	4,026	127,97
1936	758	45,415	615†	8,272	53,68
. 1937	750	50,483	2,877	21,923	72,40
1938 -	1,280	53,572	682	34,333	87,90
Total	239,968	15,471,175	36;825	449,781	15,920,98

† Concentrates.

The output in 1938 was obtained partly from the Cobar mines and partly in the treatment of silver-lead concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

TIN.

Tin, unlike copper, is restricted in its geographical and petrological range, and is the rarest of the common metals of commerce. The lodes discovered in New South Wales are numerous, but they are on a small scale. The maximum depth attained is about 360 feet.

Tin ore occurs in the northern, southern, and western divisions. The areas in which workable quantities have been located are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Emmaville and Tingha as the chief centres, and at Ardlethan in the southern district. Alluvial deposits of stream tin in the northern rivers are exploited by means of dredging.

Tin has contributed in a very considerable degree to the total production of the mineral wealth of the State, although its aggregate yield, in point of value, is below that of coal, silver, gold, and zinc, and it was not until 1936 that its aggregate value exceeded that of copper.

Particulars of the output and the value of production of tin are shown below:

Table 893.—Tin Won in New South Wales, 1872 to 1938.

	Ingo	ts.	Oı	e.	. 1 otal
eriod.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£

Pe 67,055 6,787,933 1872-1900 5,879,803 13,581 908,130 4,319 142,977 377,620 557,855 700,832 1901-1905 1,994 5,244 1,193,681 1906-1910 816,061 3,947 1911-1915 4,268 793,550 7,262 806,815 1,600,365 $6,95\bar{3}$ 4,346 1,053,645 1,005,841 2,059,486 1916 -1920 1921-1925 3,628 805,291 2,005 204,073 1,009,367 1926-1930 4,654 1,121,855 1,120,122 1,733 54 103,111 1931 777 101,761 17 1,350 793 120,124 120, 1241932 ... 1.135 218,241 218,244 1933 2,943 1934 1,161 325,187 18 328,130 3,126 5,79321 287,890 1935 1,075 284,764 38 268,454 1936 1,076 262,661 1937 1,116 331,530 27 5,098 336,628 1938 1,162 282,024 27 4,744 286,768 16,422,868 Total 101,809 12,952,625 40,944 3,470,243

The total quantity of tin won during 1938 was 1,189 tons, making the total 142,753 tons to the end of 1938.

Owing to a persistent decline in the price of tin the output decreased in 1929 and 1930, but the production has since been restored, as a result of greater activity amongst prospectors and fossickers, and a substantial increase in price which occurred in June, 1933. The value of tin produced in 1937 was the highest since 1920.

There are a number of dredges for the recovery of tin in the northern districts. The quantity obtained in 1938 was 774 tons valued at £120,765. The total quantity obtained by dredging from 1901 to 1938 was 32,126 tons, valued at £4,242,050.

IRON AND IRON ORES.

Iron ore of good quality occurs in many parts of New South Wales. The most extensive deposits are at Cadia, where 10,000,000 tons may be recovered economically; at Carcoar, where a large quantity has been produced; and at Goulburn and Queanbeyan, each containing about 1,000,000 tons; at Wingello there are about 3,000,000 tons of aluminous iron ores of low grade. It has been estimated that in the known deposits, excluding Wingello ores, there are 15,000,000 tons which may be recovered by quarrying, and that a much greater quantity may be obtained by more costly methods of mining.

Prior to 1907 iron ore was mined principally for use as flux in smelting other ores, although in 1884, at Mittagong, and in later years at Lithgow, the production of pig-iron from local ores had been attempted without permanent success. Following a reorganisation and remodelling of the Eskbank Ironworks, Lithgow, iron ore was produced on a more extensive scale, mainly from the Cadia and Carcoar deposits. In 1928 the Lithgow works were transferred to the new site at Port Kembla and with the cessation of operations at Lithgow the production of local iron ore was suspended. The iron ore used at the Port Kembla and Newcastle iron and steel works is imported from South Australia.

The quantity of pig iron produced from local ores during the years 1907 to 1929 was 1,409,728 tons valued at £7,493,435, and the only production in later years was 4,580 tons valued at £18,320 produced in 1935 from ore raised at Breadalbane.

Ironstone flux amounting to 2,432 tons, and valued at £950, was obtained during 1933, but there was no further production.

Further details relating to the operations of ironworks are shown in the chapter relating to factories.

Iron Oxide.

Iron oxide is obtainable in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, Newcastle, Milton, Nowra, and Goulburn districts for use in purifying gas or as a pigment. The output during 1938 was 108 tons, valued at £43. The total output to the end of 1938 was 103,213 tons, valued at £95,972.

OTHER METALS.

Platinum.—Platinum occurs in several districts of New South Wales, but platinum mining is comparatively unimportant. The quantity produced to the end of 1938 amounted to 20,193 oz. valued at £128,544, of which 7 oz. were obtained in 1938.

Chromite.—Chromite, or chromic iron ore, is the only commercially important ore of chromium. It is found usually in association with serpentine. The chromite mined in New South Wales is used as a refractory material. The principal deposits are in the Gundagai and Tumut districts, and there are smaller quantities in the northern portion of the State. The quantity produced during 1938 was 952 tons, valued at £2,564, making a total output of 44,214 tons, valued at £136,354.

Scheelite and Wolfram.—The tungsten ores, scheelite and wolfram, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tinstone (cassiterite), bismuth, and molybdenite. These ores are used mainly in the manufacture of special steels for which the demand increases during war periods and declines upon the cessation of hostilities. The production in 1938 was 9 tons of scheelite, valued at £2,472, and 94 tons of wolfram, valued at £25,740. The total production up to the end of 1938 was 1,747 tons of scheelite, valued at £202,209 and 2,628 tons of wolfram valued at £325,246.

Molybdenum.—Supplies of molybdenite, the principal ore of molybdenum, exist in New South Wales. Its main use, however, is for the manufacture of molybdenum steel, and the demand has been almost negligible in recent years. The output to the end of 1938 was 870 tons, valued at £218,126, of which 8 tons, valued at £1,759, were produced in 1938.

Antimony.—This mineral may be obtained in a number of districts, in the north-east of the State. Owing to fluctuations in the price of the metal, mining is spasmodic. The total output of antimony to the end of the year 1938 was 19,992 tons, valued at £376,875, of which 144 tons, valued at £3,444, were produced in 1938.

Manganese: Manganese ores have been discovered in various places but generally in localities which lack facilities for transport. The total production to the end of 1938 was £37,835 tons, valued at £83,463, including 218 tons valued at £740 produced in 1938.

Bismuth.—Bismuth has been obtained chiefly in the neighbourhood of Glen Innes, and at Whipstick in the South Coast division. In other districts bismuth is associated with molybdenite and wolfram ores. The quantity of bismuth produced in 1938 was 1 cwt., valued at £4. The quantity produced to the end of 1938 was 891 tons of ore, valued at £244,780.

Mercury.—Cinnabar, the most important ore of mercury, occurs in numerous localities, but it has not been discovered in a sufficiently concentrated form to enable it to be mined profitably. No production of quick-silver has been recorded since 1916.

DIAMONDS.

Diamonds and other gem-stones occur in various places in New South Wales, but an extensive field has not been discovered. The finest of the New South Wales diamonds are harder and whiter than the South African, and are equal to the best Brazilian gems.

The following table shows the output of diamonds as recorded, but it is probable that the actual output was much greater. The majority of the diamonds have been obtained from the mines in the Bingara and Copeton districts:—

Period.	Carats.	Value,	Period.	Carats.	Value.
		£	<u>'</u>		£
867-1900	100,103	55,535	1931-35	1,148	1,121
1901-1905	54,206	46,434	1936	650	650
1906-1910	16,651	12,374	1937	200	200
1911-1915	16,003	13,353	1938	300	300
1916-1920	11,973	12,573			
1921-1925	3,232	4,183			
1926-1930	1,077	1,226	Total	205,543	147,949

Table 894.—Diamonds Won in N.S.W.

OPAL.

Precious opal occurs in two geological formations in New South Wales, viz., in tertiary vesicular basalt and in the upper cretaceous sediments. The most important deposits are in the upper cretaceous rocks at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge. Gems from the latter field are remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. The opals from vesicles in the tertiary basalt at Tintenbar in the North Coast division resemble the Mexican gems.

The following table shows the estimated value of precious opal won in New South Wales:—

Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.
	£		£
1890-1900	456,599	1932	1,233
1901-1905	476,000	1933	4,231
1906 - 1910	305,300	1934	3,283
1911-1915	154,738	1935	5,070
1916-1920	105,547	1936	6,110
1921-1925	51,740	1937	3,357
19261930	47,409	1938	4,226
1931	2,178		
	/	Total	1,627,021

Table 895.—Opal Won in N.S.W., 1890 to 1938

The output of opal was greatest during the five years ended 1903, when the average value was £115,000 per annum.

ALUNITE.

Alunite, or alumstone, occurs at Bullahdelah, about 35 miles from Port Stephens, in a narrow mountain range which for more than a mile is composed mainly of alunite, of greater or less purity. Owing to the nature of the occurrences, it has not been possible to estimate the ore reserves of commercial value. Four varieties of alunite are recognised at the mines, but operations were confined mainly to the light-pink ore, the average yield being about 80 per cent. of alum.

The output of alunite in 1938 was 438 tons, valued at £821, and the total production to the end of 1938 was 60,269 tons, valued at £212,696.

OTHER MINERALS.

Marble.—Beds of marble of great variety of colouring and with highly ornamental markings, are located in many districts of New South Wales. Much of the marble is eminently suitable for decorative work.

Limestone.—Immense supplies of limestone are distributed widely throughout the State. The commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The bulk of the limestone is raised for the manufacture of cement in localities where coal and shale are readily available.

Fireclays.—Fireclays of good quality are found in the permo-carboniferous coal measures, and excellent clays for brick-making, pottery, etc., may be obtained in the State, chiefly in Sydney and Wollongong districts.

Magnesite.—Magnesite is distributed widely, but few deposits are of commercial value. Large quantities have been mined at Fifield, Attunga, and Barraba. The output during 1938 was 19,158 tons, valued at £41,744.

Diatomaceous earth occurs in several localities. The principal deposits are situated at Cooma, Barraba, Coonabarabran, and Wyrallah. The output in 1938 was 3,451 tons, valued at £3,184.

Other Mineral Deposits.—Other mineral deposits known to exist but not worked extensively include asbestos, barytes, fluorspar, Fuller's earth, ochre, graphite, gypsum, slate, and mica. Quartzite for the manufacture of silica bricks is obtainable in large quantities.

QUARRIES.

The Hawkesbury formation in the Metropolitan district provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. In the north-western portion of the State and in the northern coal districts good building stone is obtainable.

Syenite, commonly called trachyte, is found at Bowral. For building purposes it is solid, and takes a beautiful polish.

Granite occurs at many places in the State, and has been quarried generally in places near the coast, whence transport is cheaper than from less accessible localities. The pylons of the Sydney Harbour Bridge are faced with granite quarried at Moruya.

Basalt or blue metal, suitable for ballasting roads and railway lines and for making concrete, is obtained at Kiama and other localities.

The following statement shows the output of the quarries and clay, gravel and sand pits during the years 1937 and 1938, as recorded in returns collected from the owners under the Census Act of 1901:—

TABLE	896.—Output	of	Quarries,	1937	and	1938,
-------	-------------	----	-----------	------	-----	-------

Granite	.s. £ .699 29,44 .859 12,65 .103 18,00 .226 23,90 .019 3,55 .228 1,95 .268 1,72 .392 143,62 .013 25,30 .263 362,93 .447 4,06 .318 1,95 .970 6,25	tons. 92 32,149 25 18,690 51 220,362 83 90,052 23 1,811 39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	\$38,995 12,981 58,346 27,666 3,355 3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682 587,891
Building and Construction Stone— Sandstone 23 Granite 18 18 Basalt 46 98 Trachyte 2 2 Limestone 4 4 Marble 2 4 Macadam, Ballast, etc. 723, 6 Granite 83, 8 1,727 Ironstone 18 1,727 Ironstone 33 6ravel 2,773 Sand 421, 8 3 Andesite 104, 9 107, 107 Limestone— 107, 107 45, 0 For Cement 496, 107 407, 107 Limestone— 406, For Burning 69, 107 For Flux 142, 107 Shale for Cement 70, 107 Clays— 8 1, 264, 107 Pottery 27, 27, 27 Earthenware 81, 100	,699 29,44 ,859 12,63 ,103 18,00 ,226 23,90 ,019 3,55 ,228 1,93 ,268 1,74 ,392 143,62 ,013 25,36 ,263 362,93 ,447 4,06 ,318 1,93 ,970 6,25	92 32,149 25 18,690 51 220,362 83 90,052 23 1,811 39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	38,995 12,981 58,346 27,666 3,355 3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Stone— 23. Granite 18 Basalt 46 Dolerite 98 Trachyte, etc. 2 Limestone 4 Marble 723, Macadam, Ballast, etc. 1,727, Granite 83, Bluestone, Basalt, etc. 1,727, Ironstone 18, Trachyte 5, Limestone 33 Gravel 2,773, Sand 421, Shale 135, Andesite 104, Porphyry 45, Other 107, Limestone— 496, For Cement 496, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70; Clays— 8 Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Kolling 81,	12,65 103 18,00 1266 23,90 0,19 3,55 2288 1,90 268 1,74 392 143,62 0,13 25,36 263 362,90 44,07 3,18 1,90 9,70 6,26	25 18,690 51 220,362 83 90,052 23 1,811 39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	12,981 58,346 27,666 3,355 3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Granite	12,65 103 18,00 1266 23,90 0,19 3,55 2288 1,90 268 1,74 392 143,62 0,13 25,36 263 362,90 44,07 3,18 1,90 9,70 6,26	25 18,690 51 220,362 83 90,052 23 1,811 39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	12,981 58,346 27,666 3,355 3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Basalt 46 Dolerite 98 Trachyte, etc. 2 Limestone 4 Marble 2 Macadam, Ballast, etc. 723, Granite 83, Bluestone, Basalt, etc. 1,727, Ironstone 18 Trachyte 5 Limestone 33, Gravel 2,773 Sand 421, Shale 135, Andesite 104, Porphyry 45, Other 107, Limestone— 496, For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70; Clays— Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Koaline 10	18,06 23,98 019 3,55 228 1,98 268 1,74 392 143,62 013 25,36 263 362,93 4447 4,06 318 1,93 970 6,26	51 220,362 83 90,052 23 1,811 39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	58,346 27,666 3,355 3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Dolerite	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	83 90,052 23 1,811 39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	27,666 3,355 3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Dolerite	[019] 3,55 [228] 1,95 [268] 1,74 [392] 143,65 [013] 25,36 [263] 362,95 [447] 4,06 [318] 1,99 [970] 6,25	83 90,052 23 1,811 39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	27,666 3,355 3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Trachyte, etc	1,93 268 1,74 392 143,63 013 25,36 263 362,93 447 4,00 318 1,93 970 6,26	39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Limestone	1,93 268 1,74 392 143,63 013 25,36 263 362,93 447 4,00 318 1,93 970 6,26	39 522 43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	3,156 2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Marble	268 1,74 392 143,65 013 25,36 263 362,95 4447 4,06 318 1,95 970 6,25	43 4,186 23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	2,167 83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Macadam, Ballast, etc.— 723, Granite 83, Bluestone, Basalt, etc. 1,727 Ironstone 18, Trachyte 5, Limestone 33, Gravel 2,773, Sand 421, Shale 135, Andesite 104, Porphyry 45, Other 107, Limestone— 496, For Cement 496, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70, Elays— 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vacility 100,	392 143,63 013 25,36 263 362,93 447 4,06 318 1,95 970 6,26	23 504,895 69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	83,079 24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Sandstone	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 013 & & 25,36 \\ 263 & & 362,93 \\ 4447 & & 4,06 \\ 318 & & 1,93 \\ 970 & & 6,26 \end{array}$	69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Granite 83, Bluestone, Basalt, etc. 1,727, Ironstone 18, Trachyte 5, Limestone 33, Gravel 2,773, Sand 421, Shale 135, Andesite 104, Porphyry 45, Other 107, Limestone— 496, For Cement 496, For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70, Clays— Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Veolis 10	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 013 & & 25,36 \\ 263 & & 362,93 \\ 4447 & & 4,06 \\ 318 & & 1,93 \\ 970 & & 6,26 \end{array}$	69 75,015 32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	24,854 288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Bluestone, Basalt, etc 1,727, 18, 170nstone	[263 362,93 [447 4,06 [318 1,93 [970 6,23	32 1,349,399 60 18,572 35 6,794	288,144 2,377 2,609 4,682
Ironstone 18 18	447 4,06 318 1,98 970 6,28	60 18,572 35 6,794	2,377 2,609 4,682
Trachyte	318 1,98 970 6,28	35 6,794	2,609 4,682
Limestone 33 Gravel 2,773 Sand 421 Shale 135 Andesite 104 Porphyry 45 Other 107 Limestone— 496 For Cement 496 For Burning 69 For Flux 142 Shale for Cement 70 Limestone— 142 For Burning 69 For Flux 142 Shale for Cement 70 Earthen 1,264 Pottery 27 Earthenware 81 Vocalization 10	970 6,25		4,682
Gravel 2,773 Sand 421 Shale 135 Andesite 104 Porphyry 45 Other 107 Limestone— 496 For Cement 496 For Burning 69 For Flux 142 Shale for Cement 70 Llays— Brick 1,264 Pottery 27 Earthenware 81 Vocing 10			
Sand -421 Shale 135 Andesite 104 Porphyry 45 Other 107 Limestone— 496 For Cement 496 For Burning 69 For Flux 142 Shale for Cement 70 Elays— Brick 1,264 Pottery 27 Earthenware 81 Vocini 10			1 501,081
Shale 135, Andesite 104, Porphyry 45, Other 107, Limestone— 496, For Cement 496, For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70; Clays— Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vocaling 100			
Andesite 104, Porphyry 45, Other 107, Limestone— For Coment 496, For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70; Clays— Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Keelin 100			38,979
Porphyry 45, Other 107, Limestone— 496, For Cement 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70, Zlays— 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vocaling 10			41,202
Other 107, Limestone— 496, For Cement 496, For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70, Llays— Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vocaling 10			7,805
Limestone— 496, For Cement 496, For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70, Clays— Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Kooling 10			1,814
For Cement 496, For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70, Clays— Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vacling 81,	489 14,96	67 35,933	4,917
For Burning 69, For Flux 142, Shale for Cement 70, Clays 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vacilian			
For Flux 142, 70; Shale for Cement 70; Clays— Brick 1,264, 27, Earthenware 81, 82, 83	370 194,44	43 611,300	113,121
Shale for Cement 70; Clays— 1,264, Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vocalization 10	976 21,00		34,841
Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81, Vocing 10	218 27,54	49 156,531	30,229
Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81,	844 8,96	68 75,347	9,839
Brick 1,264, Pottery 27, Earthenware 81,			ì
Pottery 27, Earthenware 81,	433 141,24	48 1,536,638	171.842
Earthenware 81,			6,388
17 online			13,843
	552 12.59		6,894
	552 12,53 807 8 33	46 55,426	14,675
	807 8,33		13,919
Other	807 8,33 959 11,54		788
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		3,489
Total 8,616,	807 8,33 959 11,54 698 17,26	20 3,025	

Of the value of output shown above, the portion won from quarries using power machinery or employing four hands or more was £1,616,063 in 1937 and £1,604,611 in 1938.

The output of the quarries was large in the years 1926 to 1929 when there was great activity in building, road construction, etc. A marked decline then occurred, and the output was at a minimum in 1932. There was substantial recovery in later years. The production of building stone fluctu-

ates with the demand for stone for the construction of reservoirs and other public works. The output of the quarries, as recorded for each year since 1927, is shown below:—

*****	Output.		X7	Output.		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	
***	tona.	£	7000	tons.	£	
$1927 \\ 1928$	6,043,859 6,268,636	1,521,500 1,500,082	1933 1934	3,484,950 4,629,665	836,568 875,418	
1929	6,313,050	1,373,855	1935	6,142,119	1,052,989	
1930	3,779,012	940,836	1936	7,259,871	1,261,301	
1931 1932	3,218,619 2,580,394	634,420 563,409	1937 1938	8,616,186 9,401,530	1,662,136 $1,654,887$	

Table 897.—Value of Quarry Output, 1927 to 1938.

PRICES OF METALS.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, export parities for lead, zinc and copper have been governed principally by the terms of the contracts for sale made by Australian companies with the British Government. The Australian smelting companies have undertaken to sell to the British Government 3,000 tons of zinc and 13,875 tons of lead each month during the period of the war and for three months thereafter. The British Government has the option of terminating the contracts when deliveries of zinc have reached a total of 36,000 tons and deliveries of lead 166,000 tons. The contract for the sale of copper provides that Australia is to supply to the United Kingdom any surplus electrolytic copper available for export up to a maximum of 7,000 tons per annum. The prices f.o.b. Australian ports are as follows:—lead, £A.18 16s. 7d. per ton, zinc £A.18 15s. per ton (plus the usual premium over spelter for refined zinc), and copper £A.60 12s. 6d. per ton—with provision in each case for periodical adjustments in accordance with changes in costs of production.

Prices of metals for use in Australia have been fixed under the Commonwealth wartime prices regulations, described in the chapter Food and Prices, tin since October, 1939, and lead, zinc and copper since 14th December, 1939. The fixed price of tin was £306 per ton on 15th February, 1940, lead and zinc £22 a ton on 8th February, 1940, and copper £76 per ton on 16th February, 1940.

The average prices of gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin and copper (in Australian currency) in each year from 1928 are shown in the following table. The prices for the year represent the mean of the average monthly prices. The quotations for gold relate to the average prices paid by the Commonwealth Bank for gold lodged at the Mint in Australia; the prices are based on the forward open market prices of gold abroad, adjusted to the ruling rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers, less a small allowance for realisation charges. The quotations for the other metals are the prices f.o.b. at principal Australian ports of shipment.

^{* 42625—}E

Table 898.—Prices of Metals, in Australian Currency—1928 to 1939.

		Export Parities.						
Period.	Period. Gold (Mint Price).		Lead.	Zine (Electrolytic).	Tin (Standard).	Copper (Electrolytic Wire bars).		
Average— 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 June, 1939 Junes, 1939 December, 1939	per fine oz. £ s. d. 4 5 0 4 5 0 4 9 0 5 14 9 7 15 7 6 8 9 11 8 15 8 8 14 0 8 15 1 9 14 4 9 4 10 9 10 5 10 12 6	per oz. s. d. 2 2·8 2 0·6 1 6·6 1 6·7 1 10·1 1 10·4 2 2·4 2 11·8 2 1·0 20·9 2 0·1 2 1·4 2 0·2 1 10·3 2 3·8	per ton. £ s. d. 19 11 7 21 14 5 17 10 8 14 19 7 13 8 4 13 0 9 12 1 5 16 4 6 20 11 3 27 9 3 17 12 11 17 12 1 16 14 8 18 6 8 18 18 18	per ton. £ s. d. 26 5 8 25 19 5 18 14 9 17 3 10 18 6 6 20 12 1 18 10 10 18 14 8 19 10 6 29 1 6 19 14 10 19 15 3 19 8 1 19 13 9 21 10 4	per ton. £ s. d. 219 7 5 200 11 5 145 7 8 147 13 10 163 5 5 235 13 11 277 19 1 264 1 1 242 5 8 292 16 5 228 11 10 268 3 6 273 13 0 273 15 11 285 2 11	per ton. £ s. d. 68 6 2 84 10 11 63 16 11 53 0 8 43 17 3 44 18 9 0 43 2 1 52 1 5 73 10 8 55 15 2 59 15 1 58 8 0 62 2 0 60 12 6		

The Australian export parity price of silver declined from 2s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. per oz. in 1928 to 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. in 1930. Two years later there was an appreciable increase and further increases occurred after the end of 1933 when the United States Government undertook to luy newly-mined domestic silver at a price considerably in advance of the current market rate, and in May, 1934, passed the Silver Purchase Act authorising the purchase of silver until such time as one-fourth of the total monetary reserves of the United States consists of silver. In 1935 the average parity price was as high as 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. per oz., then a modification in the policy of the United States Government led to a decline and the average in 1936 was 2s. 1d. per oz. In 1937 and 1938 the price was fairly steady; in July, 1939, the average declined from 2s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. to 1s. 8d. but it rose to 2s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. after the outbreak of war in September, 1939.

In London the Ministry of Supply assumed control of the base metal markets upon the outbreak of war in 1939. Copper, lead and zinc may be sold only to licensed purchasers, and maximum prices have been fixed for these metals. The fixed prices as at 18th December, 1939, were:—refined copper £stg. 62 per ton, lead £stg. 25 per ton and spelter £stg. 25 15s. per ton.

The introduction of an international scheme for the regulation of the output of tin and its effect upon prices are described in the 1937-38 issue of this Year Book. The price of tin reached a peak in March, 1937, when the London spot price was £283 5s. 7d. per ton. Then it declined with the prices of other metals and in April and May, 1938, it was lower than in any month of the previous five years. The price rose in 1938-39 and on 17th Septebmer, 1939 it was fixed by the British Minister of Supply at a maximum of £230 per ton (exclusive of delivery charges). A free market for the tin was restored on 11th December and to meet a heavy demand the International Tin Committee increased the output quota for March quarter, 1940.

Administration of Mining Laws.

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the enactments relating to mining are functions of the Department of Mines under the control of a responsible Minister of the Crown. In the mining districts Wardens' Courts, each under the sole jurisdiction of a Warden, determine suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations.

Occupation of Land for Mining.

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act of 1906 and its amendments. Any person may obtain a miner's right which entitles the holder, under prescribed conditions, to occupy Crown land, not otherwise exempted, for mining purposes and to mine therein, and to occupy as a residence area, land not exceeding a quarter of an acre within the boundaries of a town or village, or 2 acres elsewhere. A holder of a miner's right may apply also for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands, and, in the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land or to continue prospecting operations. Such authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended upon application to two years to enable completion of prospecting operations. Another form of occupation of Crown land in connection with mining is under the right conferred by a business license, which entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining.

A business license confers the right to only one holding at a time. Holders of miners' rights may take possession of more than one tenement, but are required to hold an additional miner's right in respect of each tenement after the first of the same class. The term of a miner's right or business license is not less than six months and not more than twenty years. It may be renewed upon application, and is transferable by endorsement and registration. The fee for a miner's right is at the rate of 5s. per annum, and for a business license £1 per annum, or one-half the annual fee for six-monthly terms.

The number of miners' rights issued in New South Wales increased from an annual average of 8,943 in the quinquennium 1925-29 to 15,516 in 1930, and 27,701 in 1931. This was the largest number in any year since 1897. The average number issued during the five years 1932 to 1936 was 16,074 and there was a rapid decline to 9,971 in 1938. Business licenses issued numbered 224 in 1937, and 135 in 1938.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases, which authorise mining on the land, or as leases for mining purposes which authorise the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains, etc., and railways, erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining, but do not allow mining or the removal of minerals from the land. Except in the case of special leases, which may be granted in certain cases, the maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought, viz., opal, acre; gold, 25 acres; coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, 640 acres; other minerals, 80 acres.

Private lands are open to mining subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. The mining wardens may grant to the holders of miners' rights authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected, e.g. cultivation, or the erection of substantial buildings. An authority may be granted for a period up to two years, and during its currency the holder may apply for a mining lease of the land. Leases of private lands for mining purposes may be granted also. The maximum areas of private lands that may be leased are:—Gold, 25 acres; opal, 150 ft. square; coal and shale, 640 acres; and other minerals, 80 acres. The owners of private lands, with the concurrence of the Minister for Mines, may lease areas under agreement to holders of miners' rights.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Area of Land occupied for Mining.

The area under mining occupation in New South Wales at 31st December, 1938, was approximately 454,622 acres. The area is not stated definitely, as the area held under miners' rights is estimated by the mining registrars in some cases, where the holders are not required to register the areas they occupy.

Table 899.-Mining Leases, etc., 1937 and 1988.

					At 31st	Decembe	er, 1937.	At 31st	Decembe	r, 1938.
Nature of Holding.						Private Lands.	Total.	Crown Lands.	Private Lands.	Total.
Leases—				,	acres,	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Mining					171.646	94,711	266,357	122,712	94,359	217,071
Mining Purposes					7,057	1,802	8,859	6,756	1,793	8,549
Agreements	***	11,0	,		1,,401	49,328	49,328	"	49,766	49,766
Authority to Enter	.,,		,			32,934	82,934	l :::	20,499	20,499
Authority to Prospect				111	11 017		11,317	10,477		10,477
Miners' Rights and Busi	ness :	Licenses		•••	0.000		9,692	8,160		8,160
Applications for Leases-	_									
Mining	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	12,400	5,119	17,519	82,879	4,105	86,984
Mining Purposes	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	412	406	818	793	393	1,186
Dredging		15 ***	* // *	•••	*8,879		6,879	•3,502		3,502
Applications for Authori	rà to	Prospe	C &	•••	31,310	•••	31,310	47,706		47,700
Other Mining Titles	•••	555	•••	• •,•	723		722	722	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	722
Total					251,435	184,800	435,735	283,707	170,915	454,622

^{*} Includes private lands.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre, and of private lands 20s. per acre in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 2s. 6d per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands.

Mining Royalties.

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won, except in certain cases where they have been obtained from private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown. The royalty on coal and shale is charged at the rate of 6d. per ton, and on other minerals at the rate of 1 per cent. of the value.

4

Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner. The rates are 6d. per ton of coal and shale, and 1½ per cent. of the gross value of other minerals, except gold. The Department retains one-sixth and one-ninth respectively of these amounts, and pays the balance to the owner of the minerals. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Royalty may be remitted under certain conditions as prescribed by the Mining Acts, e.g., if the gross annual output of minerals, other than coal and shale, won from Crown land under mining lease does not exceed £500. In many cases rents may be deducted from the royalties.

The royalty received in 1938 amounted to £218,824, of which £2,477 was paid in respect of output under permits, and the balance from land under lease.

Encouragement of Prospecting for Minerals.

Moneys were voted by Parliament at irregular intervals between 1878 and 1886 to encourage prospecting for minerals and to assist miners to open up new fields. From 1887 to 1930-31 an amount was voted each year and the vote was administered by the Prospecting Board, which consisted of the Under-Secretary for Mines as Chairman, the Government Geologist, the Chief Inspector of Mines, an Inspector, the Chief Mining Surveyor, and a Geological Surveyor. Miners desiring a grant had to satisfy the Board that the locality to be prospected was likely to yield the mineral sought, and that the mode of operation was suitable for its discovery. The amount advanced was to be refunded in the event of the discovery of payable mineral by means of the aid.

No prospecting vote has been appropriated since 1930-31, but assistance has been given to prospectors from funds made available by the State and Commonwealth for the relief of unemployment.

The following statement shows a summary of the amounts allotted from the Prospecting Vote and other funds to prospectors for the various minerals. Sustenance at the rate of £1 a week paid to unemployed persons engaged in prospecting in the years ended June, 1931 to 1935, is not included in the table; the amount was £46,966:—

Period		Am	ounts allo	tted to Pros	pectors for	r—	
(years ended 30th June).	Gold.	Silver and Lead,	Copper.	Tin,	Coal,	Other Minerals.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	<u> </u>	£
1987-1900	245,791	13,026	9,267	4,684	4,090	7,587	284,445
1901-1905	80,636	5,108	10,136	7,828	40	1,430	105,178
1906-1910	38,822	7,986	20,765	3,146	310	871	71,900
1911-1915	50,209	7,557	8,939	5,870		4,837	77,412
1916-1920	32,976	4,325	10.057	3,978	90	5,829	57,255
1921-1925	44,926	8,009	3,700	8,478	1,713	4.578	71,413
1926-1930	36,780	12,027	3,582	12,293	1,055	6,395	72,132
1931-1935	94,459	1,405	17	3,031		2,486	101,398
1936	30,044	360		2.034		2,092	34,530
1937	21,230	353	111	1,318		2,063	25,075
1938	11,884	881	83	5,497		2,241	20,586
Total	687,757	61,037	66,666	58,157	7,298	40,409	921,324
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Table 900.—Grants to Prospectors.

In each year some of the prospectors fail to complete the works for which aid has been granted, and the amounts allotted are not paid in full.

The Commouwealth Government has provided financial assistance from time to time to encourage prospecting and the development of mineral resources. In 1926 the sum of £60,000 was set aside for the encouragement of prospecting for petroleum oil in Australia, New Guinea and Papua. The amount was increased subsequently to £210,000, and £209,612 had been expended at 30th June, 1939. Further provision of assistance in the search for petroleum oil was made in 1936, when the sum of £250,000 was set aside for making advances to persons engaged in drilling operations and geological surveys. Expenditure to 30th June, 1939, amounted to £153,638, viz. advances £53,504, purchase of plant and machinery £77,440 administrative expenses £22,694. The amount expended in 1938-39 was £70,572. Information relating to the development of shale oil deposits is shown on page 1001.

Provision for the assistance of persons engaged in prospecting for precious metals in Australia was made by the Commonwealth Government in 1926, when £40,000 was paid into a Trust Fund. The expenditure from the fund was £26,107 as at 30th June, 1937, when the balance, £13,893, was repaid to Consolidated Revenue. Grants made by the Commonwealth to the States for the assistance of metalliferous mining with the object of relieving unemployment amounted to £493,750 in the four years 1934-35 to 1937-38. The amount allocated to New South Wales was £75,700.

The Government of the Commonwealth has made provision for the payment of a bounty on gold in terms of the Gold Bounty Act; details are shown on page 661 of the 1937-38 issue of this Year Book.

In terms of an arrangement between the Government of the Commonwealth and the Empire Marketing Board, as representing the Imperial Government, certain areas in New South Wales were prospected by geophysical methods in 1928 and 1929, and the surveys showed generally that these methods may be applied successfully. Minor surveys have been undertaken during recent years at Wyalong, Emmaville, Deepwater and Broken Hill.

Inspection of Mines.

The inspection of mines with a view to safeguarding the health and safety of miners is conducted by salaried officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which apply to coal and shale mines, and the Mines Inspection Acts, which apply to other mines.

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts prescribe that every coal mine must be under the control and direction of a qualified manager, and daily personal supervision must be exercised by him or by a qualified under-manager. In mines where safety-lamps are used a competent person must be appointed as deputy to carry out duties for the safety of the mine, especially in regard to the presence of gas, the sufficiency of ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and the supervision of shot-firers.

The Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It is provided

that a person may not be employed in getting coal or shale at the face of the workings of a mine unless he has had two years experience or works in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Governor may appoint a District Court judge, a stipendiary or police magistrate, or a mining warden to sit as a Court of Coal Mines Regulations to determine matters relating to the safe working of the coal mines. Courts have been proclaimed at East Maitland, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, and Mudgee.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by the establishment of rescue stations, rescue corps, and rescue brigades. In four districts, viz., the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland, central rescue stations have been established, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The rates of contribution for the year 1939, based on the 1938 output, were as follow:—Western, 0.65; Southern, 0.6; Newcastle, 0.43; and South Maitland 0.25 per ton of coal raised during the preceding year. The amount contributed was £16,014 in 1937 and £17,233 in 1938, the amounts contributed in each year being calculated on the output of the preceding year.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Government of New South Wales in August, 1938, to inquire into matters relating to the safety and health of workers in coal mines. The Commission reported that the fatality rate in coal mines is not higher than in other mines in New South Wales and it is more favourable in New South Wales than in Great Britain or the United States of America. About 50 per cent of the serious accidents in New South Wales have been caused by falls of roof and sides and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the fatal accidents were connected with haulage. The Commission recommended that vigorous measures be undertaken to effect a reduction in the number of accidents, e.g., a "greater safety" campaign, education in remedial measures and the use of protective equipment. For protecting the health of the miners, methods were recommended to reduce the incidence of dust and other diseases to which miners are exposed.

In the mines, to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Δ ct, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying during the ten years 1929 to 1938:—

Acoldents.					Per 1,000 Employees subject to Mining Acts.			
Year.	Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.		Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.	
~	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured
1929	. 12 .	89	10	55	•53	3.96	.82	4.21
1930	16	73	14	63	.77	3.53	1.04	4.69
1931	7	66	13	35	•45	4.19	.78	2.11
1932	. 13	68	18	28	•60	4.74	1.34	2.09
1933	10	61	18	30	·75	4.56	1.43	2.39
1934	15	56	19	43	1.11	4.16	1.27	2.87
1935	11	61	12	132*	.82	4.57	•79	8.72
1936	13	60	14	189*	•91	4.22	•93	12.58
1937	26	68	19	250*	1.74	4.54	1.26	16.58
1938	11	65	17	265*	0.69	4:10	1.10	17.17

Table 901.—Mining Accidents, 1929 to 1938.

The accident rates are not based on the number of employees as shown in Table 874 or 875. They relate to the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Acts, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines, and in quarries. No allowance was made in calculating the rates for variations in the average number of days worked in each year. Particulars of the average time worked in coal mines are shown in Table 881.

Allowances paid during 1938 to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act amounted to £12,232. The beneficiaries at the end of the year were: widows, 167; mothers, 8; sisters, 3; permanently disabled persons, 129; and children, 22. These allowances relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred later and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts of which particulars are shown in the chapter Employment of this Year Book.

[•] Includes minor fractures, etc., not previously reported as serious.

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